

Francis THE Hargrave 1826

ABRIDGMENT

OF

The New Method

Of learning easily and expeditiously the

GREEK TONGUE.

*Translated from the French of Messieurs
de Port Royal.*

With considerable Improvements.

To which is added,

An Abridgment of the Greek Roots.

For the Use of Schools.

L O N D O N :

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M DCC XLIX.

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T H E
P R E F A C E.

Dear Reader,

YOU have here the Abridgment I promised you of the New Method of learning the Greek Tongue: the desire I had of facilitating the instruction of youth, and of satisfying those who are engaged in that laborious province, would not permit me any longer to defer answering the expectation of the public.

I have thrown here into a very clear and methodical order whatever relates to the parts of speech particularly considered, and all that is necessary for the proper declining and conjugating all sorts of nouns and verbs, wherein almost the whole difficulty of Grammar consists.

So that this book, though of so small a size, contains notwithstanding a great deal of useful matter, digested into rules extremely easy to the memory. Those I hope who will be at the trouble of learning them, will quickly find how advantageous these rules are towards the attaining either the Greek or Latin tongue.

After repeated experiments I may venture to affirm, that there are but few children who are not capable of going through this Abridgment

in less than a month or two, so as to enter immediately upon *Æsop's Fables*, *Lucian's select Dialogues*, or some other small book with Scholia. And once they have gone thro' it, they will find no difficulty in repeating the third or fourth part of it every week, confirming thus the rules by practice, while the former will help to fix in their memory whatever they observe in the course of their reading, which they ought always to reduce to these rules. Wherefore tho' even young children may be taught this Abridgment; yet I could wish they were of an age capable of some kind of reflection, which seems somewhat more necessary in the Greek than in the Latin Grammar, according as I have shewn in my Preface to the New Method, from whence this abridgment is extracted.

In order to render it serviceable to them; particular care ought, methinks, to be taken, in accustoming them to reduce constantly all the terminations of a tense to its first person; and immediately after that to the present, future, or preterit of the verb on which it depends, according to the formation I have given of it, which in practice will doubtless be found the most useful.

They must be taught at first to distinguish properly the analogy of the conjugation of verbs in ω , from that of verbs in μ , as well active as passive: which in practice is of very great consequence.

As

As for the circumflex verbs, they will not be found very difficult, because as soon as the simple conjugation is known, 'tis natural to fall into the contraction, provided the order and analogy of it be a little understood. And with regard to the nouns, the facility here given of retaining them by rules, and the intire relation established between them and the Latin declensions, are so obvious of themselves, that I do not think it necessary to mention any thing more particular on this subject.

As some people however may be desirous of large tables, in order to see things with more ease, and to have a fuller representation of the whole scheme, we have therefore drawn up some handsome and methodical tables of the several declensions and conjugations, which perhaps we shall publish, as we have done those of the Latin tongue, if we should hear that they may be of use, and that the little tables inserted here in the declensions and conjugations are insufficient for this purpose.

But one thing which generally gives most trouble, even to those who are somewhat advanced, is the irregular Verbs in *μ*. And yet an easy method is here given of learning these as well as the rest, by the relation pointed out between them and the regular Verbs, and by the little rules there inserted, which are like so many artificial verses to determine and retain such things as might be more liable to escape the memory or to be confounded with others :
which

which is sufficient to attain a familiar knowledge of them.

For 'tis a fault, methinks, which a great many, who draw up rules for children in both languages, are apt to commit, to fill them with things that may be easier retained by a single word, or by their concatenation and mutual relation, than by those rules ; especially when they are in Latin : and sometimes to stuff them with such useless, scarce and out of the way words, that they seem intended rather to oppress than ease the memory ; and to detain them a long time in this sort of principles, which of themselves are of no value, instead of advancing them quickly to the use and understanding of authors, which is the end they ought always to have in view.

There is no notice taken in this Abridgment, either of the Syntax, or of the other parts of Grammar, because it was drawn up merely in favour of beginners ; who, after being sufficiently practised in declining and conjugating, may proceed to the NewMethod itself, where they will meet with the same things as here, but more copiously explained, together with all their dialects, and at the same time will find wherewithal to satisfy themselves on all the other parts of Grammar, which I have treated by principles, accounting rationally for every thing, and in which they will scarce meet with any difficulty, if they are but perfectly instructed in what we have here comprised.

But

The P R E F A C E.

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But as we have already observed that the Greek Grammar requires a little reflection, of which some children are not yet capable; we have therefore given them a small Treatise of the Greek Roots or Primitives, with which they may begin, and where, by way of entertainment, they may gather a variety of flowers, and stock their memories with the primitive words of the language, which are comprised, together with their signification, in small verses, that are only a kind of amusement to the mind, and may be learnt by children at the very tenderest stage of life, with a lasting and almost inexpressible utility.

A D V E R-

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SO much has been said by the Author in his Preface concerning this Abridgment, that we should have no occasion to mention any thing further, were it not for the alterations and improvements made in the present translation. For what reason the Rules have not been rendered into English verse, has been sufficiently accounted for in our Preface to the Greek Primitives, to which we refer the reader. In every other respect we have strictly conformed to the Original, even in the use of larger and smaller characters; the latter being intended for such things as are not so absolutely necessary, and consequently may be omitted by beginners; such as the Annotations, Dialects, Remarks, &c. With regard to the Additions and Improvements, they consist chiefly of such parts of Grammar as were left untouch'd by the Author, whose design in this Abridgment was not to carry children beyond their Declensions and Conjugations, referring them for the rest to the Greek Method itself, where the other parts of Grammar are copiously handled. This, however, has been objected against as an inconveniency, most children being incapable of entering immediately after this Abridgment upon the larger work, which is fit only for persons of riper years and judgment. We have therefore been advised to obviate this objection by supplying the several parts that were wanting; such as the Syntax, the Prosodia, Accents, Dialects, and Poetic licence. These we have faithfully
 extracted

ADVERTISEMENT. ix

extracted and abridged from the Greek Method, except the Prosodia, which by particular advice we have borrowed from *Labbeus's Prosodia Græca*, by most judges esteemed the best performance of the kind. As a kind of *Nomenclatura* for boys, we have subjoined an Abridgment of the Greek roots, containing such as are most necessary to be known, and occur most frequently in practice. Those that are marked with an Asterisc, are Irregular Verbs, the Preterits and Futures of which must be learnt from the chapter of the Defective Verbs, which we have also abridged from the abovementioned Greek Method. In fine, as the public has already given so favourable a reception to our version of the larger work, we flatter ourselves that this new attempt will meet also with their kind indulgence.



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THE
 ABRIDGMENT
 OF THE
 NEW METHOD
 Of Learning easily and expeditiously the
 GREEK TONGUE.

CHAP. I.

Of Letters and Syllables.

THIS Abridgment containeth an easy manner of learning the first principles of the Greek Tongue and Grammar.

The Greek Grammar is the art of speaking and writing correctly the Greek language.

This language ought to be considered, either in general, according to the common practice of the various nations that used it ; which is called the common tongue : or particularly, pursuant to the manner of speaking peculiar to

B

certain

certain provinces; which is what we distinguish by the name of Dialects.

There are four principal Dialects, namely, the *Attic*, the *Ionic*, the *Doric*, and the *Æolic*. Of these the *Attic* is the most considerable, as the most elegant, and that which is most diffused thro' the common tongue, which last makes no distinct dialect, but is formed principally of the *Attic* and a mixture of the rest. This will oblige us frequently to take some notice of the dialects in different parts of this abridgment, tho' our intention was to treat only of words separately considered.

Words are composed of letters and syllables.

Letters are the smallest part of words; the Greeks call them *στοιχεῖα*, that is, *elements*, or *γράμματα*, *letters*, from whence comes the word *Grammar*.



The Greeks have twenty four Letters, whose figure, name, and power, are as follweth.

Figure,	Name,		Power.
1. Α α	ἄλφα	Alpha	a
2. Β β β	βῆτα	Bêta	b
3. Γ γ γ	γάμμα	Gamma	g
4. Δ δ δ	δέλτα	Delta	d
5. Ε ε	ἑψιλὸν	E parvum	e short
6. Ζ ζ ζ	ζῆτα	Zêta	z ds
7. Η η	ἦτα	Eta	ê long
8. Θ θ θ	θῆτα	Thêta	th
9. Ι ι	ιώτα	Iôta	i vowel
10. Κ κ	κάππα	Cappa	k c
11. Λ λ	λάμβδα	Lambda	l
12. Μ μ	μῦ	Mu	m
13. Ν ν	νῦ	Nu	n
14. Ξ ξ	ξῖ	Xi	x
15. Ο ο	ὀμικρὸν	O parvum	o short
16. Π π π	πῖ	Pi	p
17. Ρ ρ ρ	ῥῶ	Rho	r
18. Σ Ϛ ϛ	σίγμα	Sigma	f
19. Τ τ τ	ταῦ	Tau	t
20. Υ υ	ύψιλὸν	Y parvum	u
21. Φ φ	φῖ	Phi	ph
22. Χ χ	χῖ	Chi	ch
23. Ψ ψ	ψῖ	Psi	pf
24. Ω ω	ὠμέγα	O magnum	ô long.

Division and mutation of Letters.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants: which is done by reducing them to particular classes or ranks, according to which these letters are easily changed one for the other.

Vowels are those which of themselves are able to form a sound.

R U L E I.

Of long, short, and doubtful vowels.

The long vowels are η, ω.

The short ε, ο.

The doubtful α, ι, υ.

E X A M P L E S.

The Greeks reckon seven vowels, viz.

2 long,	η, ω,	} which correspond and are often changed for one another.
2 short,	ε, ο,	

3 common, α, ι, υ, which are so called, not only because they are sometimes long in some words, and sometimes short in others, but because they are sometimes doubtful; that is, they may be either long or short in the same word.

Of Diphthongs.

Diphthongs are formed of vowels joined together: the name is intirely Greek, διφθογγαι, and properly signifies *twice sounding*. They are generally reckoned twelve, which are divided into two classes, six proper and six improper.

R U L E

R U L E II.

Of proper and improper Diphthongs.

1. The proper Diphthongs are,
αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου.
2. The improper α, η, ω, subscribed ;
And ηυ, ωυ, υι.

E X A M P L E S.

1. The six proper.	2. The six improper.
αι Μαῖα Maia	α Θραῖσσα Thrassa
ει Εῖα Eia	η Θρηῖσσα Thressa
οι Τροία Troia	ω Ἡρώδης Herodes
αυ αὐρα Aura	ηυ ἡύς bonus
ευ εὖγε Euge	ωυ ὡυτός for ὁ αὐτός ipse.
ου οὕρον urina	υι Ἀρπυία Harpyia.

A N N O T A T I O N S.

All Diphthongs end with an ι or an υ ; hence these two vowels are called *Subjunctives*, or *Subsequents*, and the others *Prepositives*.

1. The proper Diphthongs are formed of the α, and the two short vowels ι and ο, joined each with ι, and afterwards with υ. The Greeks call them εὐφῶνοι, *well-sounding*, because when they are pronounced, the sound of the two vowels is plainly distinguished.

2. The improper are derived from the proper, as may be seen in the examples above ; but they are of two sorts ; the one *silent*, ἄφῶνοι, namely the three subscribed ones α, η, ω ; where the ιῶτα is put underneath to shew that it is no longer pronounced.

The others are called *ill-sounding* Κακόφῶνοι, that is, they are more difficult to pronounce, especially the ηυ and the ωυ, by reason of the long vowel which precedes the υ.

Of Consonants.

Consonants are divided into Mutes or Mutables, Liquids or Immutables, and Duplicates or double ones, to which we may add σ , of which the Duplicates are compounded.

R U L E III.

Division of Mutes.

1. *There are three smooth mutes, π, κ, τ ,
Three intermediate β, γ, δ ,
And three rough ϕ, χ, θ .*
2. *These according to their ranks are easily exchanged for one another.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. There are nine Mutes. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ smooth} \\ 3 \text{ intermediate} \\ 3 \text{ rough} \end{array} \right.$ $\psi\iota\lambda\acute{\alpha}, \mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha, \delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\alpha,$

1	2	3
π	κ	τ
β	γ	δ
ϕ	χ	θ

2. These Mutes ought to be considered according to their perpendicular ranks; thus those of the first rank are easily exchanged one for the other; and in like manner those of the second and third, as $\chi\iota\acute{\omega}\nu, \kappa\iota\acute{\omega}\nu$, a shirt, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\upsilon\theta\acute{\iota}\omega\nu, \acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$, a kind of thorn.

R U L E IV.

Of Liquids or Immutables.

Liquids or Immutables are λ, ρ, μ, ν .

E X A M P L E S.

These four letters are called *Liquids*, because they run smoothly in the pronouncing of them, and

and Immutables, because they are not easily changed. Wherefore when they happen to be in the Nominative of a Noun, they continue in the other cases; and when they are in the present tense of a verb, they remain in the future, and very often in the perfect.

Nevertheless they are sometimes changed one for the other, especially according to the order we have ranged them, viz. λ for ς, and μ for ν, or *vice versa*.

R U L E V.

Of double Letters, and σ.

*The double letters are ψ, ξ, ζ,
Which are resolved by σ.*

E X A M P L E S.

The double letters are three, all which include the letter σ together with one of the mutes to which they correspond, according to the order wherein we ranged them above, thus,

ψ	ξ	ζ
πσ	κσ	δσ
βσ	γσ	
φσ	χσ	

A N N O T A T I O N.

The double letters are only abbreviations in writing for the letters they contain. The utility of this observation will appear as well in the formation of the Genitive of the imparisyllabic declension, as in the formation of the future tense of verbs.

Of the letter Σγμα.

Tho' σ be alone in the division of letters, yet we may join it with its duplicates, not only because it forms a part of them, but moreover because in pronouncing them, they have all like σ a sort of hissing sound.

This letter should be taken notice of, as having a particular relation to the last rank of Mutes τ, δ, θ; hence it is that Nouns ending in σ, and increasing in the genitive, form their cases with one of those three consonants; and that verbs which have one of those three letters for their characteristic, take only a σ in their future, as we shall see hereafter.

The pronounciation of this letter ought to be strong and full, as well betwixt two vowels as in any other place. Wherefore it must be pronounc'd in *χρύσος* in the same manner as in *σῆς, τῶς*; tho' in French *Chryses* is pronounc'd in a different manner from *ses*.

Of Syllables.

A Syllable is properly the union of two or more letters. Nevertheless there are not only syllables, but even intire words of a single letter, as in Latin, *i, go thou*, the Imperative of *eo*; and in Greek *ὁ, hic*, the masculine article, &c. The properties of syllables are three; Quantity, Accent, and Breathing,

Quantity is the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable, according to which some are long, and others are short.

Quantity in Greek depends greatly on the analogy of the letters, viz. the two short ε, ο; the two long η, ω; the three common α, ι, υ, and the diphthongs.

Wherefore when a syllable is to be lengthen'd, the short letters are frequently changed into
long

long ones, according to the analogy they bear with one another; and when it is to [be shortened, the long ones are then changed into short.

As for the Diphthongs they are generally long.

Of Accents.

Accents are the raising or depressing of the voice, in pronouncing.

There are two sorts of Accents: two simple, *viz* the acute, thus figured (´), which denotes the rising; and the grave thus (`), which signifies the falling; and one compound, which was formed at first of those two lines joined together thus (^), and afterwards like an S reclined in this manner (~), and was designed for the raising and depressing the voice on the same syllable.

R U L E VI.

Of the Syllables capable of being accented.

The Acute Accent may be on three syllables, whether short or long.

The Circumflex takes place only upon a long syllable, which must be either the last, or the last but one.

The Grave is never but on the last syllable, when followed by another word in a sentence, and instead of an Acute.

E X A M P L E S.

The Accent cannot be drawn further back, than the antepenultimate.

1. The Acute may be placed upon any of the three last syllables, whether the accented syllable be long or short: and if the final be short, it is generally on the antepenultimate; on the contrary if it be long, the antepenultimate is very rarely accented.

2. The Circumflex is never but on the ultimate and penultimate, and cannot be upon a syllable that is not long by nature.

3. The Grave can be only upon the last syllable, when another word follows it in a sentence, and on words that naturally should be accented.

A N N O T A T I O N.

The Grave is only a depression of the voice. Wherefore since the voice having been elevated on one syllable, must necessarily be depressed on the subsequent ones; these syllables are therefore called *grave* or *barytonous*, tho' they be not marked with an accent.

Of Breathings.

Grammarians call *Breathing* the manner of breathing a syllable in pronouncing it.

These Breathings are of two sorts; one soft and smooth, which is figured like a little comma on the top of a word, thus *ἐγώ*, *ego*, *I*.

The other rough and hard, which is shaped like a little c, thus *ἅμα*, *simul*, *together*.

Every vowel at the beginning of a word is marked with one of these Breathings. *υ* has always a rough Breathing, as *υδωρ*, *aqua*, *water*; and the others generally a smooth one.

R U L E. VII.

Of the Apostrophe.

1. *An Apostrophe denotes the rejecting of a short syllable.*
2. *An Aspirate following the Apostrophe requires an Aspirate to precede it.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. An Apostrophe (*ἀπόστροφος*, *aversio*) is a kind of a small comma, which is put on the top of a word, to signify that in the concurrence of vowels or diphthongs of two distinct words a short one has been rejected. This happens in two different manners; one ordinary, when the first word terminating with *α*, *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, or with *αι*, *οι*, (these two diphthongs passing for short, with respect to the accents or the Apostrophe) the final of this word is rejected. Thus instead of saying *πάντα ἔλεγον*, they say, *πάν' ἔλεγον*, *I have said all*; as in French they say, *J'aime* for *Je aime*, *I love*.

The other extraordinary and particular to the Attics and Poets, who frequently reject these same vowels and diphthongs in the beginning of the second word. Thus they say *ᾧ γαθί* for *ᾧ ἀγαθί*, *ô bone*: *ἡ γαθή*, *bona illa*, for *ἡ ἀγαθή*: *ποῦ 'σι* and *μή 'σι*, for *ποῦ ἐσι*, *ubi est?* *μή ἐσι*, *non est*.

2. When the vowel with which the following word begins, is marked with an Aspirate or rough Breathing, then the preceding lenis or smooth consonant is changed into an Aspi- rate, because it assumes the breathing of the vowel with which it is joined, since 'tis almost impossible to pronounce it otherwise: thus in- stead of saying ἀπὸ ῥ they say ἀφ' ῥ, à quo, &c.

ANNOTATION.

There are some cases in which the Apostrophe does not take place, notwithstanding the concurrence of vowels.

As 1. in περι and πρὸ: περι αὐτὸν, *ad ipsum, towards him*: προάγω, *I advance*.

2. On other particular occasions, to avoid some harsh- ness of sound, obscurity, or such-like thing, which must be learnt by practice.

Sometimes the Apostrophe happens to be used where there is no concurrence of vowels, as παρ' Θεῶ for παρὰ Θεῶ, *apud Deum, &c.*

R U L E VIII.

Of ν added to the end of words terminating in ε or ι.

Words ending in ε or ι, require frequently the addition of ν.

E X A M P L E S.

The Greeks have another manner of avoid- ing the concurrence of vowels, which is to add a ν to the end of words terminating in ε or ι, as εἴκοσιν ἄνδρες. Demosth. *twenty men*: παντάπασιν ἄγαμαι, Plato, *I intirely admire*; δέδωκεν αὐτῷ, *he gave to him, &c.*

ANNOTATION.

'Tis for this same reason that the negative particle, οὐ, *non*, takes a κ, when it is followed by a vowel; οὐκ ἴδον, οὐκ ἤκουον. Hom. *I have not seen him, I have not heard him.* But if the following vowel happens to be aspirated, then instead of a κ we must use a χ, as οὐχ ἤνδανε, *he did not please*, by the same analogy as that above explained in the Apostrophe.

This is pretty near all we had to observe concerning the Letters. Those who are desirous of more on this subject, may see what we have said in the New Methods of the Greek and Latin tongues.

CHAP. II.

OF WORDS:

And first

Of Nouns and Pronouns.

A Word is a sound that signifies something.

The Greek Grammarians make eight different sorts, which they call *parts of Speech*, viz. *Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Preposition, and Conjunction.*

But these eight may be reduced to three, Noun, Verb, and Indeclinable particles; for the Article and Pronouns are Nouns, and so are the Participles.

Of these words, some, viz. the Noun and Verb, admit of a diversity of number; the rest do not.

Number is a differential mark of a word, to signify unity or plurality ; wherefore there are two numbers ; the singular, which speaks only of one ; and the plural, of several.

But the Greeks have invented a new number, which they call Dual, to denote they are speaking of two only ; but it is not much used, for instead of this number they generally make use of the Plural.

Of Nouns in general.

A Noun is a word that serves to denominate or qualify a thing.

A Noun is declined with genders, numbers, and cases.

A Case is the Noun's special manner of signifying.

There are six Cases in Greek as in Latin: *For let the Grammarians say what they will, this language has its ablative, as we have sufficiently proved in the eighth book of the New Greek Method.*

But this Ablative is always like the Dative, as the Vocative is generally like the Nominative.

In the Dual the Accusative is like the Nominative and the Vocative, as the Genitive is like the Dative and Ablative.

Gender is the difference of a Noun with respect to Sexes. Wherefore, properly speaking, they should be only two, the Masculine and the Feminine. But the Greeks, and after their
example

example the Latins, have added the Neuter, *ἰδέσθαι*, for such Nouns as they knew not which of these two genders they belonged to.

The mark of the Masculine gender is *ὁ* ; of the Feminine *ἡ* ; and of the Neuter *τὸ* ; to this the Greeks have given the name of *Article*, which properly signifies *the joints of the Fingers*, because of the particular connexion the Article has with the Nouns.

R U L E I.

Manner of declining the Article.

Singular.

Ὁ, τῷ, τῷ τόν, are Masculine,

Τὸ, τῷ, τῷ, τό, are Neuter,

Ἡ, τῇς, τῇ, τήν, are Feminine,

The Datives all with a point underneath.

Dual.

Τῶ, τοῖν, are Masculine and Neuter.

Τᾶ, ταῖν, are Feminine,

Plural.

Οἱ, τῶν, τοῖς, τῆς, are Masculine,

Τὰ, τῶν, τοῖς, τὰ, are Neuter,

αἱ, τῶν, ταῖς, τὰς, are Feminine.

The Ablative is taken from the Dative.

E X A M P L E S.

The Article is therefore to be declined as follows.

N. G. D. Ab. Ac.		N. Ac. G. D. Ab.		N. G. D. Ab. Ac.	
M. S.	ὁ, τῷ, τῷ τόν.	D.	τῷ, τοῖν.	P.	οἱ, τῶν, τοῖς, τῆς.
N. S.	τὸ, τῷ, τῷ, τό.	D.	τῷ, τοῖν.	P.	τά, τῶν, τοῖς, τὰ.
F. S.	ἡ, τῇς, τῇ, τήν.	D.	ταῖ, ταῖν.	P.	αἱ, τῶν, ταῖς, τὰς.

The

The Article has no vocative; but the adverb ω supplies the defect of this case in all numbers, in the same manner as \hat{o} in Latin.

Of the two Parisyllabic Declensions.

Grammarians reckon ten sorts of Declensions; five of which they call simple, and five contracted.

But Nouns are declined, either with an equal number of syllables, or with an increase in their obliques; which gives rise to two remarkable differences of Declensions, one Parisyllabic, which receives no increase; and the other Imparisyllabic, which admits of Increase.

R U L E II.

General rule for the Declension of Parisyllabics.

1. *Nouns not increasing are declined like the Article.*
2. *They require also a point under the Dative Case.*
3. *And form the Accusative in v , to which you must join the vowel of the nominative.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The Parisyllabic Declension is that which follows the terminations of the article. But as the article includes two different ways of declining, one for the Masculine, to which the Neuter is reduced, and the other for the Feminine; hence the parisyllabic Declension is twofold, one which follows the Feminine article,

ticle, and contains the Feminines in α and η , and the Masculines in $\alpha\varsigma$ and $\eta\varsigma$, all which answer to the first of the Latins ; and the other which follows the Masculine article, and includes the Masculine, Feminine, and common Nouns in $\omicron\varsigma$, with the Neuters in $\omicron\nu$, and answers exactly to the second of the Latins.

2. Both these Parisyllabic Declensions have always their Dative subscribed, in the same manner as the article.

3. And their Accusative terminates in ν, preceded by the vowel of the Nominative, as ἡ μέσσα, τῇ μέσῃ, τὴν μέσαν. ὁ Ἀνδρέας, τῷ Ἀνδρείᾳ, τὸν Ἀνδρέαν. ὁ λόγος, τῷ λόγῳ, τὸν λόγον.

*General Idea of the first Declension of Pari-
syllabics.*

This first Declension, which, as we have already mentioned, includes the Feminines in *a* and *η*, together with the Masculines in *as* and *ηs*, generally follows the Feminine article with regard to the Dual and the Plural, but with the following exceptions, in respect to the singular.

1. All those which have an α in the termination of the nominative, retain it in the Accusative, adding thereto a ν according to the general rule.

2. α pure, and $\delta\alpha$, $\theta\alpha$, $\rho\alpha$, retain moreover their α in the genitive and dative. And likewise the masculines in $\alpha\varsigma$ in the dative only.

3. The masculines in αs and ηs , form their genitive in s , and their vocative by cutting off the s of the nominative, except some in ηs , which

which form it in α . This we shall shew more particularly in the following rules, beginning with the Feminines, as the most simple.

R U L E III.

Feminines in α and η , of which Grammarians form the second Declension of simple Nouns.

1. α , η , follow the feminine article.
2. And form their accusative in $\alpha\nu$, $\eta\nu$.
3. But α pure, as also $\delta\alpha$, $\theta\alpha$, $\rho\alpha$, retain their α throughout the whole singular number.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Parisyllabic Nouns in α and η , are of the Feminine gender, and follow the Feminine article.

2. They form the Accusative in $\alpha\nu$ or $\eta\nu$, retaining, as we have observed, the vowel of the Nominative. Wherefore they are thus declined.

Singular.

Musa, a Muse or Song.

N.V. ἡ μῦσα, the muse.

Voc. ὦ μῦσα.

Gen. τῆς μῦσης.

D. Ab. τῇ μῦσιν.

Acc. τὴν μῦσαν.

Dual.

Nom. τὰ μῦσα.

Gen. ταῖν μῦσαι.

Plural.

Nom. αἱ μῦσαι.

Singular.

Honor, honour.

N.V. ἡ τιμή, honour.

Voc. ὦ τιμή.

Gen. τῆς τιμῆς.

D. Ab. τῇ τιμῇ.

Acc. τὴν τιμήν.

Dual.

Nom. τὰ τιμά.

Gen. ταῖν τιμαῖ.

Plural.

Nom. αἱ τιμαί.

And

And the rest exactly according to the Feminine Article.

3. Those in *a* pure (that is, where *a* makes a syllable by itself, without being joined to a consonant) or ending in *δα*, *θα*, *ρα*, retain the *a* through every case of the singular number, as

Nom. ἡ φιλία, Λήδα, ἀκάνθα, ἡμέρα.

Gen. τῆς φιλίας, Λήδας, ἀκάνθας, ἡμέρας.

D. Ab. τῇ φιλίᾳ, Λήδᾳ, ἀκάνθᾳ, ἡμέρᾳ.

R U L E IV.

Masculines in *ας* and *ης*, of which Grammarians form the first Declension of simple Nouns.

1. *ας*, *ης*, require *ς* in the genitive;
2. And cast off *ς* in the vocative,
But in the other cases *ας* follows ἡμέρα;
And *ης* follows τιμή.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Nouns in *ας*, *ης*, being of the masculine gender, they follow the masculine article in the genitive by terminating it in *ς*: but in other cases they follow the feminine article, except that those in *ας*, retain *a* in the singular, in the same manner as ἡμέρα and the others abovementioned.

2. These nouns lose their *ς* in the vocative, and are thus declined.

Singular.

Singular.	Singular.
Nom. ὁ Ἀνδρέας, <i>Andrew.</i>	Nom. ὁ Χρύσης, <i>Chryses.</i>
Voc. ὦ Ἀνδρέα,	Voc. ὦ Χρύση.
Gen. τοῦ Ἀνδρέα.	Gen. τοῦ Χρύσα.
D. Ab. τῷ Ἀνδρέα.	D. Ab. τῷ Χρύσῃ.
Acc. τὸν Ἀνδρέαν.	Acc. τὸν Χρύσην.
Dual.	Dual.
Nom. τὼ Ἀνδρέα.	Nom. τὼ Χρύσα.
Gen. τοῖν Ἀνδρέαιν.	Gen. τοῖν Χρύσαιν.
Plural.	Plural.
N. V. οἱ Ἀνδρέαι.	N. V. οἱ Χρύσαι.
Gen. πάντων Ἀνδρεῶν.	Gen. πάντων Χρυσῶν.
D. Ab. πῶς Ἀνδρέαις.	D. Ab. πῶς Χρύσαις.
Acc. τοὺς Ἀνδρέας.	Acc. τοὺς Χρύσας.

R U L E V.

Nouns in *ης* making *α* in the vocative.

1. Nouns making *α* in the vocative are those in *της*.
2. Gentiles.
3. Poetics in *πης*.
4. Three sorts of Verbals.
5. Nouns ending in *ης* admit of either *η* or *α*.

E X A M P L E S.

There are four sorts of Nouns which form the Vocative in *α* short.

1. Those in *της*, as ὁ προφήτης, *a prophet*; ὦ προφῆτα, *o prophet*.
2. Nouns denoting countries and nations, as Σκύθης, ὦ Σκύθα, *a Scythian*.
3. Poetic nouns in *πης*, as κύνωπης, ὦ κυνώπα, *dog's-face, or impudent*.
4. Ver-

4. Verbal Nouns derived from the following three Verbs, μέτρω, *to measure*, πωλέω, *to sell*, τρέβω, *to thrash or beat*; as γεωμέτρης, *a geometer*, βιβλιοπώλης, *bookseller*; παιδείης, *one that exercises youth*; Vocative ὦ γεωμέτρα, &c.

5. But Nouns in *ης* admit of either termination, as ὁ ληστής, *a pirate*, ὦ ληστή and ληστή.

Of the second Parisyllabic Declension.

The second Parisyllabic Declension is of nouns that follow the masculine or neuter article. This is what the Grammarians call the third Declension of simple Nouns.

R U L E VI.

Of Nouns in ΟΣ.

1. ΟΣ both Masculine and Feminine follows the Masculine article.
2. But it makes the vocative in ε, ὦ λόγε, like ὦ Domine.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Parisyllabic Nouns in *ος* are either Masculine, or Feminine, or Common, that is, both Masculine and Feminine. All these Nouns are declined in the same manner as the masculine article.

2. Their vocative ends in ε, like the second declension of the Latins, with which, as we have already observed, this declension has a great affinity. It is therefore thus declined :

N. V.

N. V. G. D. Ab. Ac. N. A. G. D. N. V. G. D. Ab. Ac.
 Sing. ας, ε, ου, ω, ον. D. ω, οιν. P. οι, ων, οισ, ους.

Singular. <i>a discourse.</i>	Singular. <i>the way.</i>
Nom. ὁ λόγος.	Nom. ἡ ὁδός.
Voc. ὦ λόγε.	Voc. ὦ ὁδε.
Gen. τοῦ λόγου.	Gen. τῆς ὁδοῦ.
D. Ab. τῷ λόγῳ.	D. Ab. τῇ ὁδῷ.
Acc. τὸν λόγον.	Acc. τὴν ὁδόν.
Dual.	Dual.
Nom. τὼ λόγῳ.	Nom. τὰ ὁδῶ.
Gen. τοῖν λόγοιν.	Gen. ταῖν ὁδοῖν.
Plural.	Plural.
N. V. οἱ λόγοι.	N. V. αἱ ὁδοί.
Gen. τῶν λόγων.	Gen. τῶν ὁδῶν.
D. Ab. τοῖς λόγοις.	D. Ab. ταῖς ὁδοῖς.
Acc. τοὺς λόγους.	Acc. τὰς ὁδούς.

R U L E VII.

ON following the neuter article has three cases
 alike in every number,

Which in the plural terminate in α, in the same
 manner as in Latin.

E X A M P L E S.

Nouns in ον are neuter, and declined like
 the neuter article, having always three similar
 cases, viz. the Nominative, Vocative and Ac-
 cusative, and terminating these three cases in α
 in the plural, the same as in Latin. They are
 therefore thus declined :

N. V.

N.V. Ac. G. D. Ab. N.V. Ac. G. D. Ab. N.V. Ac. G. D. Ab.

S. ον, ος, ω. D. ω, οιν. P. α, ων, ος.

τὸ ξύλον, *lignum*, τῷ ξύλῳ, τῷ ξύλῳ, &c.

R U L E VIII.

The Attic manner of declining, which Grammarians call the fourth Declension of simple Nouns.

1. The Attics use *ως, ων*, for *ος, ον*, writing the *ω* in every case, and subscribing the *ι* wherever it occurs.
2. They make the Vocative always like the Nominative.

E X A M P L E S.

1. The Attics have a particular manner of declining some nouns, which is to change all the vowels of the preceding terminations, and even the *α* of the plural Neuters into *ω*, writing the *ι* underneath, wherever it occurs.

2. They always make the Vocative like the Nominative, as well here as every where else. These nouns are thus declined :

Singular.

N. V. ὁ λαός, *the people*.

Gen. τοῦ λαοῦ.

Dat. τῷ λαῷ.

Acc. τὸν λαόν.

Dual.

N. V. Ac. τὼ λαοί.

G. D. Ab. τοῖν λαοῖν.

Singular.

N. V. τὸ εὐγενές, *fertile*.

Gen. τοῦ εὐγενοῦ.

Dat. τῷ εὐγενεῖ.

Acc. τὸ εὐγενές.

Dual.

N. V. Ac. τὼ εὐγενοί.

G. D. Ab. τοῖν εὐγενοῖν.

Plural.

Plural.	Plural.
N.V. οἱ λεῶί.	N.V. τὰ εὐγεω.
Gen. τῶν λεών.	Gen. τῶν εὐγεων.
D. Ab. τοῖς λεώϊς.	D. Ab. τοῖς εὐγεωϊς.
Acc. τῆς λεώϊς.	Acc. τὰ εὐγεω.

Of the Imparisyllabic Declension, which Grammarians call the fifth of simple Nouns.

R U L E IX.

Terminations of this Declension.

1. *The Imparisyllabic Declension has Nouns of nine terminations.*
2. *Its singular increase is in ος, ι, α.*
The Dual terminates in ε, οιν.
The Plural in ες, ων, σι, ας.
3. *But the Contracted Nouns of this Declension make some change in these terminations.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. This Declension answers to the third of the Latins. It includes a great number of terminations that may be all reduced to, nine; viz. four vowels which are the three common, α, ι, υ, with ω; and five consonants, viz. two liquids ν, ρ; two duplicates ξ, ψ, and lastly σ.

2. The terminations of the Imparisyllabic cases are comprized in the following few Words, mentioned in the Rule.

1. G. D. Ab. Ac.	2. N. Ac. G. D.	3. N. V. G. D. Ab. Ac.
S. ος—ι—α.	D. ε—οιν.	P. ες—ων—σι—ας.
		But

But the Neuters have always their three cases alike. Wherefore these Nouns are thus declined.

Singular.

	<i>Titan.</i>	<i>a lamp.</i>	<i>a seat.</i>
N. V.	ὁ Τίταν,	ἡ λαμπάς,	τὸ βῆμα,
Gen.	τῆς Τιτάνος,	τῆς λαμπάδος,	τῆς βήματος,
D. Ab.	τῷ Τίτῃνι,	τῇ λαμπάδι,	τῷ βήματι,
Acc.	τὸν Τίτῃνα,	τὴν λαμπάδα,	τὸ βῆμα.

Dual.

N. V. A.	τὼ Τίτῃνε,	τὰ λαμπάδε,	τὼ βήματε,
G. D. Ab.	τοῖν Τίτῃνοιν,	ταῖν λαμπάδοιν,	τοῖν βηματίοιν.

Plural.

N. V.	οἱ Τίτῃνες,	αἱ λαμπάδες,	τὰ βήματα,
Gen.	τῶν Τίτῃνων,	τῶν λαμπάδων,	τῶν βηματίων,
D. Ab.	τοῖς Τίτῃσι,	ταῖς λαμπάσι,	τοῖς βήμασι,
Ac.	τὸς Τίτῃνας,	τὰς λαμπάδας,	τὰ βήματα.

3. But in contracting, there is frequently some alteration made in the termination of the cases of this declension, as we shall see more particularly hereafter.

R U L E X.

Of the Vocative.

1. *The Vocative is generally like the Nominative.*
2. *But sometimes it varies by assuming a short vowel, or by casting off s, or by taking a v.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The vocative is generally like the nominative,

C

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minative, as ὁ Τῑτάν, ὦ Τῑτάν, *Titan*: ὁ and ὦ ἱμάς, *a thong*, &c.

2. And yet it frequently admits of some alterations, which may be reduced to three classes.

Taking a short vowel instead of the long one of the nominative, as the following and all other like words, τέτην, *tender*, ὦ τέτην: ἡ μήτηρ, *a mother*, ὦ μῆτερ: παντοκράτωρ, *almighty*, ὦ παντοκράτωρ: ὁ Δημοσθένης, *Demosthenes*, ὦ Δημόσθενες.

Cutting off the *ς* of the nominative; as the following and all other like words, ὁ βασιλεύς, *a king*, ὦ βασιλεῦ: ὁ βῆς, *an ox*, ὦ βῆ: ὁ ὄφις, *a serpent*, ὦ ὄφι: ὁ βότρευς, *a grape*, ὁ βότρευ.

Assuming likewise a *ν*; which has some analogy with the two preceding rules. For the *ς* is sometimes only changed into *ν*; and sometimes the penultimate is also shortened. Even several of these only cast off the *ς* according to the preceding rule. Thus,

Adjectives in *εις* casting off the *ι* in order to shorten the diphthong, assume a *ν*: χαρίεις, *agreeable*, ὦ χαρίεν; and sometimes ὦ χαρίει.

Proper names in *ας*; Πολυδάμας, ὦ Πολυδάμαν, or Πολυδάμα, in *Hom.* Αἴας, ὦ Αἴαν, or Αἴα.

Other barytonous nouns in *ας*, as μέλας, *black*, ὦ μέλαν.

The Formation of the Genitive.

This declension admits of a great variety of formations in its genitive, which correspond to those of the third of the Latins, terminating always in

ος, as the Latins in is. We have reduced them to a very easy order for the memory, which may be seen in the New Greek Method.

R U L E X I.

Nouns whose Accusative ends in ν.

Nouns in ις, υς, ας, ςς, whose genitives are in ος pure, form the Accusative in ν.

E X A M P L E S.

The accusative of this declension, as we have already observed, terminates in α, as τὸν τίλανα. Nevertheless there are a great many which form it in ν, as nouns in ις, υς, ας, ςς, that have the genitive in ος pure; thus, ὁ ὄφις, ιος, or εος, ὄφιν, a serpent; ὁ βότρυς, υος, υν, a grape: ὁ ὀξύς, ὀξέος, ὀξύν, sharp; ἡ ναῦς, ναός, ναῦν, a ship: βοῦς, βοός, βοῦν, an ox. But some of them have it likewise in α, as τὸν βότρυα, ὀξέα, νέα, or νῆα, and especially among the Poets. From Διός comes also Δία, Jovem.

A N N O T A T I O N.

Barytonous nouns (that is such as are not accented on the last syllable) in ις and υς, whose genitive is not in ος pure, admit of either termination; as ἡ ἔρις, ιδος, τὴν ἔριδα, and ἔριν, strife: ὁ νέηλυς, υδος, τὸν νέηλυδα, and νέηλυν, a new comer. Tho' the true reason of their having the ν is because in the Ionic dialect their genitive is in ος pure; and thus they agree with the general rule.

R U L E X II.

Of the Dative Plural.

1. The Dative plural in σι is formed of the singular in ι:
2. But

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2. But in adding the σ , the letters δ , θ , ν , τ , must be thrown away.
3. The dative singular in $\epsilon\nu\iota$ makes the plural in $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$; and $\omicron\nu\iota$ makes $\omicron\sigma\iota$.

EXAMPLES.

1. The Dative plural is formed of the singular, by inserting σ before ι , as δ $\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\rho$, a *rhetorician*; $\tau\tilde{\omega}$ $\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\rho\iota$, $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\rho\epsilon\sigma\iota$.

2. But if there should happen to be any of these letters δ , θ , ν , τ , they must be thrown away, as

Nom. δ $\tau\iota\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$,	η $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$,	δ $\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$,	$\theta\epsilon\nu\iota\varsigma$,
D. S. $\tau\tilde{\omega}$ $\tau\iota\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota$,	$\tau\tilde{\eta}$ $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota$,	$\tau\tilde{\omega}$ $\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota$,	$\theta\epsilon\nu\iota\theta\iota$,
D.P. $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\iota\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$,	$\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$,	$\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$,	$\theta\epsilon\nu\iota\sigma\iota$,
<i>Titan.</i>	<i>a lamp.</i>	<i>standing.</i>	<i>a bird.</i>

3. If after the removal of these letters, there remains either of the short vowels ϵ , \omicron , in the penultimate, they require each of them their subjunctive ν , or ι , in order to form a diphthong, as

N. S. δ $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$,	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$,	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\omega\nu$,
D. S. $\tau\tilde{\omega}$ $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\iota$,	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\iota$,	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\omicron\nu\iota$,
D. P. $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\iota$,	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\sigma\iota$,	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\omicron\sigma\iota$,
<i>putting.</i>	<i>a lion.</i>	<i>beating.</i>

R U L E XIII.

Dative of Nouns ending in a diphthong, or in ξ , or ψ .

1. Nouns ending in a diphthong, or in ξ , or ψ , form the dative plural by adding ι .

2. Those

2. Those which end in *η* and are syncopated in the declining, form their dative plural in *άσι*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns terminating in *ξ*, or *ψ*, or that have a diphthong before *σ*, form the dative plural from the nominative singular, by adding *ι*, as *ἀρπαξ*, *ἀρπαξι*, rapacious: "Αραψ", *Αραψι*, an Arabian: βασιλεύς, βασιλεῦσι, a king: βῆς, βοί, an ox, &c.

2. But nouns in *η*, declined with a syncope, form their dative plural in *άσι*, as *πατήρ*, a father; πατέρος, πατέρος, τῷ πατρί, τοῖς πατέράσι, to the fathers: In like manner μητέρασι, to mothers; θυγατέρασι, to daughters; ἀνδράσι, to men; and such like.

Of the Declension of Contracted Nouns.

RULE XIV.

General for the contraction of Imparisyllabics.

1. *ε* in the penultimate makes *ει* in the dative singular, and *εις* in the three plural cases.
2. *ι* in the penultimate makes *ι* only.
3. *εε* or *εα* makes *η*.

EXAMPLES.

The contraction of Nouns is always formed of the penultimate vowel with the following; concerning which we have three general remarks to make.

C 3

I. As

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1. As often as the dative singular, and the three similar cases of the plural, namely the nominative, vocative, and accusative, have an ε in the penultimate; this ε is contracted with the following vowel into ει diphthong.

2. If there should be an ι in the penultimate, the contraction is into ι only.

3. But the contraction of εε or εα final, is in η, as we shall presently make appear, beginning with such nouns as are most simple.

Nouns in ες, of which Grammarians form the third Declension of contracted Nouns.

Singular.

N. ὁ βασιλεύς, *a king.*

V. ὦ βασιλεῦ,

G. τῷ βασιλέως, { Ion. ἥος.
Att. έως.

D. Ab. τῷ βασιλεῖ, εἰ,

Ac. τὸν βασιλέα, Poët. ἦ.

Dual.

N. τῷ βασιλέε, ἦ, *rarely used.*

G. τοῖν βασιλέοιν.

Plural.

N. V. οἱ βασιλέες, εἰς,

G. τῶν βασιλέων,

D. τοῖς βασιλεῦσι,

Ac. τῆς βασιλέας, εἰς.

Nouns in ις and ι of which Grammarians form the second Declension of contracted Nouns.

Singular.

N. ὁ ὄφις, *a serpent.*

V. ὦ ὄφι,

G. τῷ ὄφιος, { Com. εος.
Att. εως.

D. Ab. τῷ ὄφει, ὄφι,

Ac. τὸν ὄφιν.

Dual.

N. τῷ ὄφει,

G. τοῖν ὄφίοιν, { Com. εοιν.
Att. εων.

Plural.

N. V. οἱ ὄφεις, ὄφεις,

G. τῶν ὄφίων,

D. Ab. τοῖς ὄφισι,

Ac. τῆς ὄφιας, ὄφιας.

And

And in like manner the Neuters, as τὸ σίνη-
πι, ιος, *sinapi, mustard*: in the plural τὰ and
ὧ σινήπια, σινήπι.

ANNOTATION.

This declension in ιος is properly Ionic, as appears by Herodotus, who wrote in this dialect, and by the almost general agreement of the learned. But these nouns are also declined in the common way in εος, and in the Attic manner in εως, like the preceding: whence the Grammarians took an occasion of calling this last manner Ionic, and the other Common, tho' without any appearance of reason.

RULE XV.

Nouns in ης, and Neuters in ες, or ος, of which Grammarians form the first Declension of Contracted Nouns.

EXAMPLES.

Nouns in ης, and neuters in ες, or ος, are thus contracted in the three Genitives:

The singular changes εος, into ες;

But the Dual εοιν, and plural έων, lose their ε.

EXAMPLES.

Nouns in ης may be masculine, feminine, or common: Those in ες or ος must be neuter. They follow the general rule, all the same as the preceding: but they are contracted besides in the singular, dual, and plural genitives; thus,

	Sing. εος, ους.
Gen. {	Dual, έοιν, οιν.
	Plur. έων, ων.

Singular.

N. ὁ Δημοσθένης, *Demosthenes*.
 V. ὦ Δημοσθένης,
 G. τῷ Δημοσθένει, *νῆς*,
 D. Ab. τῷ Δημοσθένει, *νῆι*,
 Ac. τὸν Δημοσθένα, *νῆ*.

Dual.

N. τὼ Δημοσθέε, *νῆ*,
 G. τοῖν Δημοσθέοιν, *νοῖν*.

Plural.

N. οἱ Δημοσθέες, *νῆς*,
 G. τῶν Δημοσθένων, *νῶν*,
 D. Ab. τοῖς Δημοσθέσι,
 Ac. τὸς Δημοσθέας, *νῆς*.

Singular.

N. τὸ τεῖχος, *a wall*.
 V. ὦ τεῖχος,
 G. τῷ τείχεος, *ους*,
 D. Ab. τῷ τείχεϊ, *ει*,
 Ac. τὸ τεῖχος.

Dual.

N. τὼ τείχεε, *η*,
 G. τοῖν τειχέοιν, *οῖν*.

Plural.

N. τὰ τείχεα, *η*,
 G. τῶν τειχέων, *ῶν*,
 D. Ab. τοῖς τείχεσι,
 Ac. τὰ τείχεα, *η*.

Nouns in *ης* pure form the contraction of the Accusative also in *α*, as *ἐυφυής*, Accusat. τὸν ἐυφύεα, *ἐυφυῆ* or *ἐυφυῖ*, *ingenious*: *ὕγιής*, Accusat. τὸν ὕγιέα, *ὕγιῆ* or *ὕγιᾶ*, *sound* or *wholesome*. And this contraction in *α*, which is after the Attic manner, is mostly used.

R U L E XVI.

Feminines in *ως* and *ω*, of which Grammarians form the fourth Declension of Contracted Nouns.

1. *Contracted Feminines in ως and ω make in the obliques ῆς, οῖ, ῶ, οἱ.*
2. *But the Dual is declined like τὼ, and the plural like οἱ.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The Feminines in *ως* and *ω* make *οί* in the vocative. In the other cases they have always an *ο* in the penultimate, of which the contraction is formed, as will presently appear.

2. The Dual follows *τῶ*, and the Plural *οί*, that is, the masculine articles, as *τὰ αἰδῶ*, *αἱ αἰδοί*, *ἔς*. Wherefore these nouns are thus declined :

Singular.
 Nom. ἡ αἰδώς, *shame*.
 Voc. ὦ αἰδοί,
 Gen. τῆς αἰδόος, *ἔς*,
 D. Ab. τῇ αἰδοί, *οῖ*,
 Acc. τὴν αἰδόα, *ώ*.

Dual.
 Nom. τὰ αἰδῶ,
 Gen. ταῖν αἰδοῖν.

Plural.
 Nom. αἱ αἰδοί,
 Gen. τῶν αἰδῶν.

Singular.
 Nom. ἡ Λητώ, *Latona*.
 Voc. ὦ Λητοί,
 Gen. τῆς Λητόος, *ἔς*,
 D. Ab. τῇ Λητοί, *οῖ*,
 Acc. τὴν Λητόα, *ώ*.

Dual.
 Nom. τὰ Λητώ,
 Gen. ταῖν Λητοῖν.

Plural.
 Nom. αἱ Λητοί,
 Gen. τῶν Λητῶν.

And the rest according to the Masculine Article.

ANNOTATION.

Take notice that the vocative *αἰδοί* is like the nominative plural, whereas the dative singular is circumflexed, as *τῇ αἰδοί*.

Observations on the Dialects.

The genitive *Æol.* is in *ως* instead of *οῦς* ; τῆς αἰδόος, αἰδῶς.

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The accusative Ion. is in οὖν, and the Æol. in ὦν: τὴν αἰδῶν and αἰδῶν.

R U E E XVII.

Neuters in ας pure or ρας, of which Grammarians form the fifth Declension of Contracted Nouns.

In contracting ας pure or ρας, τ must be always left out ;

The Genitive afterwards makes ω, the other cases take α ;

But where ι occurs, it must be written underneath.

E X A M P L E S.

To decline these nouns, we must first throw away the τ, according to the Ion. and form the contraction afterwards in ω in the three genitives, and in α in the other cases ; but the ι must be written under such cases as had it before the contraction ; thus,

Singular.

N. Ac. V. τὸ κρέας, *flesh.*

Gen. τῷ κρέατι, κρέατι, κρέωι.

Dat. Ab. τῷ κρέατι, κρέατι, κρέατι.

Dual.

N. Ac. V. τὰ κρέατε, κρέατε, κρέα.

G. D. Ab. τοῖν κρέατοιν, κρέατοιν, κρέωιν.

Plural.

N. Ac. V. τὰ κρέατα, κρέατα, κρέα.

Gen. τῶν κρέατων, κρέατων, κρέων.

D. Ab. τοῖς κρέασι, without contraction.

Contracted Nouns that vary from the analogy of the preceding.

Nouns in *υς, υος*, are contracted in the nominative, vocative, and accusative plural, forming always the contraction in *υ*: *ὁ βότρυς*, a grape, *τῷ βότρυος*; *οἱ* and *ὦ βότρυες*, τοὺς βότρυας, βότρυς.

Nouns in *ους* are also contracted in those three plural cases: *ὁ βοῦς*, τῷ βοός, an ox: *οἱ* and *ὦ βόες*, βοῦς, τῷ βόας, βοῦς.

Comparatives in *ων* are contracted in the accusative singular of the common gender, and in three plural cases, *viz.* the nominative, vocative, and accusative, in all genders: first by throwing away the consonant according to the Ion. and afterwards by contracting the *ο* with the following vowel according to the Att. *ὁ ἢ ἡ μείζων*, major; *τῷ ἢ τῇς μείζονος*; τὸν ἢ τὴν μείζονα, μείζονα, μείζω: *οἱ, αἱ, ἢ ὦ μείζονες*, μείζονες, μείζονς; *τῷ ἢ τῇς μείζονας*, μείζονας, μείζονς (and not *μείζως*) τὰ and *ὦ μείζονα*, μείζονα, μείζω, greater: And in the same manner the rest.

Of the Variation of Adjectives.

Adjectives, whether parasyllabic or imparisyllabic, are of two sorts: the first have three different terminations, and the other two only.

R U L E XVIII.

Of Adjectives of three terminations.

1. *Adjectives of three terminations in os pure and eos, make α, ον.*

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2. *All the rest in os, make η, ον.*

3. *But as makes αινα, αν.* 4. *Υς makes εια, υ.*

5. *Εις, εασα, εν.* 6. *Ως, υϊα, ός.* 7. *Ην, εινα εν.*

EXAMPLES.

Adjectives in *os* pure, or *ρος*, form the feminine in *α*, and the neuter in *ον*, as *ό άγιος, ή άγία, τό άγιον*, *sanctus, a, um, holy*: *ό άνθηρός, ή άνθηρά, τό άνθηρόν*, *flowery*.

2. The others in *os* form the feminine in *η*, as *καλός, καλή, καλόν*, *handsome*.

But the Attics generally make the termination *os* of the common gender, *ό η, ή κόσμιος, ή το κόσμιον*, *pretty, well-made*.

ANNOTATION.

Those which follow the Attic Declension, have *ως* for the masculine and feminine, and *ων* for the neuter; *ό η, ή εύγεως, η, τό εύγεων*, *fertile*, where the *ώμέγα* is continued the same as in the substantives, of which we treated above, Rule 8.

3. The masculine in *as* makes *αινα* in the feminine, and *αν* in the neuter, *μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν*, *black*; except *μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα*, *magnus, big*; *πάς, πάσα, πάν*, *all*, with its compounds *άπας, σύμπας, &c.* and the participles in *ας, τύψας, ασα, αν*, *qui verberavit*.

4. The masculine *υς* makes *εια, υ*: *γλυκύς, εϊα, ύ*, *sweet*: except *πολύς*, which you may see hereafter among the irregular adjectives.

5. The masculine *εις* makes *εασα, εν*; *ό χαρίεις, ή χαρίεσα, τό χαρίεν*, *agreeable*. Except *εϊς, μία, έν*, *one*, with its compounds: and the participles

ples in εις, which make εῖσα, ἐν ; τυφθείς, τυφθέ-
σα, τυφθέν, *qui vapulavit*.

Contracted Adjectives in εις, make ῥασα, ῥν, as
μελίῃς, μελίῃσας, μελίῃν, *melleus*, coming from
μελίόεις, μελίόεας, μελίόεν, which follow the
preceding.

But the masculine in ῃς formed by contrac-
tion, makes ῆσας, ῆν, as τιμῆς, τιμῆσας, τιμῆν,
honoured, valuable, coming from τιμήεις, τιμήεας,
τιμήεν.

6. The masculine ην makes εἰνα, εν, as ὁ τέ-
ρην, ἡ τέρεινα, τὸ τέρεν, *tender* ; but these Ad-
jectives are more frequently of two terminati-
ons, as we shall see in the following rule.

7. The Participle ῶς makes υῖα, ὅς, as τέλυ-
φώς, τέλυφῶα, τέλυφός, *qui verberavit*.

The Participle in ων makes εσας, ον, τύπλων,
τύπλσας, τύπλον, *verberans*.

R U L E XXI.

Of Adjectives of two terminations.

1. *Adjectives of two terminations assume a short
vowel in the neuter.*

2. *Is and vs cast off their σῖγμα ;
And εις is changed into εν.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. Adjectives of two terminations (except
the abovementioned Attics in ως) generally
assume a short vowel in the neuter. Thus the
common ων makes in the neuter ον ; ὁ καὶ ἡ εὖ-
δαίμων, τὸ εὐδαίμον, *happy*. In like manner the

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comparatives, ὁ καὶ ἡ μείζων, τὸ μείζον, *major* and *majus*, *bigger*.

The common ἡν makes εν, as ὁ καὶ ἡ ἄρσεν, τὸ ἄρσεν, *masculus*, *a*, *um*, *male*.

The common ης makes ες, and is always of the first declension of contracted nouns, as ὁ καὶ ἡ αἰληθής, τὸ αἰληθές, *true*. But adjectives in ης formed by contraction, have three terminations. See above.

2. The common in ις makes ι; ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐχαρις, τὸ εὐχαρι, *complaisant*, *agreeable*. And these are generally compound nouns.

The common in υς makes υ; ὁ καὶ ἡ ἄδακρυς, τὸ ἄδακρυ, *tearless*; and these likewise are generally compound nouns.

The common in ςς make ουν; ὁ καὶ ἡ πολύπους, τὸ πολύπουν, *multipes*.

But ςς contracted has three terminations. See above.

Irregular Adjectives.

Adjectives have also their irregulars, as ὁ πολύς, *multus* Acc. τὸν πολύν, the Neuter τὸ πολύ. The other cases in what gender or number soever, are generally taken from πολλός, (which is sometimes to be met with) as τῷ πολλῷ, τῇ πολλῇ; ἡ πολλή, τῆς πολλῆς, τῇ πολλῇ, &c.

But the Poets decline πολύς, all throughout, like ἡδύς, whence comes the genitive πολέου, the nominative plural πολέες, πολέεις; the genitive πολέων; Accus. πολέας πολέεις. They say also in the nominative πούλυς.

R U L E XX.

Comparatives and Superlatives.

1. The Regulars make the comparative in τερος, and the superlative in ταιος.
2. The irregulars make the comparative in ιων, and the superlative in ις.

E X A M P L E S.

Nouns are compared either regularly or irregularly.

1. Regularly the comparative is in τερος, and the superlative in ταιος.

⊙ with the penultimate long or doubtful, makes ότερος, and όταιος, with an omicron, as πραός mild, πραότερος, πραότατος.

⊙ with the penultimate short, makes ότερος, and ότατος, with an omega, as άγιος, holy, άγιώτερος, άγιώτατος.

οος makes έςτερος, and έςτατος, as απλός, simple, απλότερος, απλόςτατος.

ας makes άντερος and άντατος, as μέλας, black, μελάντερος, μελάντατος.

εις makes έςτερος and έςτατος, as χαρίεις, agreeable, χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος.

υς makes ύτερος and ύτατος, as εύρύς, broad, εύρύτερος, εύρύτατος.

ων makes ανετερος and ανετατος, as σώφρων, modest, σωφρονέστερος, σωφρονέστατος.

ης makes έςτερος and έςτατος, as εύσεβής, pious, devout, εύσεβέστερος, εύσεβέστατος.

2. Irregularly the comparatives are formed in ιων, and the superlatives in ις, as

καλός, handsome, καλλίων, κάλλιστος.

αισχρός, ugly, αισχίων (casting off the ρ) αἰσχιστος.

οικτός, miserable, οικτίων, οἰκτιστος.

ἐχθρός, hostile or averse, ἐχθίων, ἑχθιστος.

ῥάδι.

ῥᾶδιος, *easy*, ῥαίων (casting off δ) ῥαίσιος; and by contraction ῥάων, ῥᾷσιος.

There are others still more irregular than the preceding, as

ἀγαθός, good; *ἀμείνων*, better, from whence no superlative is formed.

And βαλίων, a βάλιστος { a from βέλομαι, as *optimus* from *opto*, or from βέλτερος, *better*, *more excellent*.

κρείσων, b κραιτίσος { b from κραιτός, κραιτατός, *strong*.
 αρείων, c ἄρειος { c from ἄρειος, *warlike*, Ἄρης, *Mars*.
 λωίων, d λῶϊος. { d from λῶ for θέλω, or ἐθέλω, *would*, as
 much as to say, *which we are most*
desirous of.

Κακός, *bad*, κακίων, *worse*, κάκιστος, *the worst of all*.

Likewise
or poetically
and sometimes

χείρων, } χείρις.
 χειρίων, }
 κακώτερος.

μέγας, *big*,

μείζων, μέγιστος.

μικρός, *small*, makes regularly μικρότερος, *ταλός*.

And moreover { ἡσσαν } from whence there is no fu-
in the Comp. { μείων. } perlativie formed.

ἐλαχὺς, *small*, makes ἐλάσσω, or ἐλάττων, ἐλάχιστος.

πολύς, *many*, makes πλείων, πλείστος, for πολίων, πόλιςτος.

Of Numeral Nouns.

Numbers are either Cardinal, that is, which serve as a foundation to the rest, such as εἷς, *one*, δύο, *two*, τρεῖς, *three*; or Ordinal, that is, which denote an order in the disposition of things, as πρῶτος, *the first*, δεύτερος, *the second*.

The four first numeral Nouns are declined as follows,

Singular.

N. Εἷς,	<i>unus,</i>	μία,	<i>una,</i>	ἓν,	<i>unum.</i>
G. ἑνός,		μιᾶς,		ἑνός,	
D. Ab. ἐνί,		μιᾷ,		ἐνί,	
Ac. ἑνα,		μιάν,		ἓν,	Dual.

Dual.

Nom. Δύο, or according to the Attics, δύο, *duo, two*.
G. D. δύοιν, and in the Feminine δύν, and Poet. in the
D. and Ab. δύοί.

Plural.

Nom.	οἱ καὶ αἱ	τρεῖς, <i>tres, καὶ τὰ τρία, tria.</i>
Gen.		τρίων,
D. Ab.		τρισί,
Acc.	τὲς καὶ τὰς.	τρεῖς, καὶ τὰ τρία.

In like manner,

Nom.	οἱ καὶ αἱ	τέσσαρες, καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα, <i>quatuor.</i>
Gen.		τεσσαρέων,
Dat.		τέσσαρσι,
Acc.	τὲς καὶ τὰς	τέσσαρας, καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα.

The Attics say τέτταρες and τέτταρα; and in like manner in the other cases.

Numeral Nouns from four up to a hundred are indeclinable; as πέντε, *five*; ἕξ, *six*; ἑπτά, *seven*; ὀκτώ, *eight*; ἐννέα, *nine*; δέκα, *ten*.

Of Pronouns.

And first of the Primitives.

Pronouns are properly irregular nouns, which ought to be reduced to the parasyllabic Declension. They may be considered either according to their species, or according to their signification.

According to their species, Pronouns are either Primitives, Derivatives, or Compounds. According to their signification, they are either Demonstratives, Relatives, Possessives, or Gentiles.

There are three Primitives ἐγώ, *ego, I*, for the first person: σύ, *tu, thou*, for the second; ἔ, *sui*, for the third; which has no nominative

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tive, no more than *sui* in Latin. These pronouns are thus declined :

Singular.

Nom. Ἐγώ, <i>ego</i> , I,	Σύ, <i>tu</i> , thou.	*
Gen. ἐμεῖς, <i>mei</i> ,	σοῦ, <i>tui</i> ,	ἑ, <i>sui</i> , of himself.
D.Ab. ἐμοί, <i>mibi</i>	σοί, <i>tibi</i> ,	ἑ, <i>sibi</i> .
Ac. ἐμέ, <i>me</i> .	σέ, <i>te</i> .	ἑ, <i>se</i> .

Dual.

Nom. νῶ, <i>nos duo</i> .	σφώ, <i>vos duo</i> ,	σφεῖ, <i>ipsi duo</i> ,
we two	ye two.	they two.
Gen. νῶν, <i>nostri</i> .	σφῶν, <i>vestri</i> .	σφίν, <i>sibi</i> .

Plural.

Nom. ἡμεῖς, <i>nos</i> ,	ὑμεῖς, <i>vos</i> ,	σφεῖς, <i>ipsi</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>a</i> ,
we.	ye.	they.
Gen. ἡμῶν, <i>nostrum</i> ,	ὑμῶν, <i>vestrum</i> ,	σφῶν, <i>sui</i> ,
D.Ab. ἡμῖν, <i>nobis</i> ,	ὑμῖν, <i>vobis</i> ,	σφίσι, <i>sibi</i> ,
Ac. ἡμᾶς, <i>nos</i> .	ὑμᾶς, <i>vos</i> .	σφᾶς, <i>se</i> .

These three Pronouns, and the greatest part of the rest, have no Vocatives ; and those that have, make them always like the Nominative. But where the Latins say *ô tu*, the Greeks say *ὦ ἑταῖρε*.

Of Pronouns Possessive and Gentile, which are all Derivatives.

There are eight Pronouns Possessive, which are derived from the three Primitives in the following manner.

From the Genitive of *ἐγώ*, which is *ἐμεῖς*, comes *ἐμός*, *ἐμή*, *ἐμόν*, *meus*, *mea*, *meum*, *mine*.

From the Genitive of *σύ*, which is *σῶς*, comes *σός*, *σή*, *σόν*, *tuus*, *tua*, *tuum*.

From the Genitive *ἑ*, comes *ός*, *ή* *όν*, *suus*, *sua*, *suum*, *bis*.

From

From the nominative dual of ἐγώ, which is νώ or νῶϊ, comes νῶϊτερος, α, ον, *noſter, a, um, ours,* for two.

From the nominative dual of σὺ, which is σφώ or σφῶϊ, comes σφῶϊτερος, α, ον, *veſter, yours, for two.*

From the nominative plural of ἐγώ, which is ἡμεῖς, comes ἡμέτερος, α, ον, *noſter, a, um, ours,* for more than two.

From the nominative plural of σὺ, which is ὑμεῖς, comes ὑμέτερος, α, ον, *veſter, a, um, yours,* for more than two.

From the nominative plural of ἑ, which is σφεῖς, comes σφέτερος, α, ον; *ſuus, ſua, ſuum, theirs, for more than two.*

From theſe plurals are alſo derived the following two Gentiles, ἡμεδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, *noſtras, atis, our countryman*: and ὑμεδαπός, *veſtras, atis, your countryman.*

The interrogative of which is ποδαπός, *cujas? of what country?* Their ſecond root being δάπεδον, *solum, land, or country*; from whence alſo comes ἀλλοδαπός, *an alien, a foreigner.*

Of Demonstratives and Relatives.

There are two Demonstratives ἔτι, *hic*, and ἐκεῖν, *ille*, which are both declined like the article, and have their neuter in ο and not in ον; τῆτο, *εκείνο*. The firſt aſſumes a τ in the beginning, wherever the article has one, as may be ſeen in the following table.

A R T I C L E

Singular.

hic, hæc, hoc.

Nom. *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ,*
 Gen. *τῷ, τῆς, τῷ,*
 D. Ab. *τῷ, τῇ, τῷ,*
 Acc. *τὸν, τὴν, τὸ.*

Dual.

N. Ac. *τὸ, τὰ, τὰ,*
 G. D. *ποῖν, ταῖν, ποῖν.*

Plural.

Nom. *οἱ, αἱ, τὰ,*
 Gen. *τῶν,*
 D. Ab. *ποῖς, ταῖς, ποῖς,*
 Ac. *τές, τὰς, τὰ.*

DEMONSTRATIVE.

Singular.

hic, hæc, hoc.

οὗτος, αὕτη, τῆτο,
τέτε, ταύτης, τέτε,
τέτω, ταύτη, τέτω,
τέτον, ταύτην, τέτο.

Dual.

τέτω, ταύτα, τέτω,
τέτιν, ταύταιν, τέτιν.

Plural.

ἔτι, αὗται, ταῦτα,
τέτων,
τέτις, ταύταις, τέτις,
τέτες, ταύτας, ταῦτα.

There are two Relatives which are of all persons, viz. *ὅς, ἡ, ὅ, qui, quæ, quod*; and *αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, ipse, a, sum*. These are likewise declined like the article, following the parissyllabic declension according to the Genders. But they do not require a *τ* to be prefixt to them.

RELATIVES.

Singular.				Singular.			
<i>qui, quæ, quod.</i>				<i>ipse, ipsa, ipsum.</i>			
Nom.	ὅς,	ἥ,	ὅ,	αὐτός	αὐτή,	αὐτό,	
Gen.	οὗ,	ἧς,	οὗ,	αὐτοῦ,	αὐτῆς,	αὐτοῦ,	
D. Ab.	ὧ,	ἧ,	ὧ,	αὐτῷ,	αὐτῇ,	αὐτῷ,	
Ac.	ὃν,	ἥν,	ὃ,	αὐτόν,	αὐτήν,	αὐτό.	
Dual.				Dual.			
N. Ac.	ὧ,	ἄ,	ὧ,	αὐτῶ,	αὐτά,	αὐτῶ,	
G. D. Ab.	οἷν,	αἷν,	οἷν.	αὐτοῖν,	αὐταῖν,	αὐτοῖν.	
Plural.				Plural.			
Nom.	οἱ,	αἱ,	ἄ,	αὐτοί,	αὐταί,	αὐτά,	
Gen.	ῶν,			αὐτῶν,			
D. Ab.	οἷς,	αἷς,	οἷς,	αὐτοῖς,	αὐταῖς,	αὐτοῖς,	
Ac.	οὓς,	αῖς,	ἄ.	αὐτούς,	αὐτάς,	αὐτά.	

Of Compound Pronouns.

There are three Compound Pronouns, which are formed of the accusative singular of the primitives, and of the genitive αὐτοῦ; and these are ἐμαυτοῦ, *mei ipsius*; σεαυτοῦ, *tui ipsius*; and ἑαυτοῦ, *sui ipsius*. They have no nominative, and are declined in the other cases, like λόγος, οἱ, for the masculine and neuter, and like τιμή, ἥς, for the feminine.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ,	ἐμαυτῆς,	ἐμαυτοῦ.
Dat.	ἐμαυτῷ,	ἐμαυτῇ,	ἐμαυτῷ.
Ac.	ἐμαυτόν,	ἐμαυτήν,	ἐμαυτό.

And in like manner the other two.

The

The two first have no plural ; but the last has one which is declined either jointly or separately, thus, ἐαυτῶν, σφῶν αὐτῶν ; ἐαυτοῖς, σφί-σιν αὐτοῖς ; ἐαυτῆς, σφᾶς αὐτῆς. And the other genders in the same manner.

This plural agrees with all persons, ἐαυτῆς, *nos ipsos, vos ipsos, se ipsos*. Which sometimes happens also to the singular ἐαυτῆς, *tui ipsius*.

The Compounds of the two last persons, are used also with contraction, σαυτῆς, for σεαυτῆς ; αὐτῆς, for ἐαυτῆς, retaining always the same breathing.

There is likewise an indefinite pronoun, which signifies nothing determinately, δέῖνα, *quidam, some body, or a certain person* ; it is used indiscriminately in the singular and plural, and is commonly indeclinable.

Nom. ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δέῖνα ; and among the Poets εἰς.

Gen. τῆς, τῆς, τῆς, δείναϊ, δείνῳ, and δείνα.

D. Ab. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ, δείναϊ, δείνῃ, and δείνα.

Acc. τὸν, τὴν, τὸ, δείνα.

ANNO TATION.

Hereto we may likewise add τίς, τίνῃ, which with an accute accent is interrogative ; and with a grave is indefinite.

From this τίς, and ὅς, ἡ, ὅ, is formed the Compound, ὅστις, *quicunque*, where the two nouns are jointly declined ; viz. ὅς according to the parasyllabic Declension ; and τίς according to the imparasyllabic.

But instead of ὅστις, the Poets use ὅττις, whose Attic cases are Gen. ὅττις, Dat. ὅττω ; and in the plural ὅττων, and ὅτοις,

A Table of ὅστις, quicunque.

Singular.	Plural.
M. ὅστις, ἕτινος, ὅτινι, ὄντινα.	M. οἵτινες, ὧντινων, ὅρισι, ἕτινας.
Poet. ὅτις.	N. αὗτινα, ὧντινων, ὅρισι, αὗτινα.
N. ὅτι, ἕτινος, ὅτινι, ὅτι.	F. αἵτινες, ὧντινων, αἵρισι, αἵτινας.
F. ἡτις, ἡτινος, ἡτινι, ἡντινα.	

The Dual, which we could not make room for in this table, has nothing particular.

C H A P. III.

O F V E R B S:

And first of those in ω.

A Verb is a word that serves to denote or express actions.

It admits of a diversity of numbers, persons, and tenses, to which we may join the moods or manners; and all these things compose what we call Conjugation.

Numbers.

Verbs have three numbers, the same as Nouns. But the Dual is very little used.

Wherefore 'tis adviseable for beginners to omit this number in conjugating, and to mind only the singular and plural. The affinity between this manner of conjugating and the Latin, will render the Greek Conjugations much easier to them. Besides the Dual afterwards will be attended with

no sort of difficulty, because it very seldom occurs and is always terminated in the same manner, as we shall shew hereafter in a little table by itself.

Persons.

There are three persons in Greek as in Latin. But the Dual of the active Conjugation, wants the first person.

Tenses.

The Greek verbs have in all nine sorts of tenses, some of which are definite, and others indefinite.

Definite tenses are those which always mark a determinate time : There are seven of them ; *viz.* the present, which is also called the theme, *ἔμα*, three futures, and three Preterits.

The Preterits are the same as in Latin, the Imperfect, the Perfect, and the Plu-perfect.

Of the three Futures the last is only for the passive, and is commonly called the *Paulo-post-future*, because it denotes the thing that is to happen shortly after ; but this tense is very little used.

The indefinite tenses, which are called *Ἀόριστοι*, *Aorists*, are those that are used indifferently for all times ; tho' the first has generally a greater relation to the time past.

Moods.

The Greeks have so far varied from the Latins in their moods, as to make the tenses of the Optative different from those of the Subjunctive ; from whence there consequently results

results a distinct mood: unless one would chuse, after the example of Sanctius, to divide each tense into two or three; because these tenses and moods are frequently used one for the other.

Our tables of Conjugations shall be disposed in such a manner, as to be taken either way; so that from the first tenses or indicatives the corresponding tenses are always formed, changing only the termination of the first into that which properly belongs to the others: Where 'tis to be observed that the Imperative is taken for a future, and that the Infinitive is properly an Impersonal. See the remarks in the Greek Method, Book 8.

Differences of Verbs, διαφέρεις.

The Greeks have three differences of Verbs. The one active, ενεργητική, which terminates in ω or $\mu\iota$: the other passive, παθητική, which terminates always in $\muαι$; and the third middle, which partakes of the other two, either in the formation and termination of its tenses, or in its signification: which we shall explain more particularly hereafter.

Conjugations συζυγίαι.

The Greek Grammarians reckon thirteen Conjugations, six of Barytons; three of Circumflexed Verbs; and four of Verbs in $\mu\iota$.

But the Greek Verbs may be all easily reduced to two sorts of Conjugations, one of Verbs in ω , and the other of Verbs in $\mu\iota$.

The conjugation of Verbs in ω is the most extensive, and may be divided into two species: for these Verbs may be conjugated either

D

simply,

simply, or with contraction. Those that are conjugated simply are called Grave or Barytons, βαρύτονοι, because having no accent marked on the last syllable, a grave is to be understood. Those that are subject to contraction, are Verbs in *άω, έω, όω*, which are contracted in *ω̃*, and are called Circumflexed by reason of their accent.

The Conjugation of the Verbs in *μι* has very few tenses: But we must hereto reduce the passive Aorists of the Barytons, which follow the analogy of this active Conjugation.

Observations to learn easily to conjugate.

In order to conjugate well, four things must be attended to, two of which ought to be observed generally in all tenses, viz. the Characteristic, and the Termination: and two more which occur only in particular tenses, namely the augment, and the change of the penultimate.

Of the Characteristic.

The Characteristic is the letter which precedes the termination.

Most Grammarians have made use of the Characteristics to distinguish the Conjugations themselves, insisting that the first consonant of the Alphabet, which is *β*, with the two corresponding mutes, viz. *π* and *φ*, should mark the first Conjugation of Barytons, which consequently must end in *βω, πω, φω*, or *πω*, the *π* taking a *τ* along with it.

That the second consonant, which is *γ*, with its two companions, *κ, χ*, should mark the second conjugation, so that its verbs must end in *γω, κω, χω*, or *κω*, the *κ* taking a *τ* along with it.

That

That the third which is δ , with its correspondents τ , θ , should mark the third for Verbs in $\delta\omega$, $\tau\omega$, $\theta\omega$,

That the fourth should be marked in like manner by the fourth consonant ζ , which being a double letter composed of σ , is resolvable into two $\sigma\sigma$, which the Attics change afterwards into two $\tau\iota$; so that its verbs must end in $\zeta\omega$, $\sigma\sigma\omega$, or $\tau\iota\omega$.

That the fifth should be marked with the fifth vacant consonant following, namely λ (the δ and κ having been taken already) with its fellow liquids, ϵ , μ , ν , for the verbs in $\lambda\omega$, $\mu\omega$, $\nu\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$.

And that the sixth should always have for its characteristic some vowel or diphthong, as ϵ , υ , &c. which they call terminating in ω pure, as $\epsilon\omega$, $\upsilon\omega$, &c.

These different classes of Characteristics deserve our notice, because they are of use in the formation of the tenses. But there is no foundation for their making so many different conjugations, when the manner of conjugating is all the same.

Wherefore the use of the Characteristic is particularly to mark and distinguish the tenses, and not the conjugations.

The Grammarians call it *Characteristicam* or *Formativam*.

We shall divide it into three Classes; the first of the Present, the second of the Future; and the third of the Preter-perfect; all the other tenses depending on these three in their formation, as in Latin they depend on the Present, the Preter-perfect, and the Supine.

R U L E I.

Of the tenses that have the Characteristic of the Present.

The Characteristic of the Present is continued in the Preter-imperfect; in the second Future, and second Aorist; in the Perfect and Plu-perfect Middle.

E X A M P L E S.

The Characteristic of the Present serves for all the abovementioned tenses. But in Verbs in $\pi\omega$, $\kappa\omega$, $\mu\omega$, the first consonant is always the Characteristic. Thus from

$\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$, *to honour, to punish*, we form the Imperfect $\epsilon\tau\iota\omicron\nu$, the second Future $\tau\iota\omega$, the second Aorist $\epsilon\tau\iota\omicron\nu$, (which happens here to be the same as the Imperfect) and the Perfect middle $\epsilon\tau\iota\alpha$, where ι , which is the Characteristic, continues always unmoved. But

From $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\omega$, *to beat*, having formed the Imperfect $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omicron\nu$, we say in the second Future $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega$, in the second Aorist $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$, in the Perfect middle $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha$, where the second consonant τ is dropt, and there remains only the π , which is the Characteristic.

R U L E II.

Of the Characteristic of the other tenses.

1. *The Characteristic of the first Future is continued in the first Aorist Active, as also in the first Future and first Aorist Middle.*
2. *The Characteristic of the Perfect serves always for the Plu-perfect.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The first Future forms also the first Aorist, as likewise the first Future and first Aorist Middle,

Middle, which have all the same Characteristic, as *τίω*, Fut. 1. *τίσω*, Aor. 1. *ἔτισα*, Fut. 1. middle *τίσομαι*, Aor. 1. middle *ἔτισάμην*, where *σ* continues always the Characteristic.

τύπω, Fut. 1. *τύψω*, Aor. 1. *ἔτυφα*, Fut. 1. middle *τύφωμαι*, Aor. 1. middle *ἔτυφάμην*, where *ψ* remains always the Characteristic.

2. The Characteristic of the Perfect serves for the Plu-perfect, as *τίω*, *τέτιχα*, *ἔτέλειεν*, both with a *κ*: *τύπω*, *ἔτετυφα*, *ἔτέλυφεν*, both with a *φ*; so in the middle *τέτυπα*, *ἔτέλυπεν*, both with a *π*; and in like manner the rest.

Of the Termination.

The Termination is to be considered according to the tenses and moods in the Active and Passive Verbs.

R U L E III.

Termination of the Active in all its Moods.

1. *The Indicative has ω, ον, α, ειν.*
2. *The Subjunctive has ω conjugated with η.*
3. *The Optative makes οιμι, αιμι.*
4. *The Imperative has ε, ον, conjugated with τω.*
5. *The Infinitive has ειν, αι, έναι.*
6. *The Participle makes ων, ας, ως.*

E X A M P L E S.

The explication of this rule, and the whole subsequent discourse, in proportion as it is read, ought to be compared by the eye with the table

ble hereto annexed, in order to see the application of it, and to understand it more easily.

1. The Indicative has but four terminations, contained in the Rule, which are ω , ον , α , ειν .

ω for the Present, and the two Futures, which are conjugated alike, except that where there is an ϵ or an $ο$ in the Present, they are changed into the diphthongs $\epsilon\iota$ or $\alpha\iota$ in the second Future, because of the circumflex accent with which it is marked; which happens also in the first Future of the verbs in $\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\mu\tilde{\omega}$, $\rho\tilde{\omega}$, $\nu\tilde{\omega}$, marked with the same accent, which cannot be on any other than a long syllable.

ον for the Imperfect and second Aorist.

α for the Perfect and first Aorist.

ειν for the Plu-perfect, which retains its diphthong $\epsilon\iota$ through all its persons.

2. The Subjunctive is terminated in ω , like the Indicative, and is conjugated also in the same manner, except that instead of the short vowel ϵ , $ο$, it assumes the long ones, η , ω , in all its tenses, which are always conjugated in the same manner.

3. The Optative has only two terminations.

οιμι for all tenses, except that

$\alpha\iotaμι$ is for the first Aorist.

4. The Imperative also has but two terminations,

ϵ for all tenses, except the first Aorist, which takes ον , and is conjugated with $\tau\omega$, like the rest.

But it assumes an α in the penultimate, coming from the first Aorist of the Indicative, whence it is formed.

You

You must observe therefore that there may be some difference in the second Person of the Imperative, (for there is no first) but that in all sorts of Verbs the other persons have always the same termination, $\tau\omega$, $\tau\epsilon$, $\tau\omega$ - $\sigma\alpha\nu$, &c; except that the Passive instead of a τ requires a θ , as we shall further observe in its proper place.

5. The Infinitive has three terminations.

$\epsilon\iota\nu$ for the Present, and for the other tenses that follow its Characteristic.

$\alpha\iota$ for the first Aorist.

$\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ for the Perfect.

6. The Participle has also three,

$\omega\nu$ for the Present, the second Aorist, and the Futures,

$\alpha\varsigma$ for the first Aorist.

$\omega\varsigma$ for the Perfect.

The Masculine and the Neuter of all these Participles follow the imparisyllabic Declension, as we have already observed in the table of the Genitives, in the Greek Method: and the Feminine follows the Parisyllabic Declension and Feminine Article.

But we must take some notice here of the third person Plural of each tense, which young beginners generally find most difficult to retain.

R U L E IV.

Of the third person Plural.

The third person Plural of every tense is thus formed:

The tenses in ω and the Perfect make $\sigma\iota$:

Those in $\omega\nu$, end also in $\omega\nu$:

The other tenses have their terminations in $\epsilon\nu$, or $\sigma\alpha\nu$, and are always formed from the singular.

E X A M P L E S.

The tenses in ω and the Perfect always terminate the third person plural in $\sigma\iota$, viz. the Present and the Futures in $\sigma\iota$, the Subjunctive in $\omega\sigma\iota$, retaining its ω , and the perfect in $\alpha\sigma\iota$.

The tenses in $\sigma\nu$, viz. the Imperfect and the second Aorist, terminate this person in $\sigma\nu$, like the first person Singular.

In the other tenses it ends in $\epsilon\nu$ or $\sigma\alpha\nu$, and is formed from the Singular, viz. in the first Aorist from the first person, by adding ν ; in the Pluperfect (to which we may join the Passive Aorists) and in the Imperative from the third person Singular, by adding $\sigma\alpha\nu$; and in the Optative likewise from the third person, by adding $\epsilon\nu$, as may be seen in the following table.

A N N O T A T I O N.

I did not think it necessary to insert τὸν τῶ here at length, after our Tables, as I have done in the Greek Method, having experienced that these Tables are sufficient for the tenderest beginners, because they are not so much a contracted model, as a methodical and complete representation of the Conjugation, to which boys may be easily accustomed to all sorts of Verbs. We have only to observe that the accent must sometimes be brought forward in conjugating, as ἐτίον, the accent on the first; Plural ἐτίοντες; the accent on the second. In like manner in the Passive τίονται, the accent on the first; Plural τίοντα; the accent on the second; this

is because there is an increase of syllables, and the accent can never be further back than the antepenultimate. Sometimes on the contrary, the accent must be drawn back in conjugating, as in the Optative Passive $\tau\iota\omicron\lambda\mu\eta\nu$, the accent on the second, because the final is long; $\tau\iota\omicron\iota\omicron$, $\tau\iota\omicron\iota\omicron\omicron$; the accent on the first, by reason the final is short, pursuant to the Analogy of the 6th Rule of Chap. I.

INDICATIVE.

Εγχαλίσσεις; ὀρίζικη.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

ὑποτακτική.

OPTATIVE.

εὐχλική.

Ἐνεσῶς.

Instans.

The Pr sent.

Τί- I.	{	ω, εις, ει.	Τί- I.	{	ω, ης, η.
		Honoro, as, at.			Honorem, es, et.
		ομην, ετε, υσι.			ωμην, ητε, ωσι.

Παραταλινῶς *quasi Extensivus in rem non exactam.* The Imperfect.

Ἐπι- I.	{	ον, ες, ε.	Τί- I.	{	οιμι, οis, οι.
		Honorabam, as, at.			Honorarem, es, et.
		ομην, ετε, ον.			οιμην, οιτε, οιεν.

Μέλλων, *Futurum primum.* The first Future.

Τί- I.	{	ω, εις, ει.	Τί- I.	{	ομι, οis, οι.
		Honorabo, is, it.			Honorem, es, et.
		ομην, ετε, υσι.			οιμην, οιτε, οιεν.

Ἐσόμενος, *quibusdam Futurum remotius.* The second Future.

Τί- I.	{	ω, εις, ει.	Τί- I.	{	οῖμι, οῖς, οῖ.
		Honorabo, is, it.			Honorem, es, et.
		ἔμην, εἴτε, ἔσι.			οῖμην, οἴτε, οῖην.

Παρεληλυθώς, *Tempus exactum.* vulgo, The first Aorist.

Ἐπι- I.	{	α, ας, ε.	Τί- I.	{	α, ης, η.	Τί- I.	{	αμι, αις, αι.
		Honoravi, isti.			Honoraverim, is.			Honoraverim, is, it.
		αμην, ατε, αν.			ωμην, ητε, ωσι.			αῖμην, αῖτε, αῖεν.

Ἀόριστος, *Indefinitum tempus.* The second Aorist.

Ἐπι- I.	{	ον, ες, ε.	Τί- I.	{	ω, ης, η.	Τί- I.	{	οιμι, οis, οι.
		Honoravi, isti.			Honoraverim, is.			Honoraverim, is, it.
		ομην, ετε, ον.			ωμην, ητε, ωσι.			οιμην, οιτε, οιεν.

Παρακείμενος, *Adjacens praesenti.* The Preter-perfect.

Τέτικ- I.	{	α, ας, ε.	Τέ- τίκ-	{	ω, ης, η.
		Honoravi, isti.			Honoraverim, is.
		αμην, ατε, ασι.			ωμην, ητε, ασι.

ὑπερσυντελικός, *Plusquam perfectum.* The Plu-perfect.

Ἐτετίκ- I.	{	ειν, εις, ει.	Τέ- τίκ-	{	οιμι, οis, οι.
		Honoraveram,			Honoravisset.
		εμην, ειτε, εισαι.			οιμην, οιτε, οιεν.

IMPERATIVE.

προσατική.

INFINITIVE.

ἀπαρέμφατα.

PARTICIPLES.

μετοχαί.

Futurum Imperandi formatur ab Indicativis temporibus sic.

Ti- { ε, ἔτω, fac
Honorare, ato,
ετι, ἔτωσαν.

Tis- { ου, ἄτω, fac
Honoraveris,
ατι, ἄτωσαν.

Ti- { ε, ἔτω, fac
Honoraveris,
ετι, ἔτωσαν.

Te- { ε, ἔτω, fac
Honoraveris
τικ- { ετι, ἔτωσαν.

Infinita seu Imperionalia, quodlibet ferè omnium temporum formatur sic.

Ti- ειν,
Honorare.

Tis- ειν
Honoraturum esse

Ti- ειν

Tis- αι
Honoravisse.

Ti- ειν

τιτικ- ειναι
Honoravisse.

Participia omnia, omnium tere temporum formantur quoque sic.

Ti- { ων, οντος,
ουσα, ης,
ον, οντος.

Tis- { ων, οντος,
ουσα, ης,
ον, οντος.

Ti- { ων, οντος.
ουσα, ης,
ον, οντος.

Tis- { ας, αντος,
ασα, ης,
αν, αντος.

Ti- { ων, οντος.
ουσα, ης,
ον, οντος.

Te- { ως, ότος,
υια, ας,
τι- { ός, ότης.

Honorans, antis.

Honoraturus, a, um.

Qui, Quae, Quod honoravi, idi, it.

Of the Augment divided into Syllabic and Temporal.

The Augment, as we have already observed, is an increase prefixt to the Verb in particular tenses.

There are two sorts of Augments; the one Syllabic, which is formed by the increase of syllables; and the other temporal, which consists in the increase of measure or quantity. But all tenses are not susceptible of Augment.

Out of nine Greek tenses already mentioned, there are three which are never augmented, namely the present and the two futures; two that are augmented throughout all the moods, *viz.* the Perfect, and the *Paulo-post-future*, which last is used only in the Passive: and four that have an augment only in the Indicative, *viz.* the Imperfect and the two Aorists; to which we may join the Plu-perfect (if any one should chuse to distinguish this tense according to our table into first and second) which out of the Indicative, drops the syllabic ϵ , added to the augment of the perfect; as τέτιχα, ἐτέλιχεν, τέτιχοιμι. But it is not quite without an augment, because it still retains that of the perfect.

R U L E V.

Of the Syllabic Augment.

- I. *The syllabic augment is ϵ prefixt to the Imperfect of a Verb beginning with a Consonant.*

2. *And*

2. And then the initial letter of the Present is added to the Perfect.
3. If this initial letter be an Aspirate, it must be changed into a Lenis.
4. And afterwards another syllabic ε must be added to the Pluperfect.

EXAMPLES.

1. The Syllabic Augment is no more than an ε prefixt to the Imperfect of Verbs beginning with a consonant, as τίω, *I honour*, ἔτιον, *I did honour*; τύπλω, *I strike*, ἔτυπλον, *I did strike*: And this ε is likewise retained in the Aorists, as we shall see hereafter, ἔτισα, *I honoured*; ἔτυψα, *I struck*; ἔτυπον, *the same*, &c.

2. Then the Perfect reduplicates the first letter of the Verb; as τίω, *I honour*, ἔτισα, *I did honour*, τέτικα, *I have honoured*: τύπλω, *I strike*, τέτυφα, *I have struck*.

3. But if this first letter be an aspirate, it must be changed into its corresponding lenis, before it is reduplicated, thus;

φαίνω, *I appear*, πέφαγκα, *I have appeared*.

χαίρω, *I rejoice*, κέχαρκα, *I have rejoiced*.

4. And the Plu-perfect assumes likewise another syllabic augment over and above that of the Perfect; but only in the first, that is in the Indicative; as τέτικα, ἔτετίκειν, *I had honoured*. And in like manner

τύπλω, *I beat*, τέτυφα, ἔτετύφην, *I had beaten*.

γράφω, *I write*, γέγραφα, ἔγεγράφην, *I had wrote*.

R U L E VI.

Of the syllabic Augment long by position.

P is reduplicated in the augment; but in that case, as also whenever the syllabic augment is long by position, the augment of the Perfect is the same as that of the Imperfect.

E X A M P L E S.

The letter *ρ* is reduplicated after the syllabic augment. And then, as also whenever *ε* is long by position, that is, when it is followed by a double letter, or by two consonants; the augment of the Perfect is the same as that of the Imperfect without any reduplication.

ῥίπτω, *I throw*, ῥῥίπιον, *I did throw*, ῥῥίφα, *I have thrown*,
σπείρω, *I sow*, ῥσπειρον, *I did sow*, ῥσπαρκα, *I have sown*.
ξίω, *I polish*, ῥξεον, *I did polish*, ῥξεκα, *I have polished*.

But a mute and liquid do not render a syllable long by position; wherefore Verbs in that case follow the general rule, as κλίνω, *I bend*, ἐκλινον, κέκλιχα, &c.

R U L E VIII.

Of Verbs that take or omit the reduplication of the Perfect.

1. *Verbs beginning with γν, neglect the reduplication of the Perfect.*
2. *And some few others indifferently take or neglect it.*

E x-

EXAMPLES.

Tho' in Greek the liquids μ and ν preceded by a mute do not render a syllable long by position ; nevertheless,

1. Verbs beginning with $\gamma\nu$ do not repeat the first letter, as $\gamma\nu\acute{o}\omega$, *I know*, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\nu\omega\kappa\alpha$: $\gamma\nu\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, *I make known*, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\rho\iota\kappa\alpha$, and such like. To which we may add $\gamma\epsilon\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *I watch*, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\epsilon\eta\kappa\alpha$.

The reason of this is to avoid a Cacophony, for the ear would be offended at the sound of $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\nu\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\rho\iota\kappa\alpha$, &c.

2. On the contrary those that begin with $\kappa\lambda$, $\pi\lambda$, and $\mu\nu$, sometimes take this reduplication, by reason these letters render a syllable common among the poets, as $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *I acquire*, *I possess*, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\iota$: $\mu\nu\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *I remember*, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\nu\eta\mu\alpha\iota$: And sometimes they neglect it, as $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, for $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, *I have possessed* : $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\alpha\kappa\alpha$, from $\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu\omega$, *to kill*, &c.

Others do the same, tho' the ϵ be short or common, sometimes taking a reduplication, and sometimes omitting it, as

$\beta\lambda\alpha\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, *I sprout*, $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\eta\kappa\alpha$, and $\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\eta\kappa\alpha$.
 $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\omega$, *I hide*, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\upsilon\phi\alpha$, and $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\upsilon\phi\alpha$.

RULE VIII.

Of the temporal Augment.

1. *The temporal Augment consists in changing a short vowel into a long one, as also α into η :*

2. *The*

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2. The *ι* of the diphthongs *αι* and *οι* is written underneath, and *αυ* is changed into *ηυ*.
3. These Augments are the same in all tenses.

EXAMPLES.

1. The temporal augment is properly nothing more than the change of a short vowel into its proper long one, according to the correspondence of the vowels and diphthongs, marked in the first chapter; by reason of which some are called Mutables and others Immutables. Which is effected as follows :

The Mutables, <i>μεταβαλικά.</i>	Vowels.	<i>α</i>	} into	<i>η</i> , <i>ἀνύω</i> , <i>I finish</i> ,	<i>ἦνυον</i> .
		<i>ε</i>		<i>η</i> , <i>ἐλεύθω</i> , <i>I come</i> ,	<i>ἤλευθον</i> .
		<i>ο</i>		<i>ω</i> , <i>ὀπάζω</i> , <i>I give</i> ,	<i>ὤπαζον</i> .
	Diphthongs.	<i>αι</i>	} into	<i>η</i> , <i>αἶρω</i> , <i>I take away</i> ,	<i>ἤρον</i> .
		<i>αυ</i>		<i>ηυ</i> , <i>αὐξάνω</i> , <i>I increase</i> ,	<i>ἠύξανον</i> .
		<i>οι</i>		<i>ω</i> , <i>οἰκίζω</i> , <i>I inhabit</i> ,	<i>ὤκιζον</i> .

2. Where 'tis to be observed that the change of the diphthongs follows that of the vowels, according to their prepositive, only writing the Subjunctive *ι* underneath, and leaving the *υ* where it was.

3. These temporal augments continue the same in all the other tenses capable of augment.

RULE

R U L E IX.

Of unchangeable Vowels or Diphthongs.

All other vowels or Diphthongs, are unchangeable.

E X A M P L E S.

The other Vowels, viz. the two long ones, η, ω, and the two common ι, υ, with the diphthongs ει, ευ, ου, are unchangeable in all tenses and moods, in the common tongue.

The Immutables.	Vowels.	η, ἡχέω,	I resound,	ἡχρον,	ἡχήσω.
		ω, ὠθω,	I push,	ὠθον,	ὠσω.
		ι, ἰξεύω,	I catch birds,	ἰξευον	ἰξεύσω.
		υ, ὑβρίζω,	I insult,	ὑβρίζον,	ὑβρίσω.
	Diphthongs.	ει, εἰκάζω,	I render like,	εἰκαζον,	εἰκάσω,
		ευ, εὐθύνω,	I direct,	εὐθυνον,	εὐθυνώ.
		ου, οὐτάζω,	I wound,	ἔταζον,	ἐτάσω.

The Attics sometimes change ει into η, as also ευ into ηυ; as we shall further observe in the 13th Rule.

Exceptions of the Rules of the temporal augment.

R U L E X.

Verbs that do not change ε into η, but make a diphthong of it.

E instead of being changed into η, oftentimes assumes an ι, as ἔχω, εἶχον; the same may be said of εἰώ, ἐλίσσω, ἔλω, ἔλκω, ἔθω, ἔρπω, ἐσῆκω, ἐρύω, ἔπω, ἐσιώω, ἐργάζομαι, ἔω, ἔπομαι, ἔζομαι.

E x-

EXAMPLES.

A great many Verbs beginning with an ε, form their temporal augment by adding an ι in order to make the diphthong ει, as

ἔχω, *habeo*, εἶχον *habebam*. In the same manner, ἔαω, *sino* : ἐλίσσω, *volvo*.

ἔλω, unusual, instead of which they say,

αἰρέω, *I take* : εἶλον, *I have taken*.

ἔλκω, and its derivatives ἐλκέω and ἐλκύω, *I draw*.

ἔθω, *I am accustomed* : ἔρπω and ἐρπύζω, *I creep*.

ἑσθήκω, *I stand* : ἑρύω, *I draw*.

ἔπω, *I speak* : ἐπομαι, *I follow*.

ἑσιάω, *I feast* : ἐργάζομαι, *I work*.

ἔω, *I dress, I place* : ἕζω and οἰμαι, *I sit down*,

According to Herodot.

Ἐρέω, *I speak*, makes εἰρηκα, εἰρημαι, from whence comes εἰρήθην, and dropping the οι, εἰρήθην. See the Investigation of the theme in the New Method.

R U E E XI.

Verbs that retain οι.

Οι continues unvaried in Verbs derived from οἶν@, οἰωνός, and οἶαξ : as also in the following Verbs, οἰκιστέω, οἰμάω, οἰσεράω, οἰόομαι, and οἰμώζω.

EXAMPLES.

The Ionics do not change the diphthongs for the augment ; wherefore they say αἵτεον, *I did ask* ; οἶκεον, *I did dwell*, &c. Hence it is, that in the common tongue, there are several verbs which preserve οι without any change, viz. those derived from οἶν@,

οἶνϙ, wine. { οἶνίζω, to taste like wine.
οἶνίζομαι, to buy wine.
οἶνοποτάζω, to drink wine.
οἶνόω, to change into wine. } But these change
οἶνοχοέω, to pour out wine. } their οἶ sometimes into ω.

οἰωνός, a bird, augury. { οἰωνίζομαι,
οἰωνοσκοπέω, } to foretel, to presage.
οἰωνοπολέω,

οἶαξ, the helm, { οἶακίζω,
οἶακονομέω, } to steer, to govern.
οἶακοςροφέω,

Together with οἶόμαι, to be alone ; from οἶϙ, alone.
οἶκερέω ; to take care of the house ; from οἶκερός, one that
[takes care of the house.
οἶμάω, to rush furiously ; from οἶμος, a path.
οἶσεράω, or οἶσερέω, to be in a passion ; from οἶσερϙ, a sting,
[rage.
οἶμώζω, to lament ; from οἶ μοι, woe is me.
But this last makes οἶμωζον, and ὤμωζον, I did lament.

R U L E XII.

Of the Augment of Verbs compounded with Prepositions.

1. The Augment in compound Verbs generally follows the Preposition.
2. But sometimes it precedes it.
3. And sometimes it both precedes and follows the Preposition.

E X A M P L E S.

Verbs compounded with a Preposition vary greatly with respect to their augment : tho', generally speaking, it takes place after the Preposition,

position, being the same in all tenses as the augment of simple Verbs : προσβάλλω, *to add*, προσέβαλλον, from βάλλω, *to throw* : ἐναλλάσσω, *to change*, ἐνήλασον, from ἀλλάσσω, *to change*.

2. Sometimes however the augment is put before the Preposition, which happens particularly

To the Compounds of δύς, when it is followed by a Consonant, or by an unchangeable Vowel or Diphthong ; δυσυχέω, *infelix sum*, ἰδυσύχην : δυσωπέω, *rudore flecto, exoro*, ἰδυσώπειον.

To the Compounds of α privative and of ὁμῆ *simul* : ἀφρονέω, *insipiens sum*, ἡφρόνεν : ὁμοφρονέω, *idem sentio*, ὡμοφρόνεν.

To compounds that make no addition to the signification of the simple : εὔδω, *to sleep* ; καθεύδω, *the same*, ἐκάθειδον : ἀντιόομαι, and ἐναντιόομαι or ἔμαι ; *to be contrary and opposite*, ἡναντιώμην : ἔπω, and ἐνέπω, *to speak*, ἤνεπον, &c.

3. Others assume the Augment in the beginning before the Preposition, and in the middle after the Preposition, as in the simple Verb ; ἐκδιαλάω, *to lead a debauched life*, ἐκδεδιήτηκα ; ἐνοχλέω, *to trouble, to disturb*, ἠνώχληκα.

R U L E XIII.

ε changed by the Attics into η.

The Attics generally change ε into η for their augment : Thus of εἶδεν, ἰδυνάμην, they make ἡδεν, ἡδυνάμην.

EXAMPLES.

The Attics, generally speaking, change ε into η for, their augment, whether it makes part of a diphthong or no.

Wherefore ει is changed into η subscribed, and ευ into ηυ, as

εἰκάζω, *to liken*; Imp. εἵκαζον, Att. ἡκαζον.

εἶδω, *to know*; Pluperf. εἶδεν, Att. ἦδεν.

εὐχομαι, *to pray*; Imp. εὐχόμεν. Att. ηὐχόμεν.

εὔδω, *to sleep*; Imp. εὔδον, Att. ηὔδον.

Wherefore they likewise change the syllabic augment into a temporal, as ἔμελλον, ἡμελλον, *I did delay*; ἐδυνάμην, ἠδυνάμην, *I was able*; ἐβελόμην, ἠβελόμην, *I was willing*, &c.

R U L E XIV.

Of ε prefixt to the temporal augment; η resolved into εα; and ει put for λε or με.

1. *The Attics also prefix to the temporal augment an ε, which assumes the breathing of the Present.*
2. *They resolve likewise η into εα.*
3. *And in the Perfect they put ει instead of λε, or με.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The Attics prefix an ε to the temporal augment, not only in the Imperfect, but likewise in all the other tenses capable of augment; and this ε always preserves the breathing of the Present, whereas every where else the syllabic augment ε takes a smooth breathing.

οἶάω,

ὁράω, *I do see* : ὥραον, and ἐώραον, *I did see* ; ὥρακα, and ἐώρακα, *I have seen*.

ἔπω, *I speak* : ἔπον, ἔπα ; ἔειπον, ἔειπα, from whence comes προσέειπον, προσέειπα, *I have spoken to him*.

2. They resolve η into εα, as ἄγνυμι or ἄγω, *I break* ; Aor. 1. ἥξα, Att. ἔαξα ; from whence comes κατέαξαν, *they have broke*. John. 19. ἄδω, *I please* ; Perf. middle, ἥδα and ἔαδα.

3. They change the augment of the Perfect λε and με into ει.

λήβω, *I take* : λέληφα, and ἔληφα, *sumsi, I have taken*.

μείρομαι, *I cast lots*, μέμαρμαι, ἔμαρμαι ; from whence comes εἰμαρμένη, *fatum, destiny*.

Observations on the persons of the Dual.

Before we proceed any further, we shall say something here of the terminations of the Dual, which we omitted in our table purposely for the ease of the learner, but may be seen here without any difficulty by those that are somewhat advanced.

R U L E XV.

Of the terminations of the Dual.

1. *The Dual of the verb Active has no first person ; it terminates the tenses in ω, as likewise the Perfect, in τον and τον.*
2. *The other tenses it terminates in τον, and την.*
3. *The Passive has the first person ending in μεθον, and changes the τον and την of the Active into θον and θην.*

4. *It changes also the lenis of the third person singular into an aspirate.*
5. *And prefixes a σ to θ, when τ happens to be pure in the singular.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The Dual has no first person in the active Conjugation, which includes also the passive Aorists. The other two persons it terminates in *τον*, in tenses that have the first person in *ω*, viz. the Present and the two Futures, with the whole Subjunctive mood; and likewise in the Perfect of the Indicative.

2. The other tenses, viz. the Imperfect, the Plu-perfect, the two Aorists (both Active and Passive) and the intire Optative make *τον* in the second person of this number, and *την* in the third.

3. The Passive of this number has a first person, which it terminates in *μεθον*, and forms the other two persons with a *θ*; that is, it makes *θον*, *θον*, where the Active has *τον*, *τον*; and *θον*, *θην*, where the Active has *τον*, *την*, with a τ^h, as may be seen in the following table.

But if the third person singular, which is always in *ται*, or *π*, and on which these two persons of the Dual depend, has a smooth consonant before τ, it is changed into an aspirate before this θ, because a smooth consonant cannot immediately precede an aspirate, as from *λέγω*, *to speak*, the Perfect of the passive *λέλεγμαι*, *ξαι*, *κλαι*; *λέλεχθον*. But if there happens to be another consonant before τ, it

is

is continued in the dual, as from φαίνω, to appear, πέφαμμαι, πέφανσαι, πέφανται: πέφανθον.

5. But if this τ happens to be pure in the singular; that is, if it be preceded by a vowel, in that case a σ is inserted before the θ in the Dual, as κέκριται, κέκρισθον, &c.

A TABLE of the DUAL.

For the tenses ending in ον, ον.

ACTIVE. PASSIVE.

The Present.

Sing. τῶ, εἰς, εἰ,	τίομαι, ἡ, ἐται,
Dual. τίετον, τίετον,	τιόμεθον, τίεσθον, τίεσθον.

The 1. Future.

Sing. τίσω, εἰς, εἰ,	τιθήσομαι, ἡ, ἐται,
Dual. τίσετον, τίσετον,	τιθησόμεθον, -εσθον.

The 2. Future.

Sing. τιῶ, εἷς, εἷ,	τιήσομαι, ἡ, ἐται,
Dual. τιεῖτον, τιεῖτον,	τιησόμεθον, τιήσεσθον, -σθον.

The Perfect.

Sing. τέτικα, αἰ, ε,	τέτιμαι, -ισαί, -ίλαι.
Dual. τέλικαλον, -τον,	τέλιμεθον, τέτισθον, -σθον.

The Subjunctive.

Sing. τῶ, ἡς, ἡ,	τίωμαι, ἡ, ἡται,
Dual. τήετον, -ητον,	τιώμεθον, τήεσθον, -ησθον.

For

For the tenses ending in ον, ην.

ACTIVE. PASSIVE.

The Imperfect.

Sing. ἔτιον, ες ε, ἐτιόμεν, &, ετο.
Dual. ἐτίετον, ἐτιέτην, ἐτιόμεθον, ἐτίεσθον, -έσθην.

The 1. Aorist.

Sing. ἔτισα, ας ε, ἐτίθην, θης, θη,
Dual. ἐτίσατον, σάτην, ἐτίθητον, ἐτίθήτην.

The 2. Aorist.

Sing. ἔτιον, ες, ε, ἐτήν, ης, η,
Dual. ἐτίετον, -έτην, ἐτήντων, ήτην.

The Pluperfect.

Sing. ἐτέλειεν, εις, ει, ἐτετίμην, ισο, ιτο,
Dual. ἐτετίκειτον, είτην, ἐτετίμεθον, ἐτέτιοθον, ίοθην.

The Optative.

Sing. τίοιμι, οισ, οι, τιοίμην, οιο, οιοτο,
Duel. τίοιπον, οίτην, τιοίμεθον, τίοιοθον, οίοθην.

Of the Formation of the tenses.

R U L E XVI.

The Formation of the first Future.

1. *The first Futures terminate in σω ;*
2. *But βω, πω, φω, πλω, make ψω.*
3. *Γω, κω, χω, κω, make ξω,*
4. *Ζω, οσω, τλω, sometimes terminate also in ξω.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The Futures must be in $\sigma\omega$, and they are naturally formed from the present, by inserting a σ before ω : $\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$, *I honour*; $\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, *I shall or will honour*. But the Verbs in $\delta\omega$, $\tau\omega$, $\theta\omega$, drop their Characteristic, to make room for σ : $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$, *I sing*, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$: $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega$, *I finish*, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$: $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$, *I fill*, $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$: This is done only in order to soften the pronunciation, which would be too harsh, were we to say $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\sigma\omega$, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\sigma\omega$, &c.

2. Verbs in $\beta\omega$, $\pi\omega$, $\phi\omega$, or $\pi\acute{\iota}\omega$, (for the τ passes here for nothing) form this future in $\psi\omega$, which is very near the same as if they made it in $\beta\sigma\omega$, $\pi\sigma\omega$, $\phi\sigma\omega$, according to the analogy between ψ , and the three mutes β , π , ϕ .

3. Verbs in $\gamma\omega$, $\kappa\omega$, $\chi\omega$, $\kappa\tau\omega$, form the first future in $\xi\omega$, which is the same as $\gamma\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\sigma\omega$, $\chi\sigma\omega$, according to the analogy between ξ and these three mutes γ , κ , χ .

4. Verbs in $\zeta\omega$ and $\alpha\omega$, or Att. $\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$, either form the future like the last mentioned, as $\sigma\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, *to prick or stimulate*, $\sigma\acute{\iota}\xi\omega$; or else they conform to the general rule, assuming the termination $\sigma\omega$, as $\phi\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, *to speak*, $\phi\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$.

R U L E XVII.

Exception with respect to Verbs that have a liquid before ω .

Verbs in $\lambda\omega$, $\mu\omega$, $\nu\omega$, $\rho\omega$, form the first Future like the Present; except only that they shorten the penultimate, and circumflect the last.

E x-

EXAMPLES.

Verbs in λω, μω, νω, ρω, form their first Future also in λῶ, μῶ, νῶ, ρῶ, in the same manner as the present; with this difference only, that they circumflect the last syllables, and always shorten the penultimate, either by dropping the Subjunctive vowel, if there be a diphthong; or the second consonant, if there happen to be two: thus σπείρω, *to sow*, makes σπερῶ, *I will sow*: and ψάλλω, *to sing*, makes ψαλῶ, *I will sing*.

RULE XVIII.

Formation of the first Aorist.

The first Aorist is formed from the first Future, by changing ω into α, and taking the augment of the Imperfect.

EXAMPLES.

The first Aorist is formed from the first Future, by changing ω into α, and taking the augment of the Imperfect, as

τίω,	<i>to honour</i> ;	ἔτιον,	τίσω,	ἔτισα.
τύπλω,	<i>to beat</i> ;	ἔτυπλον,	τύψω,	ἔτυψα.
ἐλπίζω,	<i>to hope</i> ;	ἤλπιζον,	ἐλπίσω,	ἤλπισα.

Insomuch that the characteristic and the penultimate of this tense are generally the same as those of the first future.

R U L E XIX.

Exception for the penultimate.

Verbs in λω, μω, νω, ρω, chuse to make the penultimate of this Aorist always long, by changing the ε of the future into ει; and the Attics by changing α into η.

E X A M P L E S.

This tense requires its penultimate always long, when it is without a σ. Wherefore Verbs in λω, μω, νω, ρω, whose penultimate is short in the Future, have it lengthened in this Aorist, by joining a ι with the ε in order to form a diphthong, as

σέλλω, to send;	σελῶ,	ἔσειλα.
σπείρω, to sow;	σπερῶ,	ἔσπειρα.
δέμω, to build;	δεμῶ,	ἔδημα.

The three common vowels α, ι, υ, are continued: but being short in the future, they are long in the Aorist. Wherefore we say,

ψάλλω, to sing;	ψαλῶ,	ἔψαλα,
μιαίνω, to foul;	μιανῶ,	ἐμίανα,
φαίνω, to shine:	φανῶ,	ἔφανα,
κρίνω, to judge;	κρινῶ,	ἔκρινα,
μολύνω, to foul;	μολυνῶ,	ἐμόλυνα.

But the Attics change α into η, saying ἔψηλα, *I have sung*, for ἔψαλα: ἐμήνηα for ἐμίανα, *I have fouled*.

R U L E

R U L E XX.

Formation of the second Future.

1. *The second Future follows the Present, and requires a circumflex :*
2. *It makes its penultimate short, either by dropping a consonant,*
3. *Or by changing η, ω, as also αι, αυ, into α :*
4. *Or by dropping ε in ει, ευ.*
5. *But ε in dissyllables is changed into α, when in the first Future it precedes or follows a liquid :*
6. *But in other verbs this ε is continued.*
7. *Which is the case likewise of λέγω, φλέγω, βλέπω.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The second Future is formed from the Present, whose penultimate, characteristic, and termination it retains ; but it requires a circumflex on its final syllable, as τίω, *I honour*, τιῶ, *I will honour*.

2. The penultimate of this tense is generally short. Wherefore if there happen to be two consonants, that which follows the characteristic, is thrown away, as τύπω, *to beat*, τυπῶ, *I will beat* ; ψάλλω, *to sing*, ψαλῶ ; τέμνω, *to cut*, τεμῶ. For in verbs in πίω, κίω, λλώ, μνω, the first Consonant is the characteristic.

3. And if there should be any long vowels, or diphthongs, they are changed in the following manner :

E 3

λήξω,

ἡ	} into α	λήβω, to take;	λαβῶ, I will take.
ω		τρῶγω, to eat;	τραγῶ, I will eat.
αι		καίω, to burn;	καῶ, I will burn.
ευ		παύω, to appease;	παῶ, I will appease.

4. The diphthongs ει and ευ drop their prepositive ε, changing

ει	} into ι	λείπω, to leave, λιπῶ :	ἀλείφω, to anoint, ἀλιφῶ.
ευ		φεύγω, to shun, φυγῶ :	ἐρεύγω, to belch, ἐρυγῶ.

5. But Dissyllables change the ε of the first Future into α in the second Future (whether it comes from the diphthong ει in the Present or not) as often as there is a liquid before or after this ε. Before, as πλέκω, to fold, πλέξω, πλακῶ : κλέπω, to steal, κλέψω, κλαπῶ : After, as in all Verbs in λω, μω, νω, ρω ; σπείρω, to sow, first Future, σπερῶ, second Future, σπαρῶ, I will sow ; σέλλω, to send, first Future, σελῶ, second Future, σαλῶ : δρέμω, to run, first Future, δρεμῶ, second, δραμῶ. And in like manner in some others, as δέσκω, video, δαρκῶ. See the following Rule.

6. But the other verbs preserve their ε, whether they be dissyllables, if they have not a liquid, as τέκω, to bring forth, 1. Fut. τέξω, 2. τεκῶ.

Or whether they be Trissyllables, even with a liquid, as ἀγείρω, to assemble, Fut. ἀγερῶ ; ὀφείλω, to owe, ὀφελῶ.

7. To these we must add the following three Dissyllables, which preserve the ε, tho' preceded by a liquid :

λέγω,

λέγω, to speak, λέξω, λεγῶ, I will speak.
 Φλέγω, to burn, Φλέξω, Φλεγῶ, I will burn.
 βλέπω, to see, βλέψω, βλεπῶ, I will see.

ANNOTATION.

The first and second Futures of Verbs in λω, μω, ιω, ρω are both alike, when there happens to be no change in the penultimate, as ψάλλω, ψαλῶ : but they differ, when there is a change of the penultimate, as σπείρω, 1. Fut. σπειρῶ, 2. σπαρῶ, &c.

R U L E X X I.

The Penultimate of the second Future long by position.

Tho' the consonant that follows the Characteristic, be rejected ; yet that which precedes the Characteristic, is preserved.

E X A M P L E S.

Notwithstanding the Consonant which follows the Characteristic is dropt in this tense, in order to shorten the penultimate, as κλέπω, κλαπῶ, pursuant to the preceding rule ; yet that which is before the consonant, continues ; and then the penultimate is long by position : as μάρπω, to take μαρπῶ, I will take.

And in like manner πέρβω, to spoil, παρθῶ : δέρκω, to see, δαρκῶ, where the ε is changed into α, because of the liquid ρ, according to the preceding rule : And when the Poets want to shorten it, they use a transposition : as δρακῶ for δαρκῶ : πραθῶ for παρθῶ, &c.

R U L E XXII.

Of Verbs in ζω or σω.

A great many verbs in ζω form the second Future in δῶ; and those in σω, which make ξω in the first Future, form the second in γῶ.

E X A M P L E S.

Divers verbs in ζω or σω, change also their characteristic in this tense, in order to shorten the penultimate; for as ζ is equivalent to δσ, taking the σ for the first Future, they sometimes keep the δ for the second; as φεάζω, *to speak*, 1. Fut. φεάσω, 2. φεαδῶ. And sometimes forming ξω in the first Future, where the ξ is equivalent to γσ, they retain only the γ in the second; as ὀρύσσω, *to dig*, ὀρύξω, ὀρυγῶ, *I will dig*.

R U L E XXIII.

Formation of the second Aorist.

The second Aorist follows the Imperfect; only it takes the Characteristic and penultimate of the second Future.

E X A M P L E S.

The second Aorist follows the Imperfect, with regard to the augment, and is conjugated like it; but it takes the characteristic and the penultimate of the second Future, as τύπλω, ἔτυπλον, τυπῶ, ἔτυπον; φεάζω, *to speak*, ἔφεαζον, φεαδῶ, ἔφεαδον; σρέφω, *to turn*, ἔσρεφον, ἔσραφῶ, ἔσραφον; tho' a great many verbs have this Aorist,

Aorist, that are without a second Future ; but in that case we must imagine a second Fut. in order to form this Aorist.

R U L E XXIV.

Termination and Characteristic of the Perfect.

*The termination of the Perfect is in α ;
But verbs that have the Future in ψω, make
φα ; those that have ξω, make χα.*

E X A M P L E S.

The Perfect always terminates in α, and has generally a κ for its characteristic, as τίω, τέτικα, *I have honoured* ; ψάλλω, ἔψαλκα, *I have sung* ; ἀνύω, ἤνυκα, *I have finished*,

But verbs that form their first Future with a double letter take an aspirate for the characteristic of the Perfect, according to their respective correspondence ; viz. φ for πσ ; wherefore ψω makes φα, as τύπω, *to beat*, τύψω, *I will beat*, τέτυφα, *I have beaten* : and χ for κσ ; wherefore ξω makes χα, as λέξω, *I will speak*, λέλεχα, *I have spoke*.

R U L E XXV.

The Penultimate of the Perfect.

1. *The penultimate of the Perfect is taken from that of the first Future.*
2. *But ε in the future Dissyllable of verbs in λω, ιω, ρω, is changed here into α :*
3. *And ν is changed into γ :*
4. *Or else it is intirely dropt, as in Dissyllable verbs in εῖω, ἰω, ὕω.*

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5. But μ continues ; tho' with an η after it, and without changing its preceding ϵ into α .

EXAMPLES.

1. The penultimate of the Perfect is taken from that of the first Future, $\tauύπλω$, $\tauύψω$, $τέ-τυφα$; *to beat* ; $τίω$, $τίσω$, $τέτικα$, *to honour, to punish*.

2. But verbs in $\lambdaω$, $νω$, $ρω$, change the ϵ of the Future of two syllables, into α in the Perfect.

$τέλλω$, *to adorn*, $σελῶ$, $ἔσαλκα$, *I have adorned*.
 $τείνω$, *to stretch*, $τενῶ$, $τέτακα$, *I have stretched*.

4. Those in $νω$, change the ν into γ , because of the following κ .

$φαίνω$, *to shine*, $φανῶ$, $πέφαγκα$, *I have shone*.

4. Or else they drop it intirely, as in dissyllables in $είνω$, $ίνω$, and $ύνω$, as

$κτείνω$, *to kill*, $κτενῶ$, $ἔκλακα$, *I have killed*.
 $κρίνω$, *to judge*, $κρινῶ$, $κέκελκα$, *I have judged*.
 $θύνω$, *to rush upon*, $θυνῶ$, $τέθυκα$, *I have rushed upon*.

But Trissyllables change it into γ as $μολύνω$, *to foul*, $μολυνῶ$, $μεμόλυκα$.

5. The μ continues ; but it assumes an η after it, without requiring an α before it, tho' there should happen to be an ϵ in the future Dissyllable, as

$νέμω$, *to feed*, $νεμῶ$, $νενέμηκα$, for $νένεμκα$.
 $βρέμω$, *to roar*, $βρεμῶ$, $βεβρέμηκα$.

R U L E

R U L E XXVI.

O instead of ε in the Penultimate.

The Attics change ε into ο before φα and χα in verbs of two syllables.

E X A M P L E S.

The Attics change ε into ο in the penultimate of the Perfect in φα or χα, coming from a verb of two syllables, as

πέμπω, to send, πέμψω, πέπεμφα, Att. πέπομφα.
βρέχω, to wet, βρέξω, βέβρεχα, Att. βέβεροχα.

A N N O T A T I O N.

The same Perfect may sometimes come from different verbs; as ἤκα, from ἡδω, to rejoice, and from ἔζω, to place; ἤκα is also the perfect middle of ἡκω, to come; and the first Aorist of ἵημι, to send.

R U L E XXVII.

Formation of the Plu-perfect.

The Plu-perfect comes from the Perfect, whose final it changes into εν, and assumes its own Augment.

E X A M P L E S.

The Plu-perfect comes from the Perfect, by changing α into εν, and taking its proper Augment.

τίω, τέτικα, ἐτετίκειν, I had honoured.
τύπλω, τέτυφα, ἐτετύφειν, I had struck.
αἰνύω, ἤνυχα, ἤνύκειν, I had finished.

Of the Subjunctive and the Optative.

The Subjunctive takes the terminations of the present Indicative; but it changes the short vowels into their proper long ones, subscribing ι , and rejecting υ : Hence the second and third Persons singular are in η subscribed, because they come from ϵ in the Indicative: whereas the Dual and Plural have only a simple η , because it comes from a simple ϵ in the Indicative. And this analogy is continued in the other tenses of this mood, and likewise preserved in Circumflex verbs, as also in verbs in μ .

The penultimate of the Optative is always a diphthong in all sorts of verbs. The Barytons take α in all tenses, except in the first Aorist which has α as well in the Active as Middle, because it comes from α in the Indicative, $\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha\mu\iota$ from $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$; $\tau\iota\sigma\alpha\mu\iota$ from $\epsilon\tau\iota\sigma\alpha$, &c.

The Passive aorists, and the Æolic aorist take ϵ .

The second Future has a circumflex; in every other respect it is the same as the Aorist. See the preceding Table of Conjugations, p. 58.

R U L E XXVIII.

Of the first Aorist Æolic.

The Æolic Aorist Optative comes from the Indicative Aorist, by inserting ϵ before α .

EXAMPLES.

The Aorist Æolic Optative comes from that of the Indicative; by throwing away the augment, and inserting *αι* before *α*; and is thus conjugated.

Sing.	τίσεια,	τίσειας,	τίσειε,
Dual.	τίσειάalon,	τίσειάτην,
Plur.	τίσειάμεν,	τίσειάτε,	τίσειαν.

The Attics frequently use this Aorist, but only in the second and third person singular, and in the third plural.

Of the Verb Passive and its terminations.

The Passive is very easy to conjugate, because with regard to the augment, the characteristic, and the penultimate, it depends on the Active, from whence it forms all its tenses. Infomuch that there remains only the termination to treat of, which may be easily learnt by the following rules.

R U E E XXIX.

Of the Passive terminations.

*The Present, the two Futures, the Perfect, and the Subjunctive terminate in *μαι*; but the Imperfect, the Plu-perfect, and the Optative terminate in *μην*.*

E X A M P L E S.

Throughout all the Passive (except the Aorists, they being of the Active conjugation) there are only two terminations for the first persons, *viz.*

μαι, for the Present, the two Futures, the Preter-perfect, and the whole Subjunctive.

μην, for the Imperfect, the Plu-perfect, and the Optative.

Here 'tis to be observed that those tenses which have an ο or an ω before μαι or μην, retain it in the third person plural, but in the others they change it. Those that have another vowel before the termination do not change it. Which may be easily seen in the following table.

R U L E XXX.

Of the third person singular and plural.

Μαι makes ται, and μην makes το ;
 Whose plurals are in νται, ντο.

E X A M P L E S.

The tenses in μαι, form the third person singular in ται ; and those in μην terminate the third person singular in το ; then by adding a ν to both, the Plurals are formed in νται or ντο, as τίομαι, *I am honoured*, τίεται, *he is honoured*, τίονται, *they are honoured*.

ANNOTATION.

The second person, according to the same analogy, should be every where in *σαι* and *σο*, as it still is in the Perfect and Plu-perfect, and also in the present of some particular Verbs. But the Ionics having thrown away the consonant, the Attics contract the termination afterwards into *η*, subscribed in the Present, and into *ε* in the Imperfect; as *τιόμαι*, *τίεσαι*, *τίεαι*, *τήη*, honoror, honoraris: *ἰτιόμην*, *ἰτίεσο*, *ἰτίεο*, *ἰτίε*, honorabar, honorabaris, &c.

RULE XXXI.

Formation of the other persons.

The second person Plural, the Present and Perfect of the Imperative, as also the tenses in θαι in the Infinitive, are all formed from ται and τω, by changing the lenis into its aspirate, and by inserting σ before θ, if the lenis happens to be alone.

EXAMPLES.

The first persons Plural are quite easy; for they are always terminated in *θα*, coming from the first person Singular; and in this there is hardly any room for a mistake. The others, which indeed are more difficult, are thus formed.

From the third person Singular in *ται* or *τω*, the second person Plural is formed in all its tenses:

As also the Present and the Perfect of the Imperative in all their Persons; except the second (for it has no first) which always comes from the second person of the same tense of the Indicative, in all sorts of Verbs Passive.

Like-

Likewise the tenses in $\Theta\alpha\iota$ of the Infinitive, that is, all but the Aorists.

To which we may add the second and third person Dual in all tenses; but we have mentioned these already, p. 72.

And all these formations are made by changing the τ into Θ , and inserting a σ before it, if the τ happens to be alone, as $\tau\acute{\iota}\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$, *he is honoured*, $\tau\acute{\iota}\epsilon\sigma\theta$, *ye are honoured*.

But if this τ is in company with another lenis, then at the same time that the τ is changed into Θ , the other lenis must be changed into an aspirate, because a lenis cannot precede an aspirate: Thus from $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\iota$, *he has been beaten*, is formed $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\alpha\iota$, *to have been beaten*; from $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota$, *it has been said*, $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\alpha\iota$, *to have been said*; and such like.

But if there occurs any other consonant than a lenis, it continues with the Θ , all the same as it did with the τ : $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\iota$, *he has been seen*; $\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\theta\alpha\iota$, *to have been seen*, &c.

R U L E XXXII.

Of the Passive Aorists.

The Indicative Aorists are, the first in $\Theta\eta\nu$, the second in $\eta\nu$: The other moods make $\tilde{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\nu$, $\eta\theta\iota$, $\tilde{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$; but the first Aorist always assumes an aspirate.

E X A M P L E S.

The Passive Aorists of the Indicative mood end in $\eta\nu$, but the first Aorist always assumes an aspirate. They follow the second Active form

form of conjugating, which is that of Verbs in *μι*, whereof we shall treat hereafter, and which has an affinity with the Plu-perfect of the Active Indicative of Verbs in *ω*; wherefore they have no first person Dual.

The Aorists of the other moods, and of the Participles, are formed from those of the Indicative, according to the particular termination of each, as mentioned in the Rule.

ANNO TATION.

Whenever there happens to be a smooth consonant before *θ* in the first Aorist, it is changed also into an aspirate, as *ἔτύφθην* and not *ἔτέπθην*, from *τύπω*, to *strike*; for the same reason as that mentioned in the preceding rule.

INDICATIVE. | SUBJUNCTIVE. | OPTATIVE.

'Ενεσώς.

Instans.

The Present.

Τι- Ι. { ὡμαι, ῆ, ῆται. Honoror, aris, ὡμεθα, ἴσθι, ὄνται.	Τί- 2. { ὡμαι, ῆ, ῆται. Honorer, eris. ὡμεθα, ἴσθι, ὄνται.
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Παραταλινὸς *quasi Extensivus in rem non exactam.* The Imperfect.

Ἔτι- Ι. { ὡμην, ου, ὄτο. Honorabar, aris, ὡμεθα, ἴσθι, ὄντο.	Τί- 2. { εἰμην, οιο, οἶτο. Honorarer, eris. εἰμεθα, οἴσθι, οἶντο.
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Μέλλων, *Futurum primum.* The first Future.

Τι- Ι. { θήσομαι, θήσῃ, θήσεται. Honorabor, eris. θησόμεθα, ἴσθι, ὄνται.	Τί- 2. { θησοίμην, σοιο, σοῖτο. Honorer, eris. θησοίμεθα, σοίσθι, οἶντο.
---	---

'Εσόμενος, *quibusdam Futurum remotius.* The second Future.

Τι- Ι. { ἥσομαι, ἥσῃ, ἥσεται. Honorabor, eris. ἡσόμεθα, ἥσθι, ἥσονται.	Τί- 2. { ἡσοίμην, ἥσοιο, ἥσοῖτο. Honorer, eris, ἡσοίμεθα, ἥσοίσθι, ἥσονται.
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Παρεληλυθώς, *Tempus exactum.* vulgo, The first Aorist.

Ἔτι- Ι. { θην, θης, θη. Honoratus fui, isti. θημεν, θητε, θησαν.	Τί- 2. { θῶ, θης, θῇ. Honoratus fuerim. θῶμεν, θήτε, θῶσι.	Τί- 3. { θήην, θήης, θήη. Honoratus fuerim. εἰμεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.
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'Αόριστος, *Indefinitum tempus.* The second Aorist.

Ἔτι- Ι. { ἦν, ἦς, ἦ. Honoratus fui, isti. ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.	Τί- 2. { ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ. Honoratus fuerim, ᾧμεν, ᾗτε, ᾧσι.	Τί- 3. { εἶην, εἶης, εἶη. Honoratus fuerim. εἶμεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.
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Παρακείμενος, *Adjacens præsentis.* The Preter-perfect.

Τίτι- Ι. { μαι, σαι, ται. Honoratus fui, isti. μεθα, σθι, νται.	Τί- 2. { ᾗμαι, ᾗ, ᾗται. * Unusual. ᾗμεθα, ᾗσθι, ᾗνται.	* These two Tenses, which we have marked as unusual, are generally formed by Circumlocution, as we shall see hereafter.
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'Υπερσυντελικός, *Plusquam perfectum.* The Plu-perfect.

Ἔτι- Τί- Ι. { μην, ο, το. Honoratus fueram μεθα, σθι, ντο.	Τίτι- 2. { μην, ο, το. * Unusual. μεθα, σθι, ντο.
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Μετ' ὀλίγον μέλλων, *Paulo-post Futurum.*

Τί- Τίσι- { ὡμαι, ῆ, ῆται. Mox honorabor. ὡμεθα, ἴσθι, ὄνται.	Τί- Τίσι- { εἰμην, οιο, οἶτο. Mox honorer. εἰμεθα, οἴσθι, οἶντο.
--	---

IMPERATIVE. | INFINITIVE. | PARTICIPLES.

Προσαυτὸν, five Futurum Imperandi, formatur ab Indicativis temporibus sic.

Τί- { ὦ, ἰσθῶ,
Honorare, or
fac honoreris,
ἰσθῆ, ἰσθώσαν.

Τί- { θῆτι, θήτω, (ris.
Honoratus fue-
θῆτι, θήτωσαν.

Τί- { σο, σθῶ, (ris.
Honoratus fue-
σθῆ, σθώσαν.

Απαρτίμεθα, Infinita seu Imperfonaia, quodlibet ferè omnium temporum formatur sic.

Τί- ἰσθαι,
Honorari.

Τί- θήσισθαι,
Honoratum
iri.

Τί- ἡσθαι,
Honoratum
iri.

Τί- θῆναι,
Honoratum
esse.

Τί- ἦναι.

Τί- σθαι,
Honoratum esse
or fuisse.

Τί- ἰσθαι.
Mox honora-
tum iri.

Μετοχῶν, Participia omnia omnium fere temporum formantur quoque sic.

Τί- { ὀμνους, ὀμνῆν,
ομνῆν, ομνῆν,
ὀμνον, ομνῆν.

Τί- { θησόμενος, ἐνθῆ,
θησόμενῃ, ἐνθῆ,
θησόμενον, ἐνθῆ.

Τί- { ησόμενος, ἐνῆ,
ησόμενῃ, ἐνῆ,
ησόμενον, ἐνῆ.

Τί- { θῆς, θέντος;
θῆσα, θέσης,
θῆν θέντος.

Τί- { οῖς, ἐντός,
ῆσα, εἰσῆς,
ἐν, ἐντός.

Τί- { μένος, ὦ,
μῆν, ἡς.
μῆνον, ὦ.

Τί- { ὀμνους, ὦ,
ομνῆν, ἡς,
ομνον, ὦ.

Honoratus.

Honorandus, 2, um.

Qui, Quæ, Quod honoratus, fui, isti, it.

R U L E XXXIII.

Of Verbs that form the second person in *σαι*.

*Some Verbs form εσαι of ομαι ;
thus φάγομαι makes φάγεσαι.*

E X A M P L E S.

Some Verbs entering into the abovementioned natural analogy, form their second person in *σαι*, as φάγομαι, φάγεσαι, *to eat*. In like manner some circumflex Verbs, as καυχάομαι, ὦμαι, *to boast*; καυχάεσαι, for καυχάη, καυχᾶ, *you boast*. And this is the very analogy which is still observed in the Passive of Verbs in *μι*, as we shall see hereafter.

Formation of the Passive tenses.

R U L E XXXIV.

Of the first Future Passive.

1. *The ω of the first Future Active makes θήσομαι in the Passive.*
2. *But Ψω makes Φθήσομαι, and ξω χθήσομαι.*
3. *ω pure in this Future sometimes retains σ, and sometimes rejects it.*
4. *The penultimate of the Perfect Active is retained in this tense by verbs in λω, μω, νω, ρω.*
5. *This same penultimate is made short in some other verbs.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The first Future Passive may be easily formed from its Active, by changing ω into $\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

$\eta\delta\omega$,	to please ;	$\eta\sigma\omega$,	$\eta\sigma\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
$\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$,	to form ;	$\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$,	$\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
$\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$,	to bring ;	$\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$,	$\kappa\omicron\mu\iota\sigma\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
$\chi\rho\acute{\iota}\omega$,	to anoint ;	$\chi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$,	$\chi\rho\iota\sigma\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
$\beta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$,	to stop up ;	$\beta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$,	$\beta\upsilon\sigma\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
$\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$,	to sing ;	$\psi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$,	$\psi\alpha\lambda\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
$\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$,	to take away ;	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\tilde{\omega}$,	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
$\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\iota\omega$,	to shew ;	$\phi\alpha\iota\tilde{\omega}$,	$\phi\alpha\iota\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

3. But $\psi\omega$ makes $\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; and $\xi\omega$, $\chi\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; where the σ being thrown away, a ϕ or a χ is always substituted in its stead before θ , because a lenis cannot precede an aspirate :

$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\omega$,	to beat ;	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$,	$\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$,	to speak ;	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$,	$\lambda\epsilon\chi\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$,	to do ;	$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$,	$\pi\rho\alpha\chi\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

3. Some verbs in ω pure preserve the σ , according to the general rule, as may be seen in the examples given n. 1.

And others on the contrary drop the σ , as

$\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\omega$,	to praise ;	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$,	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
$\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$,	to see ;	$\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$,	$\omicron\rho\alpha\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
$\beta\acute{\omicron}\sigma\kappa\omega$, or $\beta\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\omega$,	to feed	$\beta\acute{\omicron}\sigma\omega$,	$\beta\omicron\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

And a great many others :

4. Verbs in λω, μω, νω, ρω, which happen to have any change, addition, or retrenchment in the penultimate of their Perfect Active, retain the same in this Future Passive: as

δέλλω, <i>to adorn</i> ;	σελῶ,	ἔσαλκα,	σαλθήσομαι.
νέμω, <i>to distribute</i> ;	νεμῶ,	νεμέμικα,	νεμηθήσομαι.
κρίνω, <i>to judge</i> ;	κρινῶ,	κέκρικα,	κριθήσομαι.
κτείνω, <i>to kill</i> ;	κτενῶ,	ἔκλακα,	κταθήσομαι.
σπείρω, <i>to sow</i> ;	σπερῶ,	ἔσπαρκα,	σπαρθήσομαι.

5. There are likewise some other verbs which shorten this very syllable, viz. that which is the penultimate in the Future Active, and precedes the termination θήσομαι in the Passive: which is done either by dropping one of the vowels, if there be a diphthong, or by changing the long vowel (if there be ever a one) into its proper short vowel, as

χέω, <i>to pour out</i> ;	χεύσω,	χυθήσομαι.
σεύω, <i>to shake</i> ;	σεύσω,	συθήσομαι.
αἰρέω, <i>to take</i> ;	αἰρήσω,	αἰρεθήσομαι.

And such like, to which we may join the Futures of verbs in μι, whereof we shall treat hereafter.

R U L E XXXV.

Formation of the second Future Passive.

The second Future is formed by changing ω into ήσομαι.

EXAMPLES.

The second Future Passive is likewise formed from the second Future of the Active, only by changing ω into $\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, as $\tau\iota\tilde{\omega}$, $\tau\iota\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *I shall be honoured*: $\tau\upsilon\pi\tilde{\omega}$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *I shall be struck*: $\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, *to change*; $\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\gamma\tilde{\omega}$, $\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\gamma\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, &c.

RULE XXXVI.

Formation of the two Passive Aorists.

*The Passive Aorists follow the Futures ;
Only they end in $\theta\eta\nu$, $\eta\nu$, and require an augment.*

EXAMPLES.

The Aorists follow the same analogy as their Futures, changing only $\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, which is the termination of the Futures, into $\eta\nu$, which is that of the Aorists, and assuming their proper augment. The first retains the θ of the first Future, so that it ends in $\theta\eta\nu$, and the second only in $\eta\nu$.

One may even reduce these Aorists all at once to their Active Futures (which is the shortest way, and consequently the most useful in practice) changing ω into $\theta\eta\nu$, or $\eta\nu$, and following the same analogy with regard to the penultimate and the subsequent letter, as in the preceding Futures. They are conjugated both alike, as may be seen in the foregoing Table, p. 90.

RULE

R U L E XXXVII.

Of the third person Æolic.

Both Aorists form the third person plural Æolic, by changing ην into εν.

E X A M P L E S.

The third person plural Æolic is formed from the first person singular, by changing η into ε, for which reason it draws back the accent; as ἐτίθην, *I have been honoured*; ἐτίθεν, ἐτίθησαν, *they have been honoured*: From τύπτω, *to beat*, ἐτύφθην, *I have been beaten*, ἐτυφθεν, *they have been beaten*: In like manner, ἐτύπην, ἐτυπεν; ἡγέρθην, *I have been assembled*, ἡγερθεν, *they have been assembled*: ἐκοσμήθην, *I have been adorned*, ἐκόσμηθεν, *they have been adorned*.

R U L E XXXVIII.

Formation of the Passive Perfect.

1. From the Active Perfect in κα comes the Passive Perfect *μαι, σαι, ται*.
2. Φα duplicates μ, and makes *μμαι, ψαι, πλαι*; but χα takes γ, and makes *γμαι, ξαι, κλαι*.
3. Δω, τω, θω, ξω, ῥω, assume a σ before *μαι*.
4. ω pure sometimes has a σ, and sometimes neglects it.

E X A M P L E S.

1. The Passive Perfect is formed from that of the Active, by changing κα into *μαι*, as

ψάλλω,

ψάλλω, *to sing*, ἔψαλ-κα, ἔψαλ-μαι,
 σπείρω, *to sow*, ἔσπαρ-κα, ἔσπαρ-μαι.
 κρίνω, *to judge*, κέκρι-κα, κέκρι-μαι.

2. The Active in φα forms μμαι in the Passive, reduplicating the μ; and the Active in χα, makes γμαι, assuming a γ, as

τύπτω, *to beat*, τέτυ-φα, τέτυ-μμαι,
 λέγω, *to speak*, λέλε-χα, λέλε-γμαι,
 ὀρύσσω, *to dig*, ὤρυ-χα, ὤρυ-γμαι.

3. Verbs in δω, τω, θω, assume here a σ before μαι; the same is also done by verbs in ζω, τλω, (or σω) when they form the Active in κα, as

ἑρείδω, *to support*, ἤρει-κα, ἤρει-σμαι,
 πείθω, *to persuade*, πέπει-κα, πέπει-σμαι,
 αἰρύτω, *to draw up*, ἤρυ-κα, ἤρυ-σμαι.
 κομίζω, *to carry*, κεκόμι-κα, κεκόμι-σμαι,
 πλάσσω, or τλω, *to form*, πέπλα-κα, πέπλα-σμαι.

4. Verbs in ω pure sometimes assume a σ before μ, in the same manner as the preceding, and sometimes they neglect it:

παίω, *to strike*, πέπαι-κα, πέπαι-σμαι,
 ἐλκύω, *to drag*, εἴλκυ-κα, εἴλκυ-σμαι,
 λύω, *to untie*, λέλυ-κα, λέλυ-μαι,
 τίω, *to honour*, τέτι-κα, τέτι-μαι.

And in all these verbs, the second person is in σαι with a σ, or with one of the double letters,

letters, ξ, ↓; and the third person is in ται, as we observed in the rule.

The second and third person Dual, as also the second Plural, are formed from the third person Singular, by changing the smooth consonants into aspirates, or by inserting a σ when the termination happens to be pure, pursuant to what we have already observed in the 15th Rule, p. 70. And the third person Plural is formed from the third Singular, by inserting a ν, according to the 30th Rule. p. 86.

R U L E XXXIX.

Exception with respect to the third person Plural formed by circumlocution.

When ται is not pure in the Perfect, the third person Plural is then formed by circumlocution from the Participle.

E X A M P L E S.

The third person Plural is formed by circumlocution from the Participle of the same tense, and from the verb εἰμί, *sum, I am*, whenever the third person singular is not in ται pure, as

The Passive Perfect of σπείρω, *to sow*.

S. ἔσπαρμαι, ἔσπαρσαι, ἔσπαρται, *I have been sown.*

D. ἔσπαρμεθον, ἔσπαρθον, ἔσπαρθεν,

P. ἔσπαρμεθα, ἔσπαρθε, ἔσπαρμένοι εἰσίν.

Of τύπω to beat.

- S. τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι, τέτυπται, *I have been beat-*
 D. τετύμμεθον, τέτυφθον, τέτυφθον, (en.
 P. τετύμμεθα, τέτυφθε, τετύμμένοι είσί.

Of λέγω, to say.

- S. λέλεγμαι, λέλεξαι, λέλεκται, *I have been said.*
 D. λελέγμεθον, λέλεχθον, λέλεχθον,
 P. λελέγμεθα, λέλεχθε, λελεγμένοι είσί.

Of πείθω, to persuade.

- S. πέπεισμαι, πέπεισαι, πέπεισαι, *I have been per-*
 D. πεπέισμεθον, πέπεισθον, πέπεισθον, (suaded.
 P. πεπέισμεθα, πέπεισθε, πεπεισμένοι είσί.

R U L E XL.

Particular for Verbs in νω.

Now changes γκα into μμαι, νσαι, νται :

The Attics take a σ, and say πέφασμαι.

E X A M P L E S.

Verbs in νω, that have changed their ν into γ in the Active Perfect, because of κ, change it here into μ, in the first person, by reason of the subsequent μ ; but the Attics insert here a σ. But as there is no obstruction in the other persons, they all retain the ν. Thus from φαίνω, πέφαγγα, *I have appeared*, is formed,

- Sing. πέφαμμαι, πέφανσαι, πέφανται,
 At. πέφασμαι.

Dual. *πεφάμμεθον, πέφανθον, πέφανθον,*

Att. *πεφάσμεθον,*

Plur. *πεφάμμεθα, πέφανθε, πεφασμένοι εισί.*

Att. *πεφάσμεθα.*

Here you see that by the same analogy, the *μ* is also reduplicated in the third person Plural formed by circumlocution, because it comes from the Participle of the Perfect.

ANNO TATION.

Those Verbs which, according to the Attic form, have taken an *ο* before *φα*, or *χα* in the Active Perfect, resume here their natural *ε*: thus *λέγω, to say, λέλεχα, Att. λέλοχα, Pass. λέλεγμαι.* And in like manner *πέμπω, to send, πέπομφα, πέπεμμαι; κλέπτω, to steal, κέκλοφα, κέκλεμμαι,* and also *κέκλαμμαι*, by an analogy agreeable to that of the following Rule.

R U L E XLI.

Ε changed into *α* in the penultimate of the Passive Perfect.

1. *When ε follows a consonant in the Active Perfect, it is changed into α in the Passive, as ἔσρεφα makes ἔτραμμαι:*
2. *But βέβρεχα, βέβρεγμαι, must be excepted.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. Verbs that have *ε* after a Consonant in the Active Perfect, change it into *α* in the Passive Perfect, as

<i>σρέφω, to turn round;</i>	<i>ἔσρεφα,</i>	<i>ἔτραμμαι,</i>
<i>τρέπω, to turn;</i>	<i>τέτρεφα,</i>	<i>τέτραμμαι,</i>
<i>τρέφω, to nourish;</i>	<i>τέτρεφα,</i>	<i>τέθραμμαι.</i>

This

This last resumes the θ in the Passive, because it is not followed by another aspirate.

2. The following verb retains its ϵ , as

βρέχω, to wet; βέβρεχα, βέβρεγμαι.

R U L E XLII.

Of Verbs that cast off ϵ from the diphthong $\epsilon\upsilon$.

The Diphthong $\epsilon\upsilon$ sometimes loses ϵ ; thus from τέτευχα comes τέτυγμαι.

E X A M P L E S.

Some Verbs that have $\epsilon\upsilon$ in the penultimate of the Active Perfect, throw away the Prepositive ϵ in the Passive, as

τεύχω, to build; τέτευχα, τέτυγμαι.

φεύγω, to shun; πέφευχα, πέφυγμαι.

And in like manner πείθομαι, to inquire, to hear, πέπυσμαι: σεύω, to shake, σίσυμαι: χέω, to pour out, κέχυμαι and κέχυμαι.

A N N O T A T I O N S.

This kind of Syncope has been already taken notice of, when treating of the Futures and the Aorists; it occurs likewise in several Nouns Verbal, as σύγχυσις, confusion, from χέω, χεύσω, to pour out; φύξις, flight, from φεύγω, to fly, to shun; ἀφύκλις, inevitable, from the same Verb, and such like.

R U L E XLIII.

Formation of the Plu-perfect Passive.

The Plu-perfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing μαι into μιν, and taking its proper Augment.

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E X A M P L E S.

The Plu-perfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and assuming its proper augment; as *τέτιμαι*, *ἐτέλιμην*, *I had been honoured*: *τέτυμμαι*, *ἐτετύμμην*, *I had been beaten*; where

Its second and third Persons are formed also from those of the Perfect, by changing *αι* into *ο*: *τέτισαι*, *τέτιλαι*; *ἐτέτισο*, *ἐτέτιλο*: *τέτυψαι*, *τέτυπλαι*; *ἐτέτυψο*, *ἐτέτυπλο*.

The third person Plural ends in *ντο*, if the third person Singular is in *το* pure, according to the 29th Rule. *ἐτέτιτο*, *ἐτέτιντο*: *ἐκέκριτο*, *ἐκέκριντο*, *they had been accused*; otherwise it is formed by circumlocution: and therefore it is conjugated thus:

S. *ἐτέλύμμην*, *ἐτέτυψο*, *ἐτέτυπλο*, *I had been beaten*.

D. *ἐτέλύμμεθον*, *ἐτέτυφθον*, *ἐτέλύφθην*,

P. *ἐτέλύμμεθα*, *ἐτέτυφθε*, *τετυμμένοι ἦσαν*.

R U L E XLIV.

Formation of the Paulo-post-future.

The Paulo post-future is formed from the second Person of the Perfect, by inserting ομ before αι; thus τέτισαι makes τελίσομαι.

E X A M P L E S.

The Paulo-post-future is formed from the second person of the Perfect, by inserting *ομ* before *αι*, as *τέτιμαι*, *τέτισαι*; *Paulo-post-future*, *τελίσομαι*, *I shall be honoured presently*: *τέτυψαι*;

τετύ-

τετύφομαι, *I shall be beaten shortly*; λέλεγμαι, ξαι, λελέξομαι, *I shall be presently spoken of*. And this tense retains its augment in all the moods.

Of the Subjunctive.

The second person of this mood is in η subscribed in all its tenses and in all sorts of verbs: Wherefore it is like the third person Active of the same mood: τίη, *that he may honour*, or *that you may be honoured*: τύπη, *that he may strike*, or *that you may be struck*: ποιη, *that he may make*, or *that you may be made*: τιθη, *that he may put*, or *that you may be put*.

R U L E XLV.

H syncopated in the Optative Plural.

The Optative Plural is allowed to drop the η in εἴημεν; thus τιθείημεν makes τιθεῖμεν, τιθεῖτε, τιθεῖεν.

E X A M P L E S.

All the tenses of the Optative in ημεν are syncopated, by dropping η, in all sorts of verbs whatsoever, as τυφθείημεν, τυφθεῖμεν, τυφθεῖτε, τυφθεῖεν, *that we may be beaten*; τιθείημεν, τιθεῖμεν, τιθεῖτε, τιθεῖεν, *that we may be honoured*. Add in like manner, ἰσᾶμεν, ἰσαῖτε, ἰσαῖεν, *we should stand*; φαῖμεν, *we should appear*; δοῖμεν, *we should give*; χρυσοῖμεν, *we should gild*; Likewise in the second Aorist, τιεῖμεν, and τιεῖεν; τυπεῖμεν and τυπεῖεν.

Of the Imperative.

The second person of the Plu-perfect Imperative is formed from the second of the Pluperfect Indicative, by throwing away the augment, as ἐτέτισο, τέτισο; ἐτέτυψο, τέτυψο; ἐλέλεξο, λέλεξο; ἐπέπεισο, πέπεισο; ὤρυξο, ὄρυξο, &c. See the preceding table of the Verb Passive.

The third is formed likewise from the third, by changing το into θω, and the preceding lenis (if it should happen to have one) into an Aspirate, as ἐτέτυπτο, τετύφθω; ἐλέλεκτο, λελέχθω; ἐπέπειστο, πεπείσθω. But if they terminate in π pure, you must insert a σ, as ἐκέκριτο, κεκρίσθω; &c. by the same analogy as that of the 3^{ist} Rule.

Of the Middle Verb.

The Middle Verb is that which preserves a sort of medium between the Active and Passive, partaking of both, either in signification or termination.

The Perfect and Plu-perfect follow in all moods the Active Conjugation, and the other tenses the Passive.

Its signification in some tenses is Active, and in others Passive; and in some tenses is sometimes Active and sometimes Passive, like the Verbs common in Latin, as βιάζομαι τὸν φίλον, *I use violence to my friend*; βιάζομαι ὑπὸ τῷ φίλῳ, *I suffer violence from my friend*: concerning which
'tis

'tis difficult to give any other rules but practice.

It may be nevertheless observed that the Futures, the Aorists, and the Preterits, are much oftener taken in an Active than Passive Sense, especially if it be a verb that has no Active.

A N N O T A T I O N.

The Present and Imperfect Middle are the same as the Passive in all Moods. The other tenses may be easily conjugated by the following table, where we have given only the first Aorist at length, because this is the only tense that follows a particular analogy ; the other tenses being conjugated like those of the Active and Passive, whose terminations they borrow.

A TABLE of the CONJUGATION of the MIDDLE VERB.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERAT.	INFINIT.	PARTICIP.
Fut. 1.	Τισ-ομαι, η, εται. Honorabo, is, it.		Τισ-οιμην, οιο, οιτο. Honorem, es, et.		Τισ-εσθαι. Honoratum esse.	Τισομενος, η. Honoratus, a, um.
Fut. 2.	τι-εμμαι, η̃, ειται.		Τι-οιμην, οιο, οιτο.		Τι-ισθαι.	Τι-εμενος, η.
Aor. 1.	Ετισ Ετισ-ομαι, η, εται. Ετισ-ομαι, η̃, ειται. Honoravi, isti. Ετισ-ομαι, η̃, ειται, ατο.	οιμαι, η, ηται. Honoraverim, is. Τισ Honoravero, is. Ετισ-ομαι, η̃, ειται, ενται.	Ετισ οιμεν, ατο, αιτο. Honoraverim. Ετισ-οιμην, οιο, οιτο.	Ετισ αι, ισθαι. Honorato. αοθι, ισθασαν.	Τισ-ασθαι.	Ετισ αιμενος, η. qui honoravit, αιμενη, η. quae honoravit, αιμενος, η. quod honoravit.
Aor. 2.	Ετι-ομαι, η, ετο.	Ετι-ομαι, η, ηται.	Ετι-οιμην, οιο, οιτο.	Ετι-ε, ισθαι.	Ετι-ισθαι.	Ετι-ομενος, η.
Pres.	Τετι-α, ας, ε. Honoravi, or, atus sum.	Τετι-ω, ης, η. Honoraverim, is, it.		Τετι-ε, ιτω. Honora, ato.	Τετι-ειναι. Honoravisse.	Τετι-εις, εσς. qui honoravit es erat.
Plu- perf.	Ετετι-εν, εις. Honoraveram.		Ετετι-οιμι, οισ, οι. Honorassem, es, et.			

R U L E XLVI.

Formation of the two Futures Middle.

*From τίσω comes τίσομαι ;
And from τιῶ circumflected, comes τιῆμαι.*

E X A M P L E S.

The two Futures Middle are formed from those of the Active: the first by changing ω into ομαι, as τίσω, τίσομαι; and the second by changing ῶ circumflected into ῆμαι, as τιῶ, τιῆμαι; τυπῶ, τυπῆμαι, because of the accent. See the Table.

As the first Future of verbs in λω, μω νω, ρω, is circumflected, it must be formed also in ῆμαι; thus σπείρω, to sow, 1. Fut. Act. σπερῶ; Middle, σπερῆμαι: 2. Fut. Act. σπαρῶ; Middle, σπαρῆμαι.

It sometimes happens that the first and second Futures of these verbs λω, μω, νω, ρω, are intirely the same, as we observed also of the Active, thus ψάλλω, to sing, 1. and 2. Fut. ψαλῶ, Middle, ψαλῆμαι.

R U L E XLVII.

Formation of the two Aorists.

1. The two Aorists Middle are formed from the Active, the first by adding μιν to α; and the second by changing ον into όμιν.
2. But ω pure, instead of ησάμιν, by dropping ης often makes άμιν.

EXAMPLES.

1. The Middle Aorists are formed from those of the Active, by adding *μην* after *α* for the first, as *ἔτισα, ἐτισάμην* *I have honoured*; *ἔτυψα, ἐτυψάμην, I have struck*; and by changing *ον* into *όμην*, for the second, as *ἔτιον, ἐτιόμην*; *ἔτυπον, ἐτυπόμην*.

2. But Aorists coming from Verbs in *ω* pure, are frequently syncopated, by throwing away *ης* in all moods, as *εὗρίσκω*, which takes its tenses from *εὗρέω*, *to find*, *εὗράμην*, for *εὗρησάμην*, from whence comes *εὗράμεν*⊙: in like manner, *ὠνάμην* for *ὠνησάμην*, *I have been helped*, and such like.

RULE XLVIII.

Formation of the Perfect Middle.

The Perfect Middle is formed from the Perfect Active; only it takes the characteristic of the second Future.

EXAMPLES.

The perfect Middle is formed from the perfect Active, by inserting the characteristic of the 2. Future instead of that of the Perfect: *τίω, to honour*; 2. Fut. Act. *τιῶ*, perfect Middle *τέτια*. And in like manner *τύπλω, to beat*, *τέτυφα*, middle *τέλυπα*, because its second Future is *τυπῶ*: *φράζω, to speak*, *πέφρακα*, middle, *πέφραδα*, because of the second Future *φραδῶ*: *πλήσσω, to strike*, *πέπληχα*, middle, *πέπληγα*,

πέπληγα, because of the second Future πληγῶ : βλάβῃω, to hurt, βέβλαφα, middle, βέβλαβα, by reason of the second Future βλαβῶ, ἔβ. This tense is conjugated in the same manner as that of the Active.

R U E E XLIX.

Of the penultimate of this Perfect.

1. The Active and Middle Perfects have generally the same penultimate.
2. Except that α is sometimes changed into η :
3. And α into η subscribed.
4. Likewise ε in the first Future dissyllable is changed here into ο.
5. And the α of the first Future of whatsoever number of syllables is always changed into οι.

E X A M P L E S.

1. The penultimate of this perfect is generally the same as that of the perfect Active, as τέτικα, τέτια, I have honoured: τέτυφα, τέτυπα, I have struck. However it is liable to some change, which happens only to Verbs that have an α or an ε, whether alone, or in a diphthong, in the penultimate of the Present.

The α generally remains, especially when a change would confound this Perfect with the first Aorist Active ; as ψάλλω, ἔψαλκα, ἔψαλα, and not ἔψηλα, which is the first Aorist Active.

2. Sometimes however it is changed into η, as θάλλω, to flourish, to grow green, τίθηλα : κλάζω, clango, to sound the trumpet, κέκληγα ;
but

but we rarely meet with any more than these two.

3. *Αι* is changed into *η* subscribed, as φαίνω, πέφηνα, *to shew*; μαιίνω, μεμίνηνα, *to fowl*; μαίνω, μέμνηνα, *to grow mad*.

4. In Verbs of two syllables, of whatsoever conjugation, the *ε* penultimate of the first Future Active is changed into *ο* in the Middle Perfect, as τρέπω, *to turn*, τρέψω, τέτροπα; λέγω, λέξω, λέλογα, *to say*; νέμω, νεμῶ, νένομα, *to distribute*.

But if they have more than two syllables, they retain their *ε*, as ὀφείλω, ὀφελῶ, ὤφελα, *to owe*; ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγελῶ, ἤγγελα, *to bring tidings*.

5. By the same analogy those that have *ει*, whether disyllables or polysyllables, are changed into *οι*, as αλείφω, αλείψω, ἤλοιφα, *to anoint*; πείθω, πείσω, πέποιθα, *to persuade*; εἶκω, εἶξω, ἔοικα, *to be like*.

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110 A TABLE of CIRCUMFLEX.

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE. OPTATIVE.

I.
PRES.
ἔω.

Φιλ
I. { ἔω, ἔως, ἔω,
ᾧ, ᾧς, ᾧς
Amo, as, at.
ἐομαι, ἔστι, ἐσσι,
ᾧμεν, ἔτε, ᾧσι.

Φιλ-
2. { ἔω, ἔης, ἔη,
ᾧ, ᾧς, ᾧς
Amem, es, et,
ἐωμεν, ἔντε, ἐώσι,
ᾧμεν, ἔτε, ᾧσι.

Imp.

Ἐρίλ
I. { εὖν, εἰς, εἰ,
ᾧν, ᾧς, ᾧς
amabam, as at.
ἐομαι, ἔστι, εὖν.
ᾧμεν, ἔτε, ᾧν.

Φιλ-
2. { εἰμαι, εἰς, εἰ,
εἰμαι, εἰς, εἰ,
Amarem, es, et.
εἰμεν, εἰτε, εἰσι,
εἰμεν, εἰτε, εἰσι.

II.
PRES.
ἀώ.

Τιμ
I. { ἀώ, ἀως, ἀω,
ᾧ, ᾧς, ᾧς
Honoro, as, at.
ἀομαι, ἀίτε, ἀέσι,
ᾧμεν, ἀτε, ᾧσι.

Τιμ-
2. { ἀώ, ἀης, ἀή,
ᾧ, ᾧς, ᾧς
Honorem, es et.
ἀομεν, ἀήτε, ἀώσι,
ᾧμεν, ἀτε, ᾧσι.

Imp.

Ἐτίμ
I. { αὖν, αἰς, αἰ,
ᾧν, αἰς, αἰ, (at.
honorabam, as,
ἀομαι, ἀίτε, αὖν.
ᾧμεν, ἀτε, ᾧν.

Τιμ-
2. { αἰμαι, αἰς, αἰ,
ᾧμαι, αἰς, αἰ,
honorarem, es, et.
αἰμεν, αἰτε, αἰσι,
ᾧμεν, αἰτε, αἰν.

III.
PRES.
ἀω.

Χρυσ
I. { ἔω, ὅως, ὅω,
ᾧ, ὅς, ὅς
Inauro, as, at.
ὅομαι, ὅντε, ὅοσι,
ᾧμεν, ὅτε, ᾧσι.

Χρυσ-
2. { ὅω, ὅης, ὅη,
ᾧ, ὅς, ὅς
Inaurem, es, et,
ὅομεν, ὅντε, ὅοσι,
ᾧμεν, ὅτε, ᾧσι.

Imp.

Ἐχρυσ
I. { οὖν, οὐς, οὐ,
ᾧν, οὐς, οὐ, (at.
Inaurabam, as,
ὅομαι, ὅντε, ὅον,
ᾧμεν, ὅτε, ᾧν.

Χρυσ-
I. { ὅομαι, ὅος, ὅοι,
ᾧμαι, ὅς, ὅς, (et.
Inaurarem, es,
ᾧομεν, ὅοτε, ὅοσι,
ᾧομεν, ὅοτε, ᾧν.

VERBS ACTIVE.

IMPERATIVE. INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLES.

<p>Φιλ- {</p> <p>ει, εἶτω,</p> <p>ει, εἶτω,</p> <p>Ama, ato,</p> <p>εἶτε, εἶτωσαν,</p> <p>εἶτε, εἶτωσαν.</p>	<p>Φιλ- {</p> <p>εἶν,</p> <p>εἶν,</p> <p>Amare.</p>	<p>Φιλ- {</p> <p>έων, έοντος,</p> <p>έων, έοντος,</p> <p>έουσα, εύσης,</p> <p>έουσα, εύσης,</p> <p>έον, έοντος,</p> <p>έων, έοντος.</p>
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<p>Τιμ- {</p> <p>αι, αίτω,</p> <p>αι, αίτω,</p> <p>Honora, ato,</p> <p>αἶτε, αίτωσαν,</p> <p>αἶτε, αίτωσαν.</p>	<p>Τιμ- {</p> <p>άιν,</p> <p>άιν,</p> <p>Honorare.</p>	<p>Τιμ- {</p> <p>άων, άοντος,</p> <p>άων, άοντος,</p> <p>άουσα, αύσης,</p> <p>άουσα, αύσης,</p> <p>άον, άοντος,</p> <p>άων, άοντος.</p>
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<p>Χρυσ- {</p> <p>οι, οίτω,</p> <p>οι, οίτω,</p> <p>Inauro, ato,</p> <p>οἶτε, οίτωσαν,</p> <p>οἶτε, οίτωσαν.</p>	<p>Χρυσ- {</p> <p>όιν,</p> <p>όιν,</p> <p>Inaurare.</p>	<p>Χρυσ- {</p> <p>όων, όοντος,</p> <p>όων, όοντος,</p> <p>ούσα, ούσης,</p> <p>ούσα, ούσης,</p> <p>όον, όοντος,</p> <p>όων, όοντος.</p>
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OF THE SECOND SPECIES
OF VERBS IN Ω;

Which is that of Circumflex Verbs.

Circumflex Verbs are so called, from their accent; because two syllables being drawn here into one, this accent which arises from the acute and the grave, is mark'd on the last, as κλάω, κλώ, *to break*.

There are three sorts of Circumflex verbs, coming from verbs in έω, άω, όω; which has given the Grammarians an opportunity of making three different Conjugations. The contraction is always formed of their characteristic, ε, α, or ο, with the vowel or diphthong of the termination: which happens only in the Present and the Imperfect of each mood, and of the participle; because 'tis only in these two tenses that these characteristics are joined to the termination.

The other tenses are formed according to the rules of Barytonous verbs, as we shall shew hereafter. But these two occur much oftener contracted than otherwise.

R U L E L.

Of Verbs in $\epsilon\omega$, whereof Grammarians form the first Conjugation of Circumflex verbs.

Verbs in $\epsilon\omega$ turn $\epsilon\epsilon$ into $\epsilon\iota$, and $\epsilon\omicron$ into $\epsilon\upsilon$; and elsewhere they reject ϵ .

E X A M P L E S.

Verbs in $\epsilon\omega$ contract $\epsilon\epsilon$ into $\epsilon\iota$, and $\epsilon\omicron$ into $\epsilon\upsilon$; elsewhere they drop the characteristic ϵ , and retain only the termination.

R U L E LI.

Of verbs in $\alpha\omega$, whereof Grammarians form the second Conjugation of circumflex Verbs.

$\alpha\omicron$, $\alpha\omega$ is changed into ω ; if there happens to be an υ after the α , it is dropt; and if an ι , it is subscribed; every where else the contraction is in α .

E X A M P L E S.

With regard to the Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, if after the characteristic α , there happens to be an ω or an \omicron , the contraction is in ω : every where else it is in α . But in making these contractions, there is no notice to be taken of the ι or the υ . For if there happens to be an υ , it is intirely dropt, thus $\alpha\upsilon$ makes ω , as if it had been only $\alpha\omicron$; and ι is removed, and only written underneath; so that $\alpha\omicron\iota$ makes ω subscribed, $\alpha\epsilon\iota$ makes $\alpha\epsilon$; and in like manner the rest.

R U L E

R U L E LII.

Of Verbs in *έω*, of which Grammarians form the third Conjugation of Circumflex Verbs.

Verbs in έω change ο followed by a short vowel, or the diphthong ε, into ε; but if it be followed by one of the long vowels η or ω, the contraction is in ω: otherwise these verbs are contracted in οι, except έειν, which makes εῖν in the Infinitive.

E X A M P L E S.

As for the verbs in *έω*, if after the Characteristic ο there follows one of the two short vowels ε, ο, or the diphthong ε, the contraction is then in ε; if there follows one of the long vowels η or ω, the contraction is in ω. But if there follows another diphthong, that has an ι, either subscribed, or written in the same line, the contraction is then in οῖ; except in the Infinitive, where the ι is first dropt, and afterwards οε is contracted into ε; thus *έειν* makes *οῦν*; *χρυσέειν*, *χρυσῆν*, *inaurare*, *to gild*, &c.

These Rules are as well for the Active, as for the Passive and Middle. But in order to render them easier to beginners, it is sufficient to form a simple idea of the common conjugation, as τῖω or τῷπῳ, and afterwards to make a contraction of the Characteristic with the subsequent vowel or diphthong

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diphthong, without attempting to conjugate and pronounce each person two different ways at once, as is commonly the practice, which is attended with a great deal of confusion. Wherefore I have distinguished the following Tables with two different colors, to the end that taking in each tense the black all at once, (which marks the common conjugation) and afterwards the whole red of the same tense (which denotes the Circumflex Conjugation) one may learn to conjugate these Verbs with ease, which are generally troublesome to young beginners.

A TABLE

Change of the Characteristic in these Verbs.

There are Verbs that have sometimes α , and sometimes ϵ for their characteristic, as $\gamma\eta\epsilon\acute{\omega}$ and $\gamma\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, *to grow old*, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ and $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\omega$, *to have pity*.

Others have sometimes ϵ , and sometimes \omicron , as $\delta\eta\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}$, and $\delta\eta\lambda\acute{\omicron}\omega$, *to manifest*: $\varsigma\alpha\theta\mu\epsilon\acute{\omega}$ and $\varsigma\alpha\theta\mu\acute{\omicron}\omega$, *to weigh*.

Others have sometimes α and \omicron , as $\beta\iota\acute{\alpha}\omega$ and $\beta\iota\acute{\omicron}\omega$, *to live*: and sometimes ϵ , α , and \omicron , as $\kappa\nu\zeta\epsilon\acute{\omega}$, $\kappa\nu\zeta\acute{\alpha}\omega$, and $\kappa\nu\zeta\acute{\omicron}\omega$, *gannio, to cry like a fox*.

Some there are also which are both barytons and circumflex, as

$\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, and $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$, *to respect*.

$\beta\acute{\omicron}\sigma\kappa\omega$, and $\beta\acute{\omicron}\sigma\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *to feed*.

R U L E LIII.

The Contraction in α changed into η .

The Contraction in α from $\alpha\epsilon$ is sometimes changed into η .

E X A M P L E S.

The Contraction of $\alpha\epsilon$ into α , whether subscribed or not, is likewise according to the Doric form in η ; it being customary with them to change $\alpha\epsilon$ into η . For as of $\tau\acute{\alpha} \epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}$ they make $\tau\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}$, *mea, my goods*; so of $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ they make $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, *you laugh*; of $\delta\iota\psi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\iota\psi\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, *you are thirsty*, even without subscribing the ι , because they drop it before the contraction. This is also practised on some verbs by the Attics, as $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, *you are hungry*; $\zeta\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, *you live*, $\zeta\tilde{\eta}$, *he lives*,
and

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and in the Imperfect, ζῆν, ης, η, *I lived*, from ζῶω, *to live* : and they do the same in their Infinitive ; but of this hereafter.

Of the Contraction of the Subjunctive.

We have taken notice that in Verbs in ὦω, the ο is contracted into οι, when it is followed by an η subscribed ; whereas it is contracted into ω, when it is followed by a simple η : the first form of contracting may be seen here in the Singular, and the other in the Plural.

Wherefore the second and third person singular assumes here in all sorts of Verbs either a proper or improper diphthong in the penultimate. But in the plural there is always a long vowel, as may be seen above.

R U L E

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
I.			
PRES. 1 ^ω .	Φιλ- I. { <div> ἰομαι, ἴη, ἴεται, ὤμαι, ὦ, ὤται, Amor, aris, atur. ἰόμεθα, ἴσθε, ἴονται, ἰμέθα, ἴσθε, ὤνται. </div>	Φιλ- I. { <div> ἰομαι, ἴη, ἴεται, ὤμαι, ὦ, ὤται, Amer, eris, ἰόμεθα, ἴησθε, ἴωνται, ἰμέθα, ἴησθε, ὠνται. </div>	
Imp.	'E- φιλ- I. { <div> ἰόμην, ἴω, ἴτο, ἔμην, ἔ, ἔτο Anabar, aris, ἰόμεθα, ἴσθε, ἴοντο, ἰμέθα, ἴσθε, ὤντο. </div>		Φιλ- 2. { <div> ἰοίμην, ἴωιο, ἴωτο, ἰίμην, ἰίω, ἰίτο, Amer, eris, ἰοίμεθα, ἴωισθε, ἴωντο, ἰίμεθα, ἴωισθε, ἰίοντο. </div>
II.			
PRES. 2 ^ω .	Τιμ- I. { <div> ἀομαι, ἀή, ἀεται, ᾠμαι, ᾠ, ᾠται, Honoror, aris, atur. ἀόμεθα, ἀίσθε, ἀήνται, ᾠμέθα, ᾠσθε, ᾠήνται. </div>	Τιμ- 2. { <div> ἀομαι, ἀή, ἀεται, ᾠμαι, ᾠ, ᾠται, Honorer, eris, ἀόμεθα, ᾠήσθε, ἀήνται, ᾠμέθα, ᾠήσθε, ᾠήνται. </div>	
Imp.	'E- τιμ- I. { <div> ἀόμην, ἀώ, ἀτο, ᾠμην, ᾠ, ᾠτο, Honorabar, aris, atur ἀόμεθα, ἀίσθε, ἀήνται, ᾠμέθα, ᾠσθε, ᾠήνται. </div>		Τιμ- 2. { <div> ἀοίμην, ἀώιο, ἀώτο, ᾠίμην, ᾠίω, ᾠίτο, Honorarer, eris, ἀοίμεθα, ἀώισθε, ἀώοντο, ᾠίμεθα, ᾠίσθε, ᾠίοντο. </div>
III.			
PRES.	Χρυσ- I. { <div> ὀομαι, ὀή, ὀεται, ὤμαι, ὤ, ὤται, Inauror, aris, atur. ὀόμεθα, ὀέσθε, ὀόνται, ὤμέθα, ὤσθε, ὤνται. </div>	χρυσ- I. { <div> ὀομαι, ὀή, ὀεται, ὤμαι, ὤ, ὤται, Inaurer, eris, atur, ὀόμεθα, ὀήσθε, ὀόνται, ὤμέθα, ὤσθε, ὤνται. </div>	
Imp.	'E- χρυσ- I. { <div> ὀόμην, ὀώ, ὀτο, ὤμην, ὤ, ὤτο, Inaurabar, aris, atur, ὀόμεθα, ὀέσθε, ὀόντο, ὤμέθα, ὤσθε, ὤντο. </div>		χρυσ- 2. { <div> ὀοίμην, ὀώιο, ὀώτο, ὀίμην, ὀίω, ὀίτο, Inaurarer, eris, ὀοίμεθα, ὀώισθε, ὀώοντο, ὀίμεθα, ὀίσθε, ὀίοντο. </div>

VERBS PASSIVE.

IMPERAT.

INFINIT.

PARTICIP.

{ *ἔσθω, ἔσθω, ἔσθω,*
 Amare, ator,
ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν, ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν.

Φιλ- { *ἔσθαι, ἔσθαι,*
 Amari.

Φιλ- { *ἐόμενος, ἐόμενος, ἐόμενος, ἐόμενος,*
ἐόμενη, ἐόμενης, ἐόμενος, ἐόμενης,
ἐόμενον, ἐόμενον, ἐόμενον, ἐόμενον.

{ *ἀσθω, ἀσθω, ἀσθω,*
 Honorare, ator,
ἀσθε, ἀσθωσαν, ἀσθε, ἀσθωσαν.

Τιμ- { *ἀσθαι, ἀσθαι,*
 Honorari.

Τιμ- { *ἀόμενος, ἀόμενος, ἀόμενος, ἀόμενος,*
ἀόμενη, ἀόμενης, ἀόμενος, ἀόμενης,
ἀόμενον, ἀόμενον, ἀόμενον, ἀόμενον.

{ *οἰσθω, οἰσθω, οἰσθω,*
 Inaurare, ato,
οἰσθε, οἰσθωσαν, οἰσθε, οἰσθωσαν.

Χρυσ- { *οἰσθαι, οἰσθαι,*
 Inaurari.

Χρυσ- { *οἰόμενος, οἰόμενος, οἰόμενος, οἰόμενος,*
οἰόμενη, οἰόμενης, οἰόμενος, οἰόμενης,
οἰόμενον, οἰόμενον, οἰόμενον, οἰόμενον.

R U L E L I V.

The Attics change μ into η in the Optative.

In the Optative of Circumflex Verbs, the Attics change μ into η .

E X A M P L E S:

The Attics change μ into η in the Present Optative of all circumflex Verbs, and conjugate it like the Passive Aorists, according to the Analogy of the Conjugation of Verbs in μ , of which we shall treat hereafter.

φιλοί,	{	η ν,	η ς,	η .
τιμῶ,		η τον,	η την,	
χρυσοί,		η μεν,	η τε,	η σαν.

In like manner, ϕ ρονοίην, *I should become wise* ;
 κ αλοίην, *I should call* ; ϕ ρεξοίην, *I should defend* ;
 α γαπῶην, *I should love*.

Of the tenses of Circumflex Verbs that have the same analogy as the Barytons.

R U L E L V.

Of the penultimate of Circumflex Futures.

A short vowel before ω pure, is frequently made long in the Future.

E X A M P L E S.

Circumflex Verbs commonly change their Characteristic into its corresponding long vowel in the Future, and likewise of course in the Preterperfect : thus

$\begin{array}{l} \epsilon \\ \alpha \end{array} \} \text{into } \eta \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{φιλέω, to love; φιλήσω, πεφίληκα.} \\ \text{βοάω, to cry out; βοήσω, βεβόηκα.} \end{array} \right.$
 o into ω χρυσόω, to gild; χρυσώσω, κεχρυσώκα.

Nevertheless there are a great many excepted, which retain their short Characteristic. See the New Method.

R U L E L V I.

Of the second Future, second Aorist and Perfect Middle of Circumflex Verbs.

1. *Circumflex Verbs are either without a second Future, second Aorist, and Perfect Middle.*

2. *Or*

2. Or else they form them from the Present, after the contraction is made, and without any change in the penultimate.

EXAMPLES.

1. The Circumflex Verbs which come from *ώω*, have neither 2. Future, nor 2. Aorist, nor Perfect Middle, which always follows the other two tenses.

Those that come from *έω*, or *άω*, have these tenses but very seldom, and only when after the contraction is made, the Verb does not terminate in *ω* pure, as *φιλέω*, *φιλῶ*, *I love*.

2. And in that case these tenses are naturally formed from the Present, after the contraction is made, retaining its characteristic and penultimate, and assuming their proper augment and termination, without minding the other rules of the penultimate of the second Aorist, or second Future of Barytons. Wherefore the Present and second Future are in that case alike, as *φιλέω*, *φιλῶ*, *I love* and *I will love*. And from thence comes the second Aorist *ἔφιλον*, Perfect Middle, *πέφιλαι*, *I have loved*: In like manner *τελέω*, *τελῶ*, *I finish* and *I will finish*, and not *ταλῶ*; second Aorist *ἔτελον* and not *ἔταλον*; Perfect Middle, *τέτελα*, and not *τέτολα*, *I have finished*.

Of the other tenses and moods.

The other tenses are easy. For from the Future φιλήσω, for example, comes the first Aorist, ἐφίλησα, *I have loved*. From the Perfect πεφίληκα comes the Pluperfect ἐπεφίληκειν. And in like manner in the other moods. In the Subjunctive, 1. Aorist φιλήσω, Perfect πεφιλήκω. In the Optative, 1. Aorist φιλήσαιμι, Æolic φιλήσεια, *as*; Perfect πεφιλήκοιμι: and in the same manner the rest: which as it intirely coincides with the analogy of barytonous verbs, needs no further explication. Wherefore we shall proceed now to the Passive and Middle.

Of the Passive and Middle of Circumflex Verbs.

The Passive Circumflex is formed from the Active, observing the same rules of contraction, and the same remarks as we have made above. Wherefore it is sufficient to give here a Table of its Conjugation.

A TABLE

Of the Preter-perfect of Circumflex Verbs Passive.

The Preter-perfect Passive is formed from the Active, by changing *κα* into *μαι*, as *πεποίηκα*, *πεποίημαι*; *βεβόηκα*, *βεβόημαι*; *κεχρύσωκα*, *κεχρύσωμαι*. When the third person singular is in *ται* pure, as *βεβόηται*, *πεποίηται*, *κεχρύσεται*, a *σ* is inserted in the Dual, and in the second person Plural, in the same manner as in barytonous Verbs.

But if the penultimate of the active be short, a *σ* is inserted likewise in the first person, as in *τελέω*, *to finish*, *τέλεκα*, *τέλεσμαι*; *γελάω*, *to laugh*, *γέγελακα*, *γέγελασμαι*, &c.

There are some verbs excepted, which you may see in the *New Method*.

Of Circumflex Verbs Middle.

The Present and Imperfect are the same as the Passive, after the manner of Barytons.

The second Aorist, second Future, as also the Perfect and Plu-perfect, are formed according to the rule above given, *p. 118*.

So that there are only two tenses remaining, viz. the first Future and first Aorist, which are regularly formed in the same manner as Barytons; thus from *φιλέω*, *ήσω*, is formed.

1. Future.

1. Aorist.

Indicat. φιλήσομαι.

Indicat. ἐφιλησάμην.

Subjunct. φιλήσωμαι.

Optat. φιλησοίμην.

Optat. φιλησαίμην.

Imperat. φίλησαι.

Infinit. φιλήσεσθαι.

Infinit. φιλήσασθαι.

Particip. φιλησόμενος,

Particip. φιλησάμενος.

In like manner the other verbs in *άω*, and *όω*; as *τιμάω*, *ήσω*, *τιμήσομαι*, *έτιμησάμην*, *Ές*, *χρυσόω*, *ώσω*, *χρυσωσάμην*, *Ές*.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Conjugation of Verbs in μι.

THE Verbs in *μι* are always derived from Verbs in *ω* pure; and may be divided into two sorts, regular and irregular.

The Regular, which are in a very small number, are such as are formed and conjugated after the manner we are now going to describe. They come from Verbs in *έω*, *άω*, *όω*, to which we may join those in *ύω*: from whence arise four sorts of Characteristics, *ε*, *α*, *ο*, *υ*, which have occasioned the Grammarians to make

four conjugations of these Verbs, and should be carefully remarked in order to conjugate with ease.

R U L E I.

1. *These Verbs change ω into $\mu\iota$.*
2. *They form their reduplication by ι .*
3. *They change their short characteristics, ϵ , α , o , into their corresponding long ones, in the Singular; but in the Dual and Plural the short ones are restored.*
4. *In every other respect they follow the Passive Aorist of Barytons.*
5. *Excepting that the third person Singular of the Present makes $\sigma\iota$ of $\mu\iota$; as $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, $\eta\varsigma$, $\eta\sigma\iota$.*

E X A M P L E S.

There are three things to be observed in the formation of the Verbs in $\mu\iota$.

1. The termination, which is to change ω into $\mu\iota$.
2. The reduplication, which is properly to repeat the first consonant of the Verb in conjunction with a ι , as $\delta\acute{o}\omega$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, always minding to take a lenis instead of the aspirate, as $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, &c. after the manner of the augment, Rule 5th of the preceding chapter.

But they call it an improper reduplication, when the Verbs assume only a ι , which is generally marked with a rough breathing, without repeating the first consonant: This is the case of verbs that begin with ς , $\pi\acute{\iota}$, or with a

vowel, as *σάω*, *ισάω*, to stand; *πλάω*, *ιπλάω*, to fly; *ἔω*, *ἰέω*, *ἵπμι*, to send.

3. The change of the characteristics *ε*, *α*, *ο*, into their proper long ones; as *θέω*, *τίθη-μι*, to put; *σάω*, *ἵση-μι*, to stand; *δίδω*, *δίδω-μι*, to give. And this long penultimate generally continues in the Singular, whereas in the Dual and Plural the short characteristics are restored. If these three articles be but properly observed, they will prove of vast service in learning to conjugate.

4. For in every other respect these verbs are conjugated almost in every mood, according to the analogoy of the Passive Aorists, which, as we have elsewhere observed, coincide with this active manner of conjugating. Hence the second person of the present Indicative is in *ς*, like that of the Passive Aorists; *τίθης*, you put; *ἐτίθης*, you have been honoured; *ἐτύφθης*, you have been beaten.

5. But the third person Singular of the same tense is formed from the first, by changing *μι* into *σι*, as *τίθη-μι*, *τίθη-σι*.

We must also except the third person Plural; but this is by another analogy, which we have already taken notice of in the preceding chapter, and of which we shall make further mention hereafter.

Verbs in *υμι* have neither reduplication nor change of the penultimate; but *υ* being common, it passes for long in the Singular, and for short in the Plural. They are without the Subjunctive and the Optative.

Even

Even the other verbs have but three tenses, viz. the Present, the Imperfect and the second Aorist, borrowing the rest from the Verbs in ω , from which they are derived. Wherefore we shall first treat of these tenses, intending to speak afterwards of the other tenses, which have hardly any thing particular to themselves.

ANNO T A T I O N.

In order to learn easily these verbs, we must attend to the Passive Aorists, comparing each tense together, as they are here disposed: So that knowing, for example, the intire present of $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, you must pass to that of $\acute{\iota}\varsigma\eta\mu\iota$, and so on to the rest. For by this means you will find that there is scarce any difference between them, except it be in the characteristic or its corresponding vowel; and moreover you will retain them with greater ease.

With regard to the Dual it may be omitted at first, as in the barytonous Verbs; since it is sufficient to learn or take notice of it, when the rest is thoroughly known.

I N D I C A T I V E.

The Present tense.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Sing.	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\text{-}\eta\mu\iota$,	$\acute{\iota}\varsigma\text{-}\eta\mu\iota$,	$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\omega\mu\iota$,	$\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\eta\text{-}\nu\mu\iota$,
	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\text{-}\eta\varsigma$,	$\acute{\iota}\varsigma\text{-}\eta\varsigma$,	$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\omega\varsigma$,	$\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\eta\text{-}\nu\varsigma$,
	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\text{-}\eta\sigma\iota$,	$\acute{\iota}\varsigma\text{-}\eta\sigma\iota$,	$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\omega\sigma\iota$,	$\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\eta\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota$.
Dual.	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\text{-}\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$,	$\acute{\iota}\varsigma\text{-}\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$,	$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\sigma\tau\omicron\nu$,	$\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\eta\text{-}\nu\tau\omicron\nu$,
	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\text{-}\epsilon\tau\omega$,	$\acute{\iota}\varsigma\text{-}\alpha\tau\omega$,	$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\sigma\tau\omega$,	$\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\eta\text{-}\nu\tau\omega$.
Plur.	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\text{-}\epsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\acute{\iota}\varsigma\text{-}\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\eta\text{-}\nu\mu\epsilon\nu$,
	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\text{-}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$,	$\acute{\iota}\varsigma\text{-}\alpha\tau\epsilon$,	$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\sigma\tau\epsilon$,	$\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\eta\text{-}\nu\tau\epsilon$,
	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\text{-}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$,	$\acute{\iota}\varsigma\text{-}\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$,	$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$,	$\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\eta\text{-}\nu\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota$,
	Ion. $\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\sigma\iota$.		Ion. $\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\alpha\sigma\iota$,	Ion. $\text{-}\acute{\upsilon}\alpha\sigma\iota$.

The third person Plural, as we have observed in the preceding chapter, is always like the dative Plural of the participle in the Present and Future tenses of all Verbs. Thus τίθεις, ἐντος, *ponens*, makes τοῖς τιθεῖσι, *ponentibus*; and τίθημι, *pono*, makes the third person Plural τιθεῖσι, *ponunt*. And in like manner the rest.

The Ionics and the Attics form the third person Plural, by throwing away the Subjunctive vowel, and inserting an α, as may be seen in the examples above, τιθέασι, &c. And yet they don't say ἰσάασι, because the circumflex α is almost the same as if there were two αα consecutively and has a much softer sound.

R U L E II.

Formation of the Imperfect.

The Imperfect coming from the Present, assumes an augment, when it can: It changes μ into ν, in the first person, into ς in the second, and drops it intirely in the third; as ἐτίθη-ν, ἐτίθη-ς, ἐτίθη.

E X A M P L E S.

The Imperfect assumes an augment, when it can, according to the common rules: but ἵστημι has none, because it begins with an ι, which is an unchangeable vowel. See above.

It is formed from the Present by changing μ into ν for the first person, into ς for the second, and by rejecting it intirely for the third, as τίθη-μι, ἐτίθη-ν, ἐτίθη-ς, ἐτίθη, &c.

The

The Imperfect.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Sing.	ἔτιθ-λω, ἔτιθ-ης, ἔτιθ-η,	ἴς-λω, ἴς-ης, ἴς-η,	ἑδίδ-ων, ἑδίδ-ως, ἑδίδ-ω,	ἑζεύγν-υν, ἑζεύγν-υς, ἑζεύγν-υ.
Dual.	ἔτιθ-επον, ἔτιθ-έτλω, ἴς-απον, ἴς-άτλω, ἑδίδ-οπον, ἑδίδ-ότλω,	ἑζεύγν-υπον, ἑζεύγν-ύτλω.		
Plur.	ἔτιθ-εμεν, ἔτιθ-έτε, ἔτιθ-εσαν, ἴς-αμεν, ἴς-ατε, ἴς-ασαν, ἑδίδ-ομεν, ἑδίδ-οτε, ἑδίδ-οσαν,	ἑζεύγν-υμεν, ἑζεύγν-υτε, ἑζεύγν-υσαν.		
Bæot.-εν.	Bæot.-αν.	Bæot.-ον.	Bæot.-υν.	

Those that have no reduplication in the Present, have none likewise in the Imperfect : thus, φίλημι, *to love*, ἐφίλην, *ης, η, he did love* ; νόημι, *to understand*, ἐνόην, *ης, η, he did understand*.

R U L E III.

Verbs in μι borrow some of their tenses from Circumflex Verbs.

The Verb in μι frequently rejects its own tenses, and borrows those of the circumflex Verb, as may be seen in the Imperfect.

E X A M P L E S.

The Imperfect of Verbs in μι is very little used, tho' there are some few instances of it. But in its stead they generally make use of the Imperfect of the circumflex verb, as from

τιθέω, τιθῶ,	Imperf. ἐτίθεν, εἰς, εἰ, <i>I did put.</i>
ἵστω, ἵσῶ,	Imperf. ἵστων ας, α, <i>I did stand.</i>
δίδω, δίδῶ,	Imperf. ἐδίδεν, ες, ε, <i>I did give.</i>

In like manner in the third person Plural, ἐτίθεν, ἵστων, ἐδίδεν.

And there are several other occasions on which these verbs borrow the tenses of the circumflex verbs, as we shall see hereafter in the Imperative; and we even meet with Instances thereof in the Present, as παρὰλθεῖ, or παρὰλθεῖ, *he opposes*, from παρὰλθίω; δίδει from δίδω, δίδωσι, *he gives*, and such like.

R U L E IV.

Formation of the second Aorist.

1. *The second Aorist is formed from the Imperfect, omitting the reduplication.*
2. *It preserves its long vowel in the Dual and Plural, except ἔθην, ἔδων, and ἦν from ἵημι.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The second Aorist as well here as in the other moods, whether active or middle, is formed always from the Imperfect, dropping the reduplication, and assuming its proper augment, as ἐτίθην, ἔθην, ἵσην, ἔσην, &c.

It is conjugated in the same manner as the Imperfect, in ἔθην, from τίθημι; ἔδων from δίδωμι; and likewise in ἦν from ἵημι, of which we shall speak anon; assuming the short vowel in the Dual and Plural.

2. But

2. But except in those three Verbs and their compounds, it always preserves its long vowel, as may be seen in ἔσην, here following, as also in ἔβην from βαίνω, *I go*, and in all those that come from a verb in αῶ; as likewise in ἔγνων, *I have known*; ἐάλων, *I have been taken*; and others coming from a verb in ὦ.

The second Aorist.

Sing.	ἔθ-ην,	ἔς-ην,	ἔδ-ων,
	ἔθ-ης,	ἔς-ης,	ἔδ-ως,
	ἔθ-η,	ἔς-η,	ἔδ-ω.
Dual.	ἔθ-επον,	ἔς-ηπον,	ἔδ-οπον,
	ἔθ-έτην,	ἔς-ήτην,	ἔδ-ότην,
Plur.	ἔθ-εμεν,	ἔς-ημεν,	ἔδ-ομεν,
	ἔθ-ετε,	ἔς-ητε,	ἔδ-οτε,
	ἔθ-εσαν,	ἔς-ησαν,	ἔδ-οσαν,
Bæot. εν. Bæot. αν. Bæot. ον.			

The third person Plural of this tense admits of a syncope, as ἔθεν, they have put, for ἔθεσαν; ἔδων, they have given, for ἔδοσαν: But particularly in those which come from αῶ, as ἔσαν, they have stood, for ἔσησαν; ἔδραν, they have run away, from δρεῖμι; ἐκλάν, they have killed, from κλέμι. And this occurs sometimes in the Imperfect, as we have already observed, thus ἐτίθεν, for ἐτίθεσαν, &c. and is intirely agreable to the analogy of the Aorists, chap. 3. rule 36, ἐτυφθεν for ἐτύφθησαν, &c.

A N N O T A T I O N.

The Aorist ἔσαν assumes an augment, tho' its Imperfect has none, because it does not begin with an immutable vowel like the Imperfect, this, being severed from the Aorist. Wherefore the ε takes the soft breathing of the syllabic augments, tho' the ι of the Present and the Imperfect be aspirated. But if after the reduplication, ι is dropt, there should happen to be a long vowel remaining, then there is no augment, because the rule does not admit of it: Thus from ἴην, comes ἦν, *miss, I have sent*.

The Verbs in μι have no second Aorist, except they be dissyllables; and then this tense is the same as the Imperfect, thus ἔδυν from δῦμι, *to sink or go under, to dress*; ἔκλυν from κλῦμι, *to hear*; from whence also comes the third person Plural ἔδυν, for ἔδυσαν, *they have dressed*, with a short υ, taking a syncope in the same manner as the preceding.

The same happens also to all the other verbs in μι, where the Imperfect and the second Aorist are always alike, as often as the verbs are without a reduplication: thus, φίλημι, *to love*, ἐφίλην; σκλῆμι, *to grow dry*, ἔσκλην; γινῶμι, *to know*, ἔγνων, &c.

R U L E V.

Of the Subjunctive.

1. *The Subjunctive from a primitive in ὦ, has ω instead of η; and α, when from a primitive in ᾠ.*
2. *The Aorists are formed from the Present; but those that are from primitives in ᾠ, resume their η.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The Subjunctive follows also the Passive Aorists of barytonous Verbs: except that when
it

it comes from a primitive in ω , it retains an ω , where these Aorists have an η : And when it is from a primitive in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, it retains an α in the same persons, tho' some give them likewise an η .

The second and third person Singular have always a ι subscribed, the same as the Barytons, which is sometimes the only difference between the Indicative and the Subjunctive.

2. The Aorist is always formed from the Present or the Imperfect, only by dropping the reduplication. But the Aorist coming from a primitive in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, resumes every where its η , as may be seen here :

The Present and Imperfect.

	1.	2.	3.	
Sing.	$\tau\iota\theta\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$	$\iota\varsigma\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$,	$\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\tilde{\omega}$,	Verbs in μ have no Subjunctive, but they borrow one from the Barytons.
	$\tau\iota\theta\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$,	$\iota\varsigma\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$,	$\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$,	
		or $\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$,		
	$\tau\iota\theta\text{-}\tilde{\eta}$,	$\iota\varsigma\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}$,	$\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}$,	
		or $\tilde{\eta}$.		
Dual.	$\tau\iota\theta\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\tau\omicron\nu$,	$\iota\varsigma\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$,	$\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$,	
		or $\tilde{\eta}\tau\omicron\nu$,		
	$\tau\iota\theta\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\tau\omicron\nu$,	$\iota\varsigma\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$,	$\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$,	
		or $\tilde{\eta}\tau\omicron\nu$,		
Plur.	$\tau\iota\theta\text{-}\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\iota\varsigma\text{-}\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$,	
	$\tau\iota\theta\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\tau\epsilon$,	$\iota\varsigma\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$,	$\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$,	
		or $\tilde{\eta}\tau\epsilon$,		
	$\tau\iota\theta\text{-}\tilde{\omega}\sigma\iota$,	$\iota\varsigma\text{-}\tilde{\omega}\sigma\iota$,	$\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\tilde{\omega}\sigma\iota$.	

The second Aorist.

Sing.	ἴω,	σῖω,	δῶ,
	ἴῃς,	σῖῃς,	δῶς,
	ἴῃ,	σῖῃ,	δῶ.
Dual.	ἴῃτον,	σῖῃτον,	δῶτον,
	ἴῃτον,	σῖῃτον,	δῶτον,
Plur.	ἴωμεν,	σῖωμεν,	δῶμεν
	ἴῃτε,	σῖῃτε,	δῶτε,
	ἴωσι.	σῖωσι.	δῶσι.

This Subjunctive agrees with the Subjunctive Circumflex; excepting that verbs in ωμι preserve the ω throughout; the two persons singular which contract ου into οι in circumflex verbs, are formed here in ω subscribed; which is a very natural manner, thus διδῶς, διδῶ, instead of διδοῖς, διδοῖ.

R U L E VI.

Of the Optative.

The Optative forms its penultimate, by changing the Characteristic vowel into a diphthong.

E X A M P L E S.

The Optative follows also the Passive Aorists. But for its penultimate which must always be a diphthong, it assumes in each sort of verbs the characteristic vowel, to which it joins an ι in order to make a diphthong. Wherefore it agrees with the Attic Optative of Circumflex

cumflex verbs, according to Rule 44. and is conjugated thus :

Sing. τιθ-είην, ισθ-αίην, διδ-οίην, Verbs in *υμι* have
τιθ-είης, ισθ-αίης, διδ-οίης, no Optative, but
τιθ-είη, ισθ-αίη, διδ-οίη, they borrow it
here from the Ba-
rytons in the same
Dual. τιθ-είητον, ισθ-αίητον, διδ-οίητον, manner as in the
τιθ-εήτην, ισθ-αιήτην, διδ-οιήτην, Subjunctive.

Plur. τιθ-είημεν, ισθ-αίημεν, διδ-οίημεν,

Sync. εἶμεν, αἶμεν, οἶμεν,
τιθ-είητε ισθ-αίητε, διδ-οίητε,
εἶτε αἶτε οἶτε,
τιθ-είησαν, ισθ-αίησαν, διδ-οίησαν,
& εἶεν. αἶεν. οἶεν.

The second Aorist.

Θεί-λω, θλαί-λω, δοί-λω, &c. like the Present.

R U L E VII.

Formation of the Imperative.

The Present Imperative terminates in θι, which is preceded by a short characteristic.

E X A M P L E S.

The Imperative is in θι, like the Passive Aorists, assuming before θι the short characteristic vowel proper to each sort of verbs. But τίθεθι is written with τι instead of θι, because of the preceding θ ; thus :

The

The Present and Imperfect.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Sing.	τίθ-ετι, τιθ-έτω,	ἵς-αθι, ἵς-άτω,	δίδ-οθι, διδ-ότω,	ζεύγν-υθι, ζευγν-ύτω.
Dual.	τίθ-ετον, τιθ-έτων,	ἵς-ατον, ἵς-άτων,	δίδ-οτον, διδ-ότων,	ζεύγν-υτον, ζευγν-ύτων.
Plur.	τίθ-ετε, τιθ-έτωσαν.	ἵς-άτε, ἵς-άτωσαν.	δίδ-οτε, διδ-ότωσαν.	ζεύγν-υτε, ζευγν-ύτωσαν.

As the Imperfect Circumflex is most in use, so the Imperative is likewise borrowed often from thence: τίθει, *put*; ἵσα, *appoint*; δίδε, *give*; taken from τιθῶ, ἵσῶ, διδῶ. See above Rule 3.

R U L E VIII.

Formation of the second Aorist Imperative.

1. *The second Aorist of Verbs in μι from ἴω, is in ες; and of δίδωμι in ος.*
2. *The rest form it from the Present, changing their short vowel into a long one.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The second Aorist of Verbs in μι, derived from Verbs in ἴω, is in ες; as θέω, τίθημι, θές, preserving its short vowel thro' all the persons. And δίδωμι does the very same; δός, δότω.

2. The rest form their Aorist from the Present, throwing away the reduplication, as we already observed, and taking their long vowel instead

instead of the short one : $\sigma\eta\theta\iota$, stand thou : $\gamma\omega\theta\iota$, know thou ; $\beta\acute{\iota}\omega\theta\iota$, live thou, &c.

The second Aorist.

	1.	2.	3.
Sing.	$\theta\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\theta\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$,	$\sigma\text{-}\eta\theta\iota$, $\sigma\text{-}\eta\tau\omega$,	$\delta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\delta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\tau\omega$.
Dual.	$\theta\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega\nu$, $\theta\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\nu$,	$\sigma\text{-}\eta\pi\omega\nu$, $\sigma\text{-}\eta\tau\omega\nu$,	$\delta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\pi\omega\nu$, $\delta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\tau\omega\nu$.
Plur.	$\theta\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon$, $\theta\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$.	$\sigma\text{-}\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\sigma\text{-}\eta\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$.	$\delta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon$, $\delta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$.

R U L E IX.

Of the Infinitive.

1. *The Infinitive requires its short Characteristic.*
2. *The second Aorist of Verbs coming from a primitive in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, as also of $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, changes the short characteristic into a diphthong.*
3. *But in all other verbs this Aorist requires its long vowel.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The Infinitive follows likewise the Passive Aorist, terminating in $\nu\alpha\iota$; but in each conjugation it has its short characteristic before the termination of the Present.

2. The second Aorist of verbs derived from primitives in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, make a vowel of this diphthong; and $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ does the same.

3. In

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3. In all other Verbs, this Aorist requires its long vowel, as in the Imperative.

The Present tense.

1.	2.	3.
τιθ-έναι,	ἰς-άναι,	διδ-όναι.

The second Aorist.

1.	2.	3.
θ-ῆναι.	ῖ-ῆναι.	δ-ῆναι.

R U L E X.

Of the terminations of the Participles.

These Participles end in εις, ας, υς, υς.

E X A M P L E S.

The Participles as well of the Present as of the second Aorist, follow the Passive Aorists, and like them are terminated in *ς*: but they preserve their characteristic before the termination, in verbs derived from primitives in *άω*, or *ύω*; and change it into a diphthong in those that come from *έω* or *όω*.

The Present and Imperfect.

1.	2.	3.	4.
ὁ τιθ-εις, έντος,	ἰς-ας, άντος,	διδ-εις, έντος,	ζευγν-ύς, έντος,
ἡ τιθ-εισα, εισης,	ἰς-ασα, ασης,	διδ-εισα, εισης,	ζευγν-ύσα, ύσης,
τὸ τιθ-έν, έντος.	ἰς-άν, άντος.	διδ-όν, έντος.	ζευγν-ύν, ύντος.

The second Aorist is formed from the Present, by dropping the reduplication.

Θείς, θένιϑ. σίαις, σιάνιϑ. δούς, δόνιϑ.

Of the Passive and Middle Verbs in μι.

R U L E X I.

Formation of the Passive.

The short characteristic must be put before μι in the Verb Passive; and changed into a diphthong in the Optative.

The second persons must be in σαι or σο; but the other persons conform to the Barytons.

The Subjunctive follows its Active:

And the Imperative is formed in σο.

E X A M P L E S.

The Passive of these Verbs is formed by changing the μι of the Active into μιαι. It follows the Passive Barytons, except that the second persons singular are in σαι or σο; and that it takes a short characteristic, of which it makes a diphthong in the Optative, as τιθεμαι, τιθείμην; ἰσαμαι, ἰσαίμην, &c.

The Subjunctive is regulated by the Active, keeping the ε or the ω in those persons in which the Active takes them. And the Imperative is in σο like the second person of the Imperfect, on which it constantly depends in all sorts of Verbs.

The Middle has nothing particular but the second Aorist, which being conjugated in the samemanner as the Imperfect Passive, by throwing away the reduplication, we shall join them here together.

The

The INDICATIVE.

The Present Tense.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Sing.	τίθ-εμαι,	ἴσl-αμαι,	δίδ-ομαι,	ζεύγν-υμαι,
	τίθ-εσαι,	ἴσl-ασαι,	δίδ-οσαι,	ζεύγν-υσαι,
	τίθ-εται,	ἴσl-αlαι,	δίδ-οlαι,	ζεύγν-υlαι.
Dual.	τιθ-έμεθον,	ἰς-άμεθον,	διδ-όμεθον,	ζευγν-ύμεθον,
	τίθ-εσθον,	ἰς-ασθον,	δίδ-οσθον,	ζεύγν-υσθον,
	τίθ-εσθον,	ἰς-ασθον,	δίδ-οσθον,	ζεύγν-υσθον.
Plur.	τιθ-έμεθα,	ἰσl-άμεθα,	διδ-όμεθα,	ζευγν-ύμεθα,
	τίθ-εσθε,	ἴσl-ασθε,	δίδ-οσθε,	ζεύγν-υσθε,
	τίθ-ενlαι.	ἴσl-ανlαι.	δίδ-ονlαι.	ζεύγν-υνlαι.

The Imperfect.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Sing.	ἐτιθ-έμην,	ἰσl-άμην,	ἐδιδ-όμην,	ἐζευγν-ύμην,
	ἐτίθ-εσο,	ἴσl-ασο,	ἐδίδ-οσο,	ἐζεύγν-υσο,
	ἐτίθ-ειο,	ἴσl-αlο,	ἐδίδ-οlο,	ἐζεύγν-υlο,
Dual.	ἐτιθ-έμεθον,	ἰς-άμεθον,	ἐδιδ-όμεθον,	ἐζευγν-ύμεθον,
	ἐτίθ-εσθον,	ἰς-ασθον,	ἐδίδ-οσθον,	ἐζεύγν-υσθον,
	ἐτι-έσθην,	ἰς-άσθην,	ἐδιδ-όσθην,	ἐζευγν-ύσθην.
Plur.	ἐτιθ-έμεθα,	ἰσl-άμεθα,	ἐδιδ-όμεθα,	ἐζευγν-ύμεθα,
	ἐτίθ-εσθε,	ἴσl-ασθε,	ἐδίδ-οσθε,	ἐζεύγν-υσθε,
	ἐτίθ-ενlο.	ἴσl-ανlο.	ἐδίδ-ονlο.	ἐζεύγν-υτο.

The second Aorist Middle.

ἔθ-έμην,	ἔσl-άμην,	ἔδ-όμην,
ἔθ-εσο, &	ἔσl-ασο, ω,	ἔδ-οσο, &
ἔθ-ετο.	ἔσl-αlο.	ἔδ-οlο, &c.

seldom used.

The

The SUBJUNCTIVE.

The Present and Imperfect.

	1.	2.	3.
Sing.	τιθ-ῶμαι, τιθ-ῆ, τιθ-ῆται,	ισί-ῶμαι, ισί-ᾶ, ισί-ᾶται,	διδ-ῶμαι, διδ-ῶ, διδ-ῶται.
Dual.	τιθ-ώμεθον, τιθ-ῆσθον, τιθ-ῆσθον,	ισί-άμεθον, ισί-ᾶσθον, ισί-ᾶσθον,	διδ-ώμεθον, διδ-ῶσθον, διδ-ῶσθον.
Plur.	τιθ-ώμεθα, τιθ-ῆσθε, τιθ-ῶνται.	ισί-ώμεθα, ισί-ᾶσθε, ισί-ῶνται.	διδ-ώμεθα, διδ-ῶσθε, διδ-ῶνται.

The Subjunctive has an *ι* subscribed in the second person of all the conjugations. It is formed from the Active, with whom it conforms, preserving the same accent and contraction.

Some leave an *η* in the second conjugation, all the same as in the first, as well here as in the Active, thus : *ισῶ, ισῆς, ισῆ : ισῶμαι, ισῆ, ισῆται.*

The second Aorist Middle.

1.	2.	3.
θῶμαι, θῆ, θῆται.	σιῶμαι, σθῆ *, σθῆται.	διῶμαι, διῶ, διῶται.

* This Aorist is always conjugated with an *η*, tho' the Passive Imperfect frequently takes an *α* ; as we have observed of the Active.

The

The OPTATIVE.

The Present and Imperfect

	1.	2.	3.
Sing.	τιθ-είμην, τιθ-ῆιο, τιθ-ῆιτο,	ιστ-αίμην, ιστ-ᾶιο, ιστ-ᾶιτο,	διδ-οίμην, διδ-οῖο, διδ-οῖτο.
Dual.	τιθ-είμεθον, τιθ-ῆσθον, τιθ-ῆσθην,	ιστ-αίμεθον, ιστ-ᾶσθον, ιστ-ᾶσθην,	διδ-οίμεθον, διδ-οῖσθον, διδ-οῖσθην.
Plur.	τιθ-είμεθα, τιθ-ῆσθε, τιθ-ῆντο.	ιστ-αίμεθα, ιστ-ᾶσθε, ιστ-ᾶντο.	διδ-οίμεθα, διδ-οῖσθε, διδ-οῖντο.

The second Aorist Middle.

θείμην,	σταίμην,	δοίμην,
θεῖο,	σταῖο,	δοῖο,
θεῖτο.	σταῖτο.	δοῖτο.

The IMPERATIVE.

The Present and Imperfect.

τίθεσο,	στασο,	δόσο,	ζευγνύσο,
Ion. εο. Att. ε.	Att. ω.	Att. ε.	
τιθίσθω,	ιστάσθω,	διδόσθω,	ζευγνύσθω.

The second Aorist Middle.

θείσο, ε,	στάσο, ω,	δόσο, ε,
θείσθω,	στάσθω,	δόσθω.

The

The INFINITIVE.

The Present and Imperfect.

1.	2.	3.	4.
τίθεσθαι,	ἴσασθαι,	δίδωσθαι,	ζεύγνυσθαι.

It follows the termination and formation of Barytons.

The second Aorist Middle.

θίεσθι, σιάσθι, δόσθι.

The PARTICIPLES.

They likewise follow the terminations and formations of Barytons.

The Present and Imperfect.

τιθέμενθ, ισάμενθ, δίδόμενθ, ζευγνύμενθ.

The second Aorist Middle.

θίμενθ, σιάμενθ, δόμενθ.

Of those tenses of Verbs in μι, which conform to the analogy of the barytonous Conjugation.

For the ACTIVE.

These tenses are borrowed from the primitive Verbs in ω, from which the Verbs in μι are formed, as the preceding from θίω, σιάω, δόω, ζεύγω, &c.

The

The First Future.

θήσω, στήσω, δώσω, ζεύξω.
I will put, I will stand, I will give, I will join.

There are only some few particularities to be taken notice of, which we shall comprize here in a few words.

R U L E XII.

Of the first Aorist.

The following Aorists, viz. ἔθηκα, ἤκα, ἔδωκα, have κα instead of σα.

E X A M P L E S.

The first Aorist ought to be formed from the first Future, as from στήσω, ἔστησα. But there are three in κα, changing the characteristic σ into κ; namely ἔθηκα, *I have put*, instead of ἔθησα; ἤκα, *I have sent*, from ἵημι, *mitto*, which is conjugated like τίθημι; ἔδωκα, *I have given*, from δίδωμι.

But these Aorists are seldom used except in the Indicative.

R U L E XIII.

Of the Preterperfect.

Preter-perfects from primitives in ἔω, ἦσω, make εικα; but ἴστημι, στήσω, makes ἔστακα.

E X A M P L E S.

The Preter-perfect ought to take the penultimate of the Future, pursuant to the general

ral rule ; nevertheless those that come from primitive Verbs in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, have the penultimate in ϵ , after the manner of the Bæotians, who always change η into ϵ : $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\kappa\alpha$, *I have put*, for $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$, from the Future $\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$. And in like manner $\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$, from $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$, *to send*, &c.

Those that come from primitives in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, frequently assume an α after the Doric form instead of the η of the Future, as $\sigma\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\kappa\alpha$, *I have stood*, for $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$, which occurs however sometimes.

This Perfect preserves the rough breathing of the Present, tho' the Aorists assume the smooth. From the Plural $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon$, they form by syncope $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\epsilon$, from whence comes $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon$, *you have quitted, you are gone away*.

The Plu-perfect is formed regularly from the Perfect, and is conjugated like the Barytons ; from $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\epsilon\upsilon$, *I had put*, &c.

The tenses of the other moods are formed regularly from those of the active, after the manner of the barytons.

R U L E XIV.

Of the Perfect Participle formed by Syncope.

"Εσταα syncopated from $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\kappa\alpha$, forms the Participles $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$.

E X A M P L E S.

The participles are also taken from the tenses of the Indicative, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\kappa\alpha$, participle, $\tau\epsilon\theta\epsilon\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, &c. But by syncope and contraction they say
also

also ἐστώς, ἐσώς, ὤτ@, *standing, stable, present*, from whence comes the compound διεσώς, ὤσα, ὤς, *divided or separated*: because the Ionics cast away the *κ* from the Perfect ἐσάκκ, ἐσάκ, and commonly shortening the penultimate, if it happened to be long, as μέμικκα, μέμμα, they from thence form the participle, as μέμαώς, of which the Attics by contraction make μεμώς, *ready, prepared*, coming from μάω, *to seek, to desire*. In like manner βεβώς, *gone, or departed*, from βάω, *to walk*, γεγώς, *born*, from γάω, *to be born*. Where the masculine and neuter are all the same, and the feminine makes ὤσα, and not νῖα.

For the PASSIVE.

The First Future.

τεθήσομαι, ὀλαθήσομαι, δοθήσομαι.

It is formed regularly from the Active: But the syllable preceding the termination θήσομαι must be short, either because 'tis peculiar to the Passive of the Verbs, to have always the penultimate short in all their tenses, as we have observed Rule II. p. 137. or because it comes from the short penultimate of the Future Active; it being the analogy of Verbs in *ω* pure to have it sometimes long, and sometimes short, as ἐώ, ἐσω, or ἥσω; ὀώ, ὀσω, or ὠσω, &c. Thus from θέω, θέσω, comes τεθήσομαι, with a τ in the first syllable, by reason of the following

following θ: from *σάω, σάσω, σαθήσομαι*: from *δώ, δόσω, δοθήσομαι*, and the like.

The first Aorist.

ἔτιθω, ἔσα'θω, ἔδόθω.

It is formed regularly from the Future, taking *θω* instead of *θήσομαι*, and prefixing the Augment.

R U L E XV.

Of the penultimate of the Perfect.

Δέδωκα makes *δίδομαι* with the penultimate short; but *τέθεικα* makes *τέθειμαι*.

E X A M P L E S.

The perfect Passive is formed regularly from the active, changing *κα* into *μαι*, and assuming a short vowel in the penultimate, for the reasons just now mentioned in the Future; as *δέδωκα, δέδομαι*. But *τέθεικα* having taken *ει* in the penultimate of the Active, preserves it in the Passive by virtue of a particular dialect.

The Perfect.

1.	2.	3.
<i>τέθειμαι,</i>	<i>ἔσταμαι,</i>	<i>δέδομαι.</i>

The Plu-perfect.

ἔτεθείμην, ἔσταμην, ἐδέδομην.

The Paulo-post future.

τεθήσομαι, ἔσχομαι, δεδόςσομαι.

H

The

The SUBJUNCTIVE.

The first Future and Aorist.

1.	2.	3.
τεθῶ,	ῥαθῶ,	δοθῶ, like τιθῶ.

The Perfect and Plu-perfect.

1.	2.	3.
τεθῶμαι,	ῥεθῶμαι,	δεθῶμαι,
τεθῆ,	ῥεθῆ	δεθῶ, like the Present.

The OPTATIVE.

The First Future.

1.	2.	3.
τεθῇσοίμην,	ῥαθῇσοίμην,	δοθῇσοίμην.

The first Aorist.

1.	2.	3.
τεθείην,	ῥαθείην,	δοθείην.

The Perfect and Plu perfect.

1.	2.	3.
τεθείμην,	ῥεθείμην,	δεθείμην.
τεθείο,	ῥεθείο,	δεθείο.

The Paulo-post-future.

1.	2.	3.
τεθῇσοίμην,	ῥεθῇσοίμην,	δεθῇσοίμην.

The

THE IMPERATIVE.

The first Future and Aorist.

1.	2.	3.
τέθητι,	στάθητι,	δοθήτι.

The Perfect and Plu-perfect.

1.	2.	3.
τέθεισο,	έστασσο,	δέδοσο.
-έσθω,	-άσθω,	όσθω.

THE INFINITIVE.

The first Future.

1.	2.	3.
στήσεσθαι,	στάσεσθαι,	δοθήσεσθαι.

The second Aorist.

1.	2.	3.
τεθῆναι,	σταθῆναι,	δοθῆναι.

The Perfect and Plu-perfect.]

1.	2.	3.
τέθεισθαι,	έστάσθαι,	δέδοσθαι.

The Paulo-post-future.

1.	2.	3.
τεθείσεσθαι,	έστασσεσθαι,	δέδοσσεσθαι.

The PARTICIPLES.

The first Future.

1.	2.	3.
τεθήσόμενΘ,	σαθήσόμενΘ,	δοθήσόμενΘ.

The first Aorist.

1.	2.	3.
τεθείς,	σαθείς,	δοθείς.

The Perfect and Plu-perfect.

1.	2.	3.
τεθειμένΘ,	έσταμένΘ,	δεδομένΘ.

The Paulo-post-future.

1.	2.	3.
τεθεισόμενΘ,	έστασόμενΘ	δεδοσόμενΘ.

For the MIDDLE Verb.

We have already observed, that its second Aorist follows the Passive Imperfect in all moods, according as we have given it.

The Present and Imperfect are the same with those of the Passive, as in all other verbs. So that there are only two tenses remaining; viz. the first Future and the first Aorist, which are formed regularly from their Actives in all moods: thus from the Active Future, θήσω, σήσω, δώσω, is formed.

The

The First FUTURE MIDDLE.

Indic.	Optat.	Infin.	Particip.
1.	2.	3.	4.
θήσομαι,	θησοίμην,	θήσεσθαι,	θησόμενος.
θήσομαι,	θησοίμην,	θήσεσθαι,	θησόμενος.
δώσομαι,	δωσοίμην,	δώσεσθαι,	δωσόμενος.

The Aorist is formed in the same manner ;
from ἔθηκα, ἔστησα, ἔδωκα comes

The First Aorist Middle.

ἔθηκάνην, *seldom used.*

Indic. Subjunct. Optat. Imper. Infin. Particip.

ἔθηκάνην, ἔθσωμαι, ἔθσαι, ἔθσασθαι, ἔθσάμενος.

ἔδωκάνην, *rarely used.*

OF THE IRREGULARS IN MI.

IN order to facilitate the Conjugation of these Irregulars, we shall reduce them to the Regulars, where we must always take notice of their general analogy, which is to have a long vowel in the Singular, and a short one in the Dual and Plural. For following this analogy, and observing some particularities, which we shall comprize here in a few rules, it will be an easy matter to fix these Verbs in the memory, which otherwise are troublesome, even to those who have made some progress in the language.

We may divide these Irregulars into three classes, the first taken from verbs in *έω*, marked with a smooth breathing; the second taken from Verbs in *ῥω*, marked with a rough breathing; and the third derived from another Verb than *έω*.

Of the Derivatives from έω with a smooth breathing.

R U L E XVI.

Formation of *ειμί*, *sum*, *I am*.

From ῥω with a smooth breathing comes ειμί, acuted; it makes in the Singular εἶς, εἴ, ἐστί; and in the Plural ἐσμέν, ἐστέ, εἰσί.

E X A M P L E S.

The substantive Verb *ειμί*, is formed from *ῥω*, *I am*, which regularly ought to make *ῥημι*; but it omits the reduplication, and does not even change the *ε* into *η*, lest it should be confounded with *ῥημι*, *I say*. It only adds a *ι* to the *ε* in order to lengthen its penultimate, which it keeps in the first and second person singular, and drops in the third, as also in the Dual and Plural, (excepting the last). Its final is acuted, to distinguish it from *εἶμι*, *to go*, with the first syllable circumflexed, of which we shall treat hereafter.

R U L E XVII.

Of the Imperfect and the Imperative.

1. *The Imperfect makes ῥν, ῥς, or ῥοθα, ῥ or ῥν, retaining the η in all numbers.*
2. *But*

2. But ἤν signifies likewise *ivi* and *dixi*.
3. ἴθι imports *esto* or *scito* ; ἴθι, *i*, *go thou*.

EXAMPLES.

1. The Imperfect is regular in its formation : for as *έω* ought naturally to produce *ἤμι*, or without reduplication *ἦμι*, its Imperfect must consequently be *ἤν*, by reason that as the Verb begins with an unchangeable vowel, it can have no augment.

But it is irregular in its Conjugation, inasmuch as it always keeps the *η* in the Dual and Plural, as may be seen in the table.

The second person in *θα* is from the *Æolics*, who always put this termination after *ς*, *ἦς*, *ηθα* ; but it is common enough among writers.

The third person *ἦ* is very little used, instead of which we rather say *ἤν*.

2. But *ἤν* is likewise the first person of the second Aorist middle of *ἤμι*, *to go* ; and the first person of the Imperfect of *φημι*, *to say* ; whereto we may add, that with a rough breathing, *ἦν*, comes from *ἤμι*, *to send*, as we shall see presently.

3. The Imperative is *ἴθι*, *es* or *esto*, *be thou* ; but *ἴθι* comes also from *ἴσῃμι*, *to know*, whereof hereafter. And *ἴθι*, *go thou*, is the Imperative of *εἶμι*, *to go*.

The MIDDLE.

The Substantive Verb hath likewise its Middle, from whence it takes the Imperfect and the Future. For from εἰμί the Present should be ἔμαι, from whence comes the Imperfect ἤμην, (which others maintain to be the Plu-perfect Active) and the Future ἔσομαι, as may be seen in the following Table.



A TABLE of the CONJUGATION of the SUBSTANTIVE VERB εἶμι.

A C T I V E.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCT.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PARTIC.
<p>Pres. S. εἶμι, εἴς, vel εἴ, εἴς, Sum es, est, D. εἶόν, εἶόν, P. εἶμαι, εἴς, εἴς.</p>	<p>ᾧ, ᾧ, ᾧ, Sim, is, it. . . . ᾧόν, ᾧόν, ᾧμαι, ᾧόν, ᾧόν.</p>		<p>εἶθι, εἴτω, Es, esto, εἴτω, εἴτω, εἴς, εἴτω.</p>	<p>εἶναι, Esse, εἶτε.</p>	<p>ᾧς, ᾧς, Qui est, ᾧς, ᾧς, Quae est, ᾧ, ᾧς, Quod est.</p>
<p>Imp. S. ᾧ, ᾧ, ᾧ vel ᾧ, Eram as, at, D. ᾧόν, ᾧόν, P. ᾧμαι, ᾧόν, ᾧόν.</p>		<p>εἴην, εἴην, Essem es, et, εἴην, εἴην, εἴμαι, εἴην, εἴην.</p>			
M I D D L E.					
<p>S. ἔμην, ἔσο, ἔσο, Eram, or Fueram, D. ἔμεθα, ἔμεθα, ἔμεθα, P. ἔμεθα, ἔμεθα, ἔσο.</p>			<p>ἔσθι, ἔσθι, Esse, esto, ἔσθι, ἔσθι, ἔσθι, ἔσθι.</p>		
<p>Imp. S. ἔμην, ἔσο, ἔσο, Ero, is, it, D. ἔμεθα, ἔμεθα, ἔμεθα, P. ἔμεθα, ἔμεθα, ἔσο.</p>					
<p>Fut. S. ἔσμαι, ἔς, ἔς, Ero, is, it, D. ἔσμεθα, ἔσμεθα, ἔσμεθα, P. ἔσμεθα, ἔσθι, ἔσθι.</p>				<p>ἔσθαι, Fore, or Futurum esse.</p>	<p>ἔσμενος, ἔς, Futurus ἔσμενος, ἔς, Futura, ἔσμενος, ἔς, Futurum.</p>

R U L E XVIII.

Of the formation of εἶμι, *eo, vado.*

From εἶω is formed εἶω, from whence comes εἶμι, vado; which in the Dual and Plural retains only the ι.

E X A M P L E S.

This Verb εἶμι comes also from εἶω, marked with a smooth breathing. For the Poets changed it at first into εἶω, from whence εἶμι has been afterwards derived, which is sometimes translated by the Present *eo, I go*; and much oftener by the Future, *ibo, I will go*. Just as the French signify the Future, when they say in the Present, *Je m'en vas*. Wherefore the Future of this Verb is not used.

It preserves the diphthong ει in the Singular of the Present and the Imperfect, (in the same manner as the regular Verbs have their long vowel) but in the Dual and Plural it has only the ι, (as the regulars have only their short vowel.) Whereas εἶμι, *sum*, has only the ε in the Present of these two numbers, except the third person, which in both resumes the diphthong. This Verb is therefore thus conjugated :

The ACTIVE.

Present Indicative.

Sing. εἶμι, εἶς, or εἷ, εἶσι, *eo, I go.*

Dual . . . ἴτον, ἴτεν.

Plur. ἴμεν, ἴτε, εἶσι. Ion. ἴασι or ἴσι, *according to*
[some.
In

In like manner *ἔρχονται*, they come ; *εἰσέλθουσιν*, they enter ; *ἐξέρχονται*, they go abroad.

A N N O T A T I O N.

The second Person *ἔσ*, is not so usual here as *εἶ*, which is quite the reverse of the preceding Verb : however we meet with it among the Poets, from whence comes *ἄσπευ*, you go away.

R U L E X I X.

Of the Preterits and Aorists of this Verb.

Εἶμι takes its Preteritis and Aorists from *εἶω*, which it either syncopates or resolves.

E X A M P L E S.

This Verb takes almost all its Preterits and Aorists from the Poetic verb *εἶω*. Wherefore tho' it forms regularly in the Imperfect

Sing. <i>εἶν</i> ,	<i>εἶς</i> ,	<i>εἶ</i>
Dual.	<i>ἴπεν</i> ,	<i>ιπην</i> .
Plur. <i>ἴμεν</i> ,	<i>ἴτε</i> ,	<i>ἴσαν</i> .

From whence comes *ἐξύνισαν*, they assembled.

Nevertheless it takes likewise *εἶον*, from whence comes the third person, *εἶεν*, he did go ; and from thence the Attic *ἦον*, and by resolution, *ἦιον*, whence we may derive *ἐξῆιον*, they went out.

From the same Verb comes also the unusual Perfect *εἶκα*, from whence is formed

The Plu-perfect *εἶκεν*, Att. *ἦκεν*, in the Plural, *ἦκαμεν*, syncopated *ἦμεν*, and *ἦμεν*, we had gone : *ἔγγιστον*, we had approached ; and like-

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wife ἤειτε, ἦτε, *ye had gone* ; ἐξῆτε, *ye had gone abroad*.

The first Aorist should be εἶσα, from whence comes the third person plural, εἶσαν, and from thence ἦσαν and ἥσαν.

The second Aorist sing. ἴον, ἴεις, ἴε, from the same, εἶω.

Dual. . . . ἴετον, ἴετην. Plur. ἴομεν, ἴετε, ἴον.

In the Subjunctive, The Present and Imperfect are unusual.

The second Aorist Sing. ἴω, ἴης, &c. from whence comes ἀπίωμεν, *let us be gone*.

In the Optative ; the Present and Imperfect hardly ever occur.

The second Aorist Sing. ἴοιμι, ἴοις, ἴοι, &c. thus in Josephus, εἰ ἐπανόι, *if he returned*.

The IMPERATIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

Sing. ἴθι, ἴτω. Dual. ἴτον, ἴτων. Plur. ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.

But we likewise meet with εἶ for ἴθι from the Verb εἶω, ἴε, and by contraction εἶ. In like manner, ἐξεῖ, *exi, go out* ; ἀπει, *abi, be gone* ; διεῖ, *go on, advance*, and such like.

We do not find this Verb compounded with σύν or παρά.

The second Aorist Sing. ἴε, ἴετω, &c. And in like manner ἐξεῖ, *exi, go out* : it is formed regularly from the second Aorist indicative ἴον.

The INFINITIVE, εἶναι,

from whence comes ἀπῆναι, *to depart* ; παρῆναι, *to approach*.

We meet likewise with ἵναι, whether it comes from εἶναι, taking away the ε, or from ἰέναι, by syncope, of which we shall speak anon.

The second Aorist Particip. ἰόν, ὄντι ; ἰῶσα, ης ; ἰόν, ὄντι. From the Indicative Aorist ἶον.

The MIDDLE VERB.

The Perfect εἶα, likewise from the Poetic verb εἶω, Att. ἦα, by resolution ἦια, ἦιας, ἦιε : and this person agrees with the third of the Active Imperfect. Plur. ἦαμεν, syncopated, ἦμεν, *we have gone* ; from whence comes ἀπῆμεν, *we went away*.

The Plu-perfect, ἦεν, *I was gone, I had gone*, from whence comes δῆεν, *he had passed* ; προῆεν, *he had gone out* ; μετήεν, *he had pursued* ; ἐπήεν, *he had assisted* : 3. Plur. ἦισαν, Att. ἦεσαν, from whence comes ἀνῆεσαν, *they had returned* ; ἐξῆεσαν, *they had gone out* ; ἀπῆεσαν, *they had departed* ; likewise ἐπανῆεμεν, *we had returned*.

The Future. From the Poetic verb εἶω, is also formed εἶσομαι, *I will go* ; ἐπέσομαι, *I'll go and look for him*. From thence comes the first Aorist εἶσαν, *he went* ; and the Participle of its compound μετῆσάμεντι, *having gone after*.

R U L E

R U L E XX.

The Formation of *ἰΗΜΙ*, *vado*, *I go*.

Ἔω with a smooth breathing forms also *ἰημι*, which is used but in few persons.

E X A M P L E S.

From this *ἔω*, with a smooth breathing, comes also *ἰημι*, *vado*, *eo*, *I go*, formed by an improper reduplication.

This Verb is quite regular in its formation, but occurs only in some few persons, as

The A C T I V E.

In the Present *ἰησι*, *he goes*, Plur. *ἵμεν*, *we go*; and from thence comes *ἀνίμεν*, *we ascend*; *καλίμεν*, *we descend*.

In the Imperfect, *ἵσαν*, *they did go*.

In the Optative, *ιείη*, *I wish he would go*.

In the Infinitive, *ιέναι*, *to go*; from whence comes *ἀπιέναι*, *to go away*; *μετιέναι*, *to run after*; *προςιέναι*, *to go towards*.

In the Participle, *ιείς*, *ιέντες*, *going*.

The M I D D L E.

The Present is *ἵμαι*; from whence comes *ἵεται*, *he goes*; *ἵνται*, *they go*.

In the Participle *ιήμενος*, *going*.

The second Aorist, *ἦν*, *I went*; *παγλῶ*, *I arrived*, *I was just come*.

The Imperative, *ἕω*, *ἕσθω*, *be gone*.

Of Verbs derived from *ἔω*, with a rough breathing.

R U L E XXI.

Formation of *ἔημι*, *mitto*, to send.

ἔημι, with a rough breathing comes from *ἔω*, and conforms intirely to *τίθημι*.

E X A M P L E S.

This is not an irregular verb, for it conforms intirely to *τίθημι*; however we place it here among the rest derived from *ἔω*, from whence it is formed by an improper reduplication. It is conjugated thus:

The ACTIVE INDICATIVE.

The Present	Sing.	<i>ἔημι</i> , <i>ἔης</i> , <i>ἔησι</i> , <i>mitto</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>it</i> , <i>I send</i> .	
	Dual.	<i>ἔετον</i> , <i>ἔητον</i> .	
	Plur.	<i>ἔεμεν</i> , <i>ἔετε</i> , <i>ἔεισι</i> .	Ion. <i>ἔεασι</i> , from [whence comes <i>ἔεσι</i> .

The compounds vary in regard to their accent, *εἰσάασι*, they introduce: *προσάασι*, they admit. But *ἐνιᾷσι* is circumflexed; and *συνάασι*, or *συνιᾷσι*, committunt, has both.

The Imperfect, *ἔην*, *I did send*, like *ἔτιθην*; but 'tis more common to use the Imperfect of *ἔω*, which is *ἔεν*, *ἔεις*, *ἔει*, &c. In like manner in composition *ἀφίσεν*, *ἀφίεις* *ἀφίει*; and according to the Attics *ἠφίσεν*, *I dismissed*, *I let go*.

The

The Future, ἥσω, ἥσεις, ἥσει, *I will send, &c.* like θήσω. From whence comes ἐνήσω, *I will send in, μεθήσω, I will transport.*

The first Aorist, ἤκα (for ἦσα) like ἔθηκα, ας, ε; thus ἀφῆκα, *remisi, I have sent back; παρῆκα, omisi, I have omitted.*

In the Plur. ἤκαμεν; its compound ἀνήκαμεν, syncopated ἀνῆμεν, *we have sent back.*

The Attics put here a syllabic augment, saying ἔηκα, ἐνέηκα, συνέηκα.

The second Aorist Sing. ἦν, ἦς, ἦ. Dual ἔπον, ἔτην. Plur. ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν. From whence comes πρόεσαν, *they have sent before.* It is formed from the Imperfect by taking away the reduplication.

The Perfect, εἶκα, with εἰ Βαοτ. for ἦκα, like τέθεικα. From thence comes the Plu-perfect εἶκεν: the Participle εἰκώς, its compound ἀφεικώς, *one that has dismissed; Infinit. ἀφεικέναι, to have dismissed.*

The Subjunctive. In the Present, ἰῶ, ἰῆς, ἰῇ, &c.

The second Aorist, ῶ, ῆς, ῆ, &c.

The Present Optative, ἰέην, and ἔοιμι.

The second Aorist εἴην.

The Imperative Present ἔειθι, ἔειτω, &c.

The second Aorist, ἔς, ἔτω, like θές. From thence come the compounds πρόες, *send before; ἀφες, dismiss or let go.*

The Present Infinitive, ἵεναι, *to send; ἀφι-ἵναι, to dismiss.*

The second Aorist εἶναι; its compound ἀφείναι, *to dismiss.*

The

The Participle Present *ίείς*; second Aorist, *ἔς, ἐντ*; from whence comes *καθείς, qui submisit*; *ἀφείς, qui dimisit, &c.*

The PASSIVE.

The Present. *ἔμαι, I am sent, like τίθεμαι.*

The Imperfect. *ἔμην, I was sent.*

The 1. Aorist. *ἔθην, like ἐτέθην.*

But we meet likewise with *εἶθω*, from whence comes *ἀφείθω* and *ἀφείθω, I have been dismissed*; *παρείθην, he has been dismissed.*

The Perfect, *ἔμαι*, third person Plur, *εἵνται, they have been sent*; from whence comes *ἀφείνται, they have been dismissed*; *ἀνείνται, they have been loosed*, Att. *ἀφείωνται* and *ἀνείωνται*; in the same manner as *ἀφείωκα* for *ἀφείκα*, throwing away the Subjunctive vowel, and inserting an *ω*.

But because the Regular Perfect should be *ἔμαι*, and its compound *ἄφεμαι*, from thence comes *ἄφεις, remissio, remission*; just as from the natural Perfect *τίθεμαι*, (instead of which we say *τίθειμαι*) comes *θέμα, θέσις, theme, position, &c.*

The rest is formed regularly; for from *ἔθω* comes the Subjunctive *ἔθῳ*, 3. Plur. *ἔθῳσι, that they may be sent.*

The Infinitive, *ἔθῃναι*, or *εἰθῃναι*, from whence comes *ἐνεθῃναι*, and *ἐνεεθῃναι, to be put in.*

The Participle is *ἔθείς, ἐντ*, *sent*; from whence comes *ἀνεθείς, absolved*; *ἀφείθείς, dismissed, &c.*

The

The MIDDLE.

The Indicat. 1. Aorist, ἠγάμην, ἤκαω, ἠκάτω; from whence comes ἀνηγάμην, *I have sent back*, or *I have consecrated*; προσῆγάμην, *I have admitted*, &c.

2. Aor. ἔμην, ἔσο, and ἔο, ἔ, ἔτο, like ἐδέμην, &c.

The Subjunctive, ᾤμαι.

The Optative, εἴμην, εἴο, εἴτο.

The Imperative, ἔσο and ἔο, ἔ, ἔδω, ἔδωτο, ἔδων; from whence comes κάθε, *submitto*; πρόσ, *admittito*; πρόσ, *præmittito*; preserving the same contraction as in the imperfect and second Aorist.

The Infinitive, ἔδαι; Participle, ἔμεν, from whence comes πρόσμεν, *præmittens*, *emittens*.

Observation on the Verb συνίμι, committo.

Συνίμι, *committo*, is compounded of ἵμι, *mitto*, it is taken for *to send together*, or *to confront*, *to compare*, and *put together*: And metaphorically, *to hear*, *to understand*, *to comprehend*, *to perceive*, signifying the application of the senses, or of the mind. It forms its tenses sometimes from itself, and sometimes from συνῶ, with a circumflex. Thus we say in the third person Singular, συνήσι, and συνεί, *intelligit, he understands*; and in the Plural συνῶσι and συνίσσι, *they understand*: In the Imperative συνίεθι, and συνίε: In the Participle, συνίεις,

νείς, έντος, and συνιῶν, έντῳ, intelligens. But συνιῶν, έντῳ, conveniens, is from σύνεμι.

The 1. Aor. is συνῆκα, (like ἤκα above) *I have put together, I am conscions, I have understood.*

R U L E XXII.

Formation of ἔμαι, concupisco, to desire.

*ἔμαι coming from ἔω with a rough breathing expresses desire.

E X A M P L E S.

This Verb is used in the Present Passive, ἔμαι, ἔσαι, like τίθεμαι; its compound ἐφίεμαι, *I desire.*

The imperfect ἔμην, ἐφίεμην.

But it seldom occurs except in those two tenses.

R U L E XXIII.

Formation of ἥμαι, sedeo, to sit.

1. ἥμαι with a rough breathing, comes likewise from ἔω.
2. It is taken for the Preter-perfect tense, and retains its η.
3. But ἔσμαι and ἔσμεν, come from ἔζομαι; ἥμαι from ἥδω; and εἶμαι, from ἔω.

E X A M P L E S.

This Verb follows the Middle Conjugation, and is formed from ἔω, to sit down; thus by reduplicating the ε they make ἔέω, and afterwards ἔημι; in the Middle ἔεμαι, and by contraction ἥμαι.

It

It preserves the η in all its numbers and is conjugated thus :

The INDICATIVE.

The Pre- sent.	{	Sing.	$\eta\mu\alpha\iota$,	$\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$,	$\eta\tau\alpha\iota$.
		Dual.	$\eta\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$,	$\eta\omicron\theta\omicron\nu$,	$\eta\omicron\theta\omicron\nu$.
		Plur.	$\eta\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$,	$\eta\omicron\theta\epsilon$,	$\eta\gamma\tau\alpha\iota$.
				Ion.	$\epsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$.

The compounds draw back the Accent :
 $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$, and $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$.

2. This tense is often taken for the Preterperfect.

3. Wherefore we may here take notice of four preterits, which have a great resemblance with one another, and without particular care, may be easily confounded.

The first is this $\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, that we are now treating of.

The second is $\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\iota$, *sedi*, from $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *to sit down*, from whence comes the Plu perfect $\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\omega$, *sederam*. And this $\epsilon\zeta\omega$ or $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, is formed from the same $\epsilon\omega$, by inserting a ζ .

The third is $\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, from $\eta\delta\omega$, *to rejoice, to take pleasure*.

And the fourth $\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\iota$, from $\epsilon\iota\omega$, *to dress*, or from $\epsilon\gamma\mu\iota$, *to send*. See the latter above, Rule 21, and the other in the next page.

Imperf.	{	Sing.	$\eta\mu\eta\nu$,	$\eta\sigma\omega$,	$\eta\tau\omicron$.
		Dual.	$\epsilon\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$,	$\eta\omicron\theta\omicron\nu$,	$\eta\omicron\theta\eta\nu$.
		Plnr.	$\eta\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$,	$\eta\omicron\theta\epsilon$,	$\eta\gamma\tau\omicron$.

In like manner, ἐκάθημην, ἐκάθησο, π; or without the syllabic Augment, καθήμην, κάθησο, π.

The Imperative, ἦσω, ἦθω; in like manner κάθησο, ἦθω.

The Infinitive, ἦθαι, καθῆθαι, to sit down.

The Participle, ἦμεν; and in the same manner καθήμεν, παρήμεν.

ΕΙΜΑΙ, *indutus sum.*

This is a Perfect that comes from ἔω, as we have observed above, it is conjugated in the following manner:

Sing. εἶμαι, εἶσαι, εἴται and εἴσαι, 3. Plur. εἶαται.

The Plu-perfect, εἶμλω, εἶσο, εἴτω, and εἴσο, or εἴσο. 3. Plur. εἴατω.

The Participle, εἶμεν; Future ἔσω.

1. Aorist Active, εἴσα, ας, ε, I have dressed, I have placed.

The Infinitive, εἴσαι.

2. Aorist Middle, εἰσάμην, εἰσάμην, εἰσάμλω.

The Participle, εἰσάμεν.

We likewise meet with ἐννυμι, *indico*, to dress, formed from the same ἔω. See the New Method, book 5.

Of the Irregulars in μι that are not derived from the Verb ἔω or ἔω.

R U L E XXIV.

Of Κεῖμαι, *jaceo*, to lye down.

Κεῖμαι instead of ἴκεμαι, comes from κέω; it retains ει in all its numbers.

Ex-

E X A M P L E S.

Κεῖμαι, comes from κέω, -ομαι; from whence regularly should be formed ἴκεμαι; but the ι is not inserted 'till after the ε, in the same manner as in εἶμι, *I am*; εἶμι, *I go*. It preserves the diphthong ει in all its numbers, as ἡμαι keeps its η.

The Present.	{	Sing.	κεῖμαι,	κεῖσαι,	κεῖται.
		Dual.	κεῖμεθον,	κεῖσθον,	-σθον.
		Plur.	κεῖμεθα,	κεῖσθε,	κεῖνται.
				Ion.	κέαται.

The Imperfect, ἐκέμην, σο, το, 3. Plur. ἔκειντο.
Ion. κέατο.

The Future Middle, κείσομαι, as from κείω, ομαι, η, εται.

The Imperative, κείσο, the Infinitive, κείσθαι; the Participle κείμενος.

Its Compounds draw back the accent, ἀνάκειμαι *I rest*; ἐπικέμαι, *I lean upon*; διάκειμαι, *I am in such a disposition*. But in the Infinitive it stands as it was, περικεῖσθαι, *circumjacere*.

R U L E XXV.

Of ἴσκημι, scio, cognosco, to know.

ἴσκημι conforms to ἴσκημι, and is frequently syncopated.

E X A M P L E S.

ἴσκημι is formed from ισάω, to know, without any other reduplication; it is syncopated

ed in a great many places, and conjugated like ἴσημι, thus:

The Present { Sing. ἴσημι, ἴσης, ἴσησι.
Dual. ἴσατον, ἴσατον, (sync. ἴσον, ον)
Plur. ἴσαμεν, ἴσατε (sync. ἴσμεν, ἴσε, from whence comes the compound κατίσε, ye know) ἴσασι,

with the accent on the antepenultimate, in the same manner as in the Participle ἴσας, ἀντ, τοῖς ἴσασι, scientibus, contrary to the usual custom of Verbs in μι, according to which it should be ἰσάς, like ἴσας; ἰσᾶσι, like ἰσᾶσι, &c.

The Imperfect ἴστω, ης, η, (like ἴσην.) 3. Plur. ἴσσαν. sync. ἴσαν, they did know.

But ἴσαν signifies likewise, they did go, from εἶμι, above.

The Imperative, ἴσθι, ἰσάτω, sync. ἴθι, ἴσω, &c.

But ἴθι, implies also, esto, be thou, from εἶμι, sum, as above, p. 153.

3. Plur. ἰσάτωσαν, sync. ἴσωσαν, and ἴσαν.

In like manner its Compounds, σύνιθι, for συνίσθι conscius sis.

R U L E XXVI.

Of the formation of the Middle.

The Middle ἴσμαι, with a smooth breathing, assumes a τ, and forms ἴσαμαι.

E X A M P L E S.

The Middle of ἴσημι is ἴσμαι, to which adding a τ you form ἴσαμαι, with a lenis, which differs

differs from ἵσταμαι, *I stand*, only in the breathing. From thence comes ἐπίσταμαι, ἐπίστασαι, Att. ἐπίστη, ἐπίσταλαι, *to know*; whereas ἐφίσταμαι, *to fall upon, to oppress*, comes from ἵσταμαι.

The Imperfect ἐπιστάμην, ἐπίστασο, Ion. αο, contracted, ω, απο: and with the temporal augment ἡπιστάμην, ασο, &c.

R U L E XXVII.

Of Φημί, *to say*.

Φημί, *I say*, follows ἴσθην; from ἔφην comes φῆν, and thence ἦν.

E X A M P L E S.

Φημί, *to say*, is formed from φάω without a reduplication, and is irregular, with regard to the accent.

The Present: { Sing. Φημί, φῆς, (with η subscribed) φησί.
Dual. Φατόν, Φατόν.
Plur. Φαμέν, Φατέ, Φασί.

with the accent upon the last syllable, tho' the Participle has φάς, φαντός, τοῖς φᾶσι, with a circumflex on the *ā*.

But its compounds draw back the accent, κατάφημι, *I affirm*, κατάφασι; ἀπόφημι, *I deny*, ἀπόφασι; σύμφημι, *I am of the same opinion*, σύμφασι.

In every thing else it agrees with ἴσθην, thus:

The Imperfect ἔφην, like ἴσθην; and without the Augment φῆν, φῆς, and φῆσθα, φῆ. Afterwards

wards dropping the ϕ ; $\tilde{\eta}\nu$, $\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\tilde{\eta}$. See above, Rule 17.

Likewise in the Present, $\eta\mu\iota$, $\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\eta\sigma\acute{\iota}$, for $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$, &c.

The 2. Aorist, $\epsilon\phi\eta\nu$, like $\epsilon\sigma\lambda\omega$, which is here the same as the Imperfect; as it happens to all Verbs that have no reduplication; as $\tau\lambda\tilde{\eta}\mu\iota$, *I suffer*, $\epsilon\tau\lambda\eta\nu$; $\gamma\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\omega}\mu\iota$, $\epsilon\gamma\tilde{\nu}\omega\nu$; $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$, *I say*, $\epsilon\phi\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\phi\eta$, and according to the Dorics, $\epsilon\phi\alpha$: $\alpha\upsilon\tau\tilde{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\epsilon\phi\alpha$, *ipse dixit, he said it*.

In the Dual, $\epsilon\phi\eta\pi\omega$, $\epsilon\phi\eta\tau\omega$.

Plural, $\epsilon\phi\eta\mu\epsilon\upsilon$, $\epsilon\phi\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\epsilon\phi\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$.

It preserves the long η , whereas the Imperfect takes the short α , in which it follows $\epsilon\sigma\lambda\omega$.

In the other Moods the Present and 2 Aorist are the same.

The Subjunctive, $\phi\tilde{\omega}$, $\phi\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\phi\tilde{\eta}$, like $\varsigma\tilde{\omega}$.

The Optative, $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$, like $\varsigma\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$.

The Imperative, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\theta\iota$, $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\mu\phi\alpha\theta\iota$, *confess*.

The Infinitive, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$, penacuted; for $\phi\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$, with a circumflex on the penultimate, or according to the Attics $\phi\tilde{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$, is the 1. Aor. of $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, *to shine, to appear*; coming from the Aorist Indicative $\epsilon\phi\alpha\nu\alpha$, or $\epsilon\phi\eta\nu\alpha$.

The Participle $\phi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ *saying*: but taking likewise its Future from $\phi\acute{\alpha}\omega$, which is $\phi\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, it forms from thence $\phi\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\nu$ and $\phi\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega\nu$, and likewise the first Aorist $\epsilon\phi\eta\sigma\alpha$, from whence comes the Optative $\phi\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\iota\mu\iota$, \AEol. $\phi\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\iota\alpha$; and the Infinitive $\phi\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\iota$; Participle, $\phi\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\varsigma$.

The MIDDLE.

The Indicative, 2. Aorist, ἰφάμην, ἰφασο, &c.

The Imperative, φάω, for φάσο, Hom.

The Infinitive, φάσθαι.

The Participle, φάμενος.

C H A P. V.

Of Defective Verbs.

HAVING represented in the two preceding chapters, the general analogy of both conjugations, that is of Verbs in *ω* and Verbs in *μι*, with their principal irregularities; 'tis time now to treat of those, which are irregular by defect, of which there is a considerable number in both conjugations; wherefore we shall treat first of the Defectives in *ω*, and afterwards of the Defectives in *μι*.

Defective Verbs in *ω* are those which want either some persons, or tenses. Those which are defective in respect to persons, are commonly called Impersonals, because they have only one person, *viz.* the third of the singular number, such as the following Verbs.

Δεῖ, oportet; ἔδει, oportebat; δεήσει, oportebit; δεῖν, oportere, &c.

Δοκεῖ, videtur; ἔδοκει, videbatur; ἔδοξεν, visum est, &c.

Μέλει, curæ est; ἔμελε, curæ erat; μέλησει, curæ erit. Perf. Active μεμέληκε, among the Poets μέμελωκε, by dropping *ε*, inserting *β*, and changing *η* into *ω*. Perfect Middle, μέμηλε.

Πεπτεῖ, decet; ἔπεπε, decebat, &c.

Χρῆν, oportet; by apocope for χρῆσι; ἔχρην, oportebat; χρῆσει, oportebit; χρῆναι and χρῆν, in Euripides, oportere.

Those which are defective in tenses, have either only the Present and Imperfect; or have other tenses, but not the Present and Imperfect. These may be properly distributed into two Classes. The

The first is of those, which are never conjugated beyond the Present and Imperfect ; as *μαρμαίρω*, *niteo* ; *δεδίλλω*, *oculos contorqueo*.

The second is of those, which, tho' they are hardly ever conjugated beyond the Imperfect, or are certainly deficient in many tenses, yet borrow others from the obsolete Present tense of Verbs of the same Signification, as *λαμβάνω*, *prebendo*, takes the tenses beyond the Imperfect from the old Verb *λήβω* ; as *λήψομαι*, &c.

1. Of the first Class, that is of such as are never conjugated beyond the Present and Imperfect, are those ending in *ω*, and those which signify Similitude, Imitation, Affection or Desire, as *χρῶ*, *candeo instar nivis* ; *κλεινῶ*, *nigrito* ; *γαλνισῶ*, *tranquillitatem præfero* ; *βασιλεύω*, *regnaturio* ; *μαθητιῶ*, *discendi cupidus sum* ; *μυχῶ*, *pugnare cupio*.

2. Verbs, which have a reduplication ending with a liquid ; as from *μαίρω*, *μαρμαίρω*, *niteo* ; from *φαίνω*, *παμφαίνω*, *undique splendo* ; such are *βαμβαίνω*, *balbutio* ; *καρκαίρω* and *γαργαίρω*, *vibro* ; *μορμύρω*, *murmuo* ; *δαρδάπτω*, *dilatio* ; yet in *Hesychius*, we meet with *δαρδάφει* ; *μεμνηρίζω*, *cogito* ; but *Homer* very often uses *μεμνήριξε*, &c.

3. Verbs ending in *ω*, and in *ω* preceded by a consonant ; as *μείδω*, *elixo* ; *ἔλδω* or *ἔλδομαι*, *cupio* ; *ἔγμω*, *in gyrum ago* ; *φείβω*, *pasco* ; also *σείβω*, *colo*, altho' a vowel goes before ; in *Sophocles* indeed we meet with *ἐσείδην*, for *ἐσείδην*.

4. Verbs that terminate in *ω*, *ω*, and *ω* ; as *δεδίλλω*, *oculos contorqueo* ; *βδύλλω*, *abominor* ; *ἀδύω*, *ad extremum reduco* ; *ἀγύω*, *eo, vel comitor* ; *ὀπύω*, *uxorem duco* ; yet *Aristophanes* uses *ὀπύσει*, dropping the *ι*.

5. Verbs ending in *ω*, formed from circumflex Verbs, of the same signification as themselves ; and likewise the frequentatives in *ω*. Of these terminations some indeed are Poetic Verbs ; that is, such as Poets alone make use of ; as *προκαλῶ*, from *προκαλέω*, *provoco* ; *αἰτίζω*, from *αἰτέω*, *peto* ; *ἡρεμίζω*, from *ἡρεμέω*, *quietus sum* ; *νυμίσζω*, from *νυμίσκω*, *indignor* ; *κυντάζω*, *immoror*, from *κύντω*, *incunco* ; *προχάζω*, *currito*, from *τρέχω*, *curro*. If the signification of the circumflex happens to be different from that of the Verb in *ω*, derived from the circumflex, then

the derivative has all its tenses; as *πλετίω*, *diues sum*; from thence *πλετίζω*, *diuitem facio*, hath *πλετίσω*, &c. The same happens, if it be derived from a noun; as *οικίζω*, *condo*, *οικίσω*, &c. Nevertheless two defective Verbs are excepted by *Eustathius*, *ὀμβρίζω*, *imbre rigo*, from *ὀμβρος*, *pluvia*; and *σαθμίζω*, *pondero*, from *σαθμός*, *libra*.

6. A great many of this Class are poetic Verbs, such as 1. Verbs ending in *άω*, derived from another Verb, especially if that Verb be itself derived from another; as *ἰσχανάω*, *retineo*, from *ἴσχω*, and this from *ἔχω*; *δικοιανόμαι*, *extensā manu recipio*; from *δικοιάνω*, derived from *δείκω*, which comes from the Ionic *δέκομαι*, for *δέχομαι*.

2. Verbs ending in *νάω* or *νεω*, which insert *ν* in the derivation; as *πεινάω*, *uendo*, from *πεινάω*: *οἰχνέω*, *abeo*, from *οἶχομαι*: *νηνέω*, *agglomero*, from *νήω*.

3. Verbs terminating in *αιω*, *αθω*, *εθω*, *υθω*, *σθω*, *χθω*, *κω*, *λω*, *τρω*; also those in *ειω* derived from the Futures of other Verbs, which have not even so much as the Imperfect; as *κίραίω*, *miscéo*; *λιλαίομαι*, *cupio*; *ἀμυνάθω*, *auxilior*, from *ἀμύνω*; *διωκάθω*, *persequor*, from *διώκω*; *νεμέθω*, *pasco*, from *νέμω*; *φλεγέθω*, *uro*, from *φλέγω*; *φθινύθω*, *corrumpo*, from *φθίνω*; *ἔσθω*, *edo*, from *ἔδω*; *ἑρέχθω*, *quatio*, *scindo*, from *ἑρέκω*; *ὀλίκω*, *perdo*, from *ὀλέω*; *ἐρυκάκω*, *cohibeo*, from *ἐρύκω*; *πέλω*, and *πέλομαι*, *sum*; *κίλω* and *κίλωμαι*, *hortor*; *τέτρω*, *inuenio*; *γαμισεύω*, *nupturio*, from *γαμίσω*, *γαμήσω*; *πολεμησηεύω* *pugnare cupio*, from *πολεμίσω*, *πολεμήσω*; *βρώσειω*, *edere cupio*, from *βρώσκω*, *βρώσω*.

4. Verbs of a gradual derivation, which for the most part terminate in *άζω*, *ίζω*, or *σθω*; as *άλύω*, *oberro*, *άλύσκω*, *άλυσκάζω*; *δράω*, *fugio*, *δράσκω*, *δρασκάζω*; *ἔλω*, *traho*, *ἔλκω*, *ἔλκύνω*, *ἔλκυστάζω*; *ἔρπω*, *repro*, *ἑρπύζω*, *ἑρπυσάζω*; *τρέπω*, *uerto*; *τροπῶ*, *τροπαλίζω*; *βάω*, *eo*, *βιβάω*, *βιβάσθω*.

7. Poetic Present tenses, which are Futures or Preterits of other Verbs, as, *ἄξω*, *duco*, Imperat. *ἄξε*, &c. *οἶσω*, *fero*, Imperfect. *οἶσον*: *ὄρσω*, *concito*, Præs. Pass. *ὄρσομαι*, Imperfect. *ὠρσόμην*, &c. all which are Futures of the Verbs, *ἄγω*, *οἶω*, *ὄρω*, whose Æolic Future is *ὄρσω*. So *πιφρίκω*; from *πίφρικα*, the Perfect of the Verb. *φρίσσω*, *barreo*; *ἑρρίγω*, *frigeo*; *ἑγρηγόρω*, *vigilo*, from the Perf. Mid. of the Verbs *ῥιγέω*, and *γρηγορέω*.

6. Verbs

6. Verbs ending in βλω, γρω, κλω, σπω, σσω, φλω, formed from other Verbs by Syncope, Epenthesis, Antithesis, or a like figure; as μέμβλομαι, from μέλομαι, *curo*; ἔγρομαι, from ἐγείρομαι, *excitor*; κέκλωμαι, from κέλομαι, *hortor*; ἴσπομαι, from ἵπομαι, *sequor*; ἐνίσσω, from ἐνέπω *dico*; ὀφλω, from ὀφείλω, *debeo*.

The second class of Defectives in ω, consists of those, which having no tenses of their own borrow the most part from other Verbs.

These may be divided into such as take their tenses from primitive verbs, or at least from Verbs of the same origin, that are unusual in the Present: and into those, which borrow their tenses from various synonymous Verbs, but for the most part of a different origin.

1. Of the first kind are those, whose usual Present is a circumflex, and which take their tenses from obsolete Barytons, as γαμῶ, *uxorem ducō*, regularly hath γαμήσω, ἐγαμήσα, &c. But also from γάμω, it hath ἔγημα, γήμαι. γήμας, &c. Δοκίω, *videor*, sometimes hath from itself, δοκήσω, and ἰδοκήσα; but more usually from the obsolete Verb, δέκω, it takes δύξω, ἔδοξα, δέδοχα, δέδογμαi, &c. Ὀθίω, *trudo*, in *Hesychius* has ὠθήσω, but this occurs very seldom; from ὠθω it hath ὤσω, ὠκα and ἔωκα; ὤσαι or ἔωσα, ὠσθήσομαι, ὠσθην, &c.

2. Those whose barytonous Present tenses are used, but borrow the rest from circumflex Verbs that are unusual in the Present: Many of these terminate in λω pure, or ξω; but others in a different manner; as θείλω, *uolo*, θελήσω, τεθέληκα, &c. from θείλω; βέλομαι, βελήσομαι, βεβέλημαι, a βελέομαι; μέλομαι, *curo*, μελήσομαι, &c. a μελέομαι; ὀφείλω, *debeo*, ὀφειλήσω, ὀφειλήκα, from ὀφειλίω; ἀλέξω, *pro-pulso*, ἀλεξήσω, &c. from ἀλεξίω; we meet indeed in the Inf. Aor. 1. with ἀλέξει, and in the Mid. with ἀλέξασθαι, which are either by Syncope for ἀλεξήσαι, &c. or regularly deduced from ἀλέξω; αὐξω, *augeo*, αὐξήσω, αὐξήκα, from αὐξέω; so ὀδάξω, *tordeo*, ὀδαξήσω, &c. ἔψω, *coquo*, ἔψήσω, ἔψηκα; ἄχθομαι, *gravor*, ἀχθήσομαι, ἤχθημαι; Aor. 2. Mid. ἤχθόμην, &c. δέομαι, *rogo*, δέησομαι, δεδήμαι; ἔρομαι, *inter-rogo*, ἐρήσομαι, &c. ἔρρω, *perdo*, ἐρρήσω; κυλίνδω, *volvo*, κυλινδήσω, &c. hath also, κυλίσω from κυλίω; μάχομαι, *pugno*, μαχήσομαι, μεμάχημαι, &c. ὄζω, *oleo*, ὀζήσω, ὤζηκα, &c.

&c. from the Present forms the Perfect Middle ὤδα, or according to the Attic form ὤδωδα; οἶομαι, *existimo*, or by Syncope οἶμαι, οἰήσομαι, ᾤημαι; οἴχομαι, *discedo*, οἰχήσομαι, ᾔχημαι; χαίρω, *gaudeo*, either forms from itself, χαίρω, and in Aor. 2. Pass. ἐχάρην, χαρήναι, &c. or χαρήσω, κυχάρηκα.

This method of forming the tenses of Barytons from circumflex Verbs not used in the Present tense, is very common, as it contains most of those, which are comprehended under the following rules: yet it is better distinctly to insert these Verbs according to their different terminations, which are not many, that they may be the easier retained by young people. Therefore,

3. Verbs ending in σκω take the tenses beyond the Imperfect from Verbs ending in ω pure, from whence they are derived.

These Verbs are formed from the first Future of the primitives, by placing κ before ω, as from βέω, βέσω, comes βέσσω, *pasco*; from μεθύω, μεθύσκω, *ebrium reddo*: some change the last vowel but one of the Future, either into the last but one of the Present; as ἡδέω, ἡδέσω; from ἡδέσσω, *juvenesco*; or into the vowel ι, as μολέω, μολήσω, from whence μολίσκω *venio*, is derived. Some also make use of a reduplication; as γινώσκω, *cognosco*, from γνῶω, γνώσω; πιπίσκω, *bibo*, from πῖω, πῖσω.

'Tis easy to find the obsolete primitives from which the Verbs in σκω take their tenses; for if α may be before σκω, the Primitive ends in αω, if ε or ι, in εω; excepting these, πιπίσκω, from πῖω; and αλίσκω, *caprio*, from αλώω: if η precedes σκω the Primitive hath εω or αω; if ο, or ω, οω; if lastly υ, υω; as φάσκω, *loquor*, Φήσω, &c. from φάω; ιλάσκομαι, *propitium reddo*, ιλάσκομαι, from ιλάομαι; ἀρέσκω, *placeo*, ἀρέσω, ἤρεκα from ἀρέω; εὐρίσκω, *invenio*, εὐρήσω, εὐρηκα, from εὐρέω; εὐρίσκω, *finis*, εὐήσω, ἐξῆρηκα, from εὐέω; γερίσκω, *prætor*, γερήσω, ἐξέρηκα, from γερέω; ἀλδήσκω, *augeo*, ἀλδήσω, ἤλδηκα, from ἀλδέω; μιμνήσκω, *recordor*, μνήσομαι, μέμνημαι, from μνάομαι; βέσσω, *pasco*, βέσω, βέβοκα, from βέω; sometimes you will find βοσκήσω, βεδόσκηκα, &c. ἀμβλώσκω, *abortior*, ἀμβλώσω, ἡμβλωκα, from ἀμβλώω; μεθύσκω, *inebrio*, μεθύσω, μεμέθυκα from μεθύω.

Three are excepted which form their tenses from impure Verbs. Namely, διδάσκω, doceo, διδάξω, διδάχα; διήσκω, morior, διήξω; and αλύσκω, vito, αλύξω, &c.

Six Verbs in σκω, besides that they derive from somewhere else the rest of their tenses, namely, from their primitives in ω pure, form also the second Aorist from the unusual Present in μι, which Verbs in μι are deduced from the same pure Verbs. Altho' these may properly be reduced to the defectives in μι, yet we thought it better to treat of them in this place, as we are now speaking of the Present and other tenses.

Γηράσκω, senesco, γηράσω, γηγήρακα, &c. from γεράω: hath the second Aorist from the unusual γήρημι, formed from the same γεράω; namely ἔγηραν, ἔγηρας, &c. for ἔγηρην, Opt. γηραίην, &c. Inf. γηράναι, Part. γήρας, &c.

Διδράσκω, fugio, δράσω or διδράσκω, δέδρακα, from δρέω; from whence also comes δρέμμι, which is not used; whose second Aorist instead of ἔδρεν makes ἔδραν, &c. Subj. δρέω; Opt. δραίην: Inf. δράναι: Part. δράς, &c.

Ἄλίσκω, capio, αλώσω, ἤλωκα or ἐάλωκα, &c. from αλίω, from which also comes ἄλωμι, from whence the second Aorist ἤλων or ἐάλων, retaining ω in all the numbers and persons. S. ἐάλων, ἐάλως, ἐάλω. D. ἐάλωτον, ἐαλώτην. P. ἐάλαμεν, ἐάλωτε, ἐάλωσαν. Subj. αἰῶ, αἰῶς, αἰῶ, &c. Opt. αλόιην or αλόην, &c. Inf. αλῶναι. Part. αλῆς, &c.

Βρώσκω, edo, βρώσω, βέβρωκα, from βρέω, from whence is βρώμι, which is not in use, and thence the second Aorist, ἔβρων, &c. but it is scarce used beyond the Indicative. This Verb hath but very rarely a Perfect Middle βέβρωθα.

Βιώσκω, vivisco, βιώσω, βεβίωκα, from βίω; hence is βίωμι, whose second Aorist is ἐβίω, ἐβίως. Subj. βιῶ, βιῶς, &c. Opt. βιοίην or βιώην. Imper. βιώθι. Inf. βιῶναι. Part. βιῆς, &c.

Γινώσκω, or γιγνώσκω, cognosco, γνώσω, ἔγνωκα, &c. from the old Verb γνῶ; from whence comes γνῶμι, from which the second Aorist ἔγνω, ἔγνως, &c. Subj. γνῶ, γνῶς, &c. Opt. γνοίην. Imperat. γνῶθι. Infin. γνῶναι. Part. γνῆς &c.

4. All that end in ανω: Some of these take their tenses from the Primitives in ω pure, namely those terminating in αω or ω; as ἀμαρτάνω, aberro, ἀμαρτήσω, ἡμαρτή-

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κα, &c. from ἀμαρτίω; αὐξάνω, *augeo*, αὐξήσω, αὐξήκα, from αὐξίω; αἰσθάνομαι, *sentio*, αἰσθήσομαι, ἥσθημαι, from αἰσθίομαι; βλαστάνω, *germino*, βλαστήσω, βλεβλάστηκα, or ἐβλάστηκα, from βλαστῶ; δαρθάνω, *dormio*, δαρθήσω, δεδάρθηκα, from δαρθίω; the second Aorist. ἔδαρθον, &c. for which the Poets often use a Metathesis, ἔδραθον, δραθειν, δραθάν, &c. ἐχθάνομαι, *perosus sum*, ἐχθήσομαι, ἤχθημαι, from ἐχθίομαι; ἰζάνω, *fido*, ἰζήσω, ἰζήκα, ἰζέω; or ἴσω, from ἴζω; καθιστάνω, *stabilio*, καταστήσω, καθίστακα, from καθιστάω; κίχάνω, *invenio*, κίχῃσω, κίχίχηκα, from κίχίω; κλάνω, *frango*, κλάσω, κέκλακα, from κλάω; μανθάνω, *disco*, μαθήσω, μεμάθηκα, from μαθίω; φθάνω, *prævenio*, φθάσω, ἔφθακα, from φθαίω; from which as φθῆμι is derived, hence it has the second Aorist, ἔφθην, &c. Subj. φθῶ, Opt. φθαίην; Infm. φθάναι Part. φθᾶς; and the second Aorist Mid. ἐφθάμην; φθαίμην; φθάσθαι; φθάμεν.

Others ending in *ανω* have their tenses from Verbs ending in *ω* impure: the primitives of these are known, by changing *ανω* in *ω*; as, δηγάνω, *acuo*, δήξω, τέθηκα, from δήγω; ἰκάνω, *venio*, ἰξω, from ἰκω; ὀπτάνω, *video*, ὀψομαι, &c. from ὀπτομαι.

But many of these shorten the last syllable but one of the primitive, if it be long, by changing *η* into *α*; *ει* into *ι*; *ευ* into *υ*; and add the Consonants, namely *ν* before *δ* or *θ*; *μ* before *β* or *π*; and *γ* before *γ* and *χ*; as ἀνδάνω, *placeo*, ἄσω, ἦκα, from ἄδω; and sometimes ἀδήσω, from ἀδέω; λανθάνω, *lateo*, λήσω, λέληκα from λήθω; πυνθάνομαι, *percontor*, πυνύσομαι, πίπυσσομαι, for πίπειυσσομαι, from πινύθομαι; λαμβάνω, *capio*, λήψομαι, λέληφα, from λήβω; λιμπάνω, *linquo*, λείψω, λέλειφα, from λείπω; ἐρυγάνω, *eructo*, ἐρεύξω, from ἐρεύγω, λαγχάνω, *sortior*, λήξω, λέληχα, from λήχω; whole Perfect Middle is λέλογχα; τυγχάνω, *consequor*, τεύξω, τέτευχα, from τεύχω; it also hath τετύχηκα, from τευχίω.

5. Many of the Verbs ending in *ανω*, are conjugated according to the rule, as θερμαίνω, *calefacio*, θερμανῶ, τιθέρμαγκα, &c. So δαίνω, *facio*; φαίνω, *luceo*; χαίνω, *hisco*; τρεαίνω, *terebro*; μωραίνω, *stultè ago*; πικραίνω, *amarum reddo*.

But some of this termination take the tenses from pure Verbs in *αω* or *ιω*; as λυσταίνω, *rabiosus sum*, λυσ-
σῆσω,

λυσσῆσω, &c. from λυσσάν; ὀσφραίνομαι, odoror, ὀσφρήσσομαι, ὀσφρημαι, from ὀσφραίνομαι; ἰριδαίνω, rixor, ἰριδήσω, ἰρίδῃκα, from ἰριδίω, οἰδαίνω, tumeo, οἰδήσω, ὤδῃκα, from οἰδίω; ὀλισθαίνω labor, ὀλισθήσω, ὠλίσθηκα, from ὀλισθίω.

In fine some few are conjugated both ways, as κερδαίνω, κερδανῶ, κικέρδαγα; or κερδήσω, κικέρδῃκα, from κερδίω; ἐρυθθαίνω, erubescō, ἐρυθθανῶ, &c. or ἐρυθθήσω, ἐρυθθῃκα, from ἐρυθθίω.

6. Verbs of many Syllables in εῖνω form their tenses from the primitives, whether ω be pure or not; as αἰεῖνω, vito, αἰεύσω, &c. from αἰεύω; ἐρεινῶ, interrogo, ἐρήσομαι, from ἐρείομαι; φαίνω, luceo, φανῶ, &c. from φαίνω.

Verbs of two Syllables of this termination, are reckoned seven, four of which observe the general rules; namely, τίνω, tendo, τινῶ, τέτακα, &c. so κτείνω, occido, θείνω, pulso; to which they add γείνω, ardeo; but three are not conjugated beyond the Imperfect, to wit, βίνω, vim infero; εἶνω, vestio; and σείνομαι, lædo, for σινομαι.

7. Of Verbs in ῖνω and ῡνω, some indeed are regularly conjugated, such as κρίνω, judico; θύνω, cum impetu feror; but others take the tenses from pure Verbs; as φθίνω, corrumpo, φθίσω, ἔφθικα from φθίω; τίνω, punio, τίσω, &c. from τίω; δύνω, subeo, δύσω, δέδυκα, from δύω; from which as there comes δύμι, it makes the second Aorist ἔδυν, δύναι, δύς, &c. ἰδρύνω, colloco, ἰδρύσω, ἰδρυκα, from ἰδρύω.

Add to these the Verbs ending in αυνω, ἱλαύνω, impello, ἱλάσω, ἥλακα, from ἱλάω; whose first Aorist is ἥλασα or ἱλασα, and in the third person Plural ἥλασαν, or by Syncope ἱλσαν; and Præt. Pass. ἥλαμαι, or ἥλασμαι.

8. Verbs ending in ω, if a consonant precedes, form their tenses from primitives ending in ω impure; as δάκνω, mordeo, δήξω, δέδῃχα, from δήκω; μίμνω, maneo, μινῶ, &c. from μίνω.

In the same manner is formed ἰκνέομαι, venio, ἵξομαι, ἱγμαι; second Aor. ἰκόμην, &c. from ἱκομαι.

The subsequent Verbs, which cannot be reduced to general terminations, in like manner borrow their tenses from obsolete Verbs: σπένδω, libo, ἔσπενδον, &c. the rest of the tenses are taken from the old Verb σπείδω; namely, σπείσω, ἔσπικα, ἔσπεισα, &c. τίκτω, pario, ἔτικλον, &c. the rest come from τέκω; namely, τέξω, τέτηχα, &c. κίζω, resono, κλάζω, clau-

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go, and *πλαζω*, *entare facto*, have *λιγξω*, *κλαγξω*, *πλαγξω*, as from *λιγω*, *κλαγω*, *πλαγω*; which formations seem to be made in order to render these words more agreeable to the ear.

It remains for us to speak of those defectives which borrow their Tenses, or rather to which the Grammarians join tenses, taken from various synonymous Verbs, and for the most part of a different origin, which are not used in the Present.

Αγορεύω, *dico, concionor*, is a Verb which declines the tenses it has, according to the Rules, as *αγορεύσω*, &c. To this they add an unusual Verb *ἔπω*, Aorists. *εἶπα*, *εἶπον*, *εἶπομην*, whose increase, as we have above mentioned, is preserved through all the Moods *εἶπω*, *εἶποιμι*, &c. and from *ῥέω*, by Apocope, for *ῥέω*, *ῥήσω*, *ῥηκα*; *ῥηθήσομαι*, *ῥηθήην*, *ῥῥήην*, *ῥῥήην* or *ῥηθήην*, *ῥημαι* or *ῥῥημαι*, &c.

Αἰρέω, *capio*, 1. Fut. *αἰρήσω*; 1. Aor. Pass. *ἤρεθην*, &c. takes from *ἔλω*, *ἔλῶ*, *ἔιλον*, *εἰλόμην*, *εἰλάμην*, &c.

βαίνω, *vado*, Imp. *ἔβαινον*, and 1. Aor. Pass. *ἔβανθην*; from *βάω*, hath *βήσω*, *βήσομαι*, *βέβηκα*, &c. whose Part. is *βεβηκώς*, or *βεβαώς*, and *βεβώς*; from *βάω* also comes *βῆμι*, from whence 2. Aor. is *ἔβην*, *βῶ*, *βαῖνν*, *βῆθι*, or *βᾶθι*, and by Apocope *βᾶ*; *βῆναι*, *βᾶς*.

Γίνομαι or *γίγνομαι*, *sum, fio, nascor*, Imp. *ἐγίνομην*, &c. from *γενέομαι*, it hath *γενήσομαι*, *γενένημαι*, *γεννηθήσομαι*, *ἔγενήθην*, *ἔγενησάμην*; from *γένομαι*, *ἐγενάμην*, *ἐγενόμην*, *γέγονα*, &c. lastly from *γεννάω* it hath *ἐγεννησάμην*, *-ήσο*, *-ήσατο*, and by Syncope, *ἐγέννω*, *ἐγέννατο*, and in the Ionic form, *γέννω*, *γέννατο*.

Ἔιδω, *scio*, of itself hath *εἴσομαι* or *ἴσομαι*, *εἰσάμην* or *εἰσάμην*; and 2. Aorist Active *εἶδον*, or poetically *ἴδον*, which change remains in the rest of the moods; even in the common language, *ἴδω*, *ἴδοιμι*; as in 2. Aorist Mid. *εἰδόμην*, *ἴδωμαι*, &c. Perfect Middle, *οἶδα*, &c. but from *εἰδέω* it takes *εἰδήσω*, *εἰδήκα*, *εἰδήκειν*, by Syncope *εἶδεν*; and in the Attic form *ἦδεν*; and in the Plural, for *ἦδειμεν*, *ἦδειτε*, *ἦδισαν*, they say *ἦσμεν*, *ἦσε*, *ἦσαν*: lastly from *εἰδήμι* comes Opt. *εἰδείην*, and Inf. *εἰδέναι*.

Ἐρχομαι, *venio*, Imp. *ἤρχομην*, &c. from *ἐλεύθω* takes *ἐλεύσομαι*, and 2. Aorist *ἤλυθον*, and by a Syncope very much used through all the moods, *ἤλθον*, *ἤλθω*, &c. Per. Mid. *ἤλυθα*. *Ἐσθίω*,

ἔδο, *edo*, *ἔδοσα*, *ἔδοκα*, from the old verb *edo*, hath
1. Fut. Mid. *ἔδομαι*, or *ἔδομαι*; and Per. Mid. *ἔδα*.
Eustathius forms from *ἰδών*, *ἰδήδοκα*, in the Attic form
for *ἰδοκα*; and from *ἰδίω*, *ἰδίδεσμαι*, for *ἰδισμαι*; we
may add from *φάγω*, 2. Aorist *ἔφαγον*, &c. and 2. Fut.
Mid. *φάγομαι* or *φαγῶμαι*.

ἔχω, *habeo*, *ἔχω*, &c. takes from *σχίω*, *σχίσω*, *ἔσχηκα*,
ἔσχημαι of *ἔμαι*; 2. Aorist. Act. *ἔσχον*, *σχῶ*, &c. 2. Aor-
ist. Mid. *ἔσχόμην*, *σχῶμαι*, &c. and from *σχῆμι*, comes
Aor. 2. Imper. *σχίς*.

θνήσκω, *morior*, 1. Fut. *θνήξω*, &c. from whence *τιθή-
ξομαι*; from *θνάνω*, it takes *θνήσω*, *πέθνηκα* and *τίθιαα*, and
in the Boeotic form *τίθνεκα*, from whence the Part. *τιθνη-
κώς*, *πεθνηώς* and *τεθνήκως*, and in the Poetic form *τεθνηώς*; from
θάνω it takes, *θανῶ*, *ἔθανον*, *θανῶμαι*, &c. from *τίθνημι* the
third person Plural *τιθνώσι*; Imper. *τίθναδι*; Opt. *τιθναί-
ην*; Inf. *τιθνάμεν*, Part. *τιθνάς*, &c.

πασχω, *patior*, Imp. *ἤρασχον*, &c. from *πῶθω* takes *πέ-
σομαι*; *παδάω*, *ἔπαδον*; and from *παδίω* comes *πεπάθη-
κα*; and from *παινθάνω* Per. Mid. *πέπονθα*, as from *λαγ-
χάω*, *λέλογχα*.

πίσσω, *coquo*, from *πίπτω*, forms *πέψω*, *ἔπιψα*, *πέφ-
θῃσομαι*, *πέπειμαι*, &c.

πίνω, *bibo*, Imp. *ἔπινον*, &c. from *πίω* takes *πώσω*, *πέπωκα*,
πέπομαι with *ο*, as also *ποθήσομαι*, *ἐπόθην*; from *πίω* comes
παιῶ, *ἐπιοι*, &c. and 2. Fut. Mid. *πίομαι* or *πιῶμαι*, and from
πίμι the Imperative *πίθι*; and from *πῶμι*, *πῶθι*.

ῥέω, *fluo*, makes the first Future *ῥεύσω*, as is already
mentioned, as from *ῥεύω*; and from *ῥυέω* comes *ῥύσω*,
ῥέξωκα, *ῥύσομαι*: also from *ῥυήμι* it seems to take the 2.
Aorist, *ῥέξυν*, *ῥυῆναι*, *ῥυείς*.

σύνω, *agito*, Fut. *σειύσω*, &c. from *σύνω* takes *ἰστέμην*,
ἰστέθην, *σίσουμαι* and by Metathesis *ἰσσυμαι*.

τέμνω, *scindo*, *τεμῶ*, &c. in the Præter. hath *τίτμηκα*,
either from *τεμάω*, or by Syncope from *τεμῶ* for *τιτίμηκα*,
besides from *τεμήγω*, it hath the Fut. *τεμήξω*, and 2.
Aorist Active, *ἔτμαγον*; and Pass. *ἐτμάγην*.

τρέχω, *curro*, *τρέξω*, *ἔθρεξα*, *τρέξομαι*, &c. from *τρέμω*,
hath *τραμῶ*, *ἔδραμον*, *δραμῶμαι*, *δέδρομα*, &c. and from *δρα-
μέω*, *δεδράμηκα*.

ὑπισχνέμαι, *promitto*, Imp. *ὑπισχνέμην*, &c. from *ὑποσ-*

σχείομαι, forms ὑποσχήσομαι, ὑπέσχημαι, ὑπισχέθην with, ὑπισχόμην, &c. and from ὑφίσταμαι, *sustineo*, it has ὑψήσομαι.

Φέρω, *fero*, Imp. ἴφεροι, &c. from οἶω, takes οἶσω, οἶσομαι, οἰσθήσομαι, ὤσθην; and from ἐνέγκω, 1. Aorist. ἤνεγκα, in the Ionic form ἐνεκα, ἠνεγάμην. 2. Aorist. ἤνεγον; from ἐνέχω comes ἐνεχθήσομαι, ἐνέχθην, and Perfect Middle, ἐνήνοχα in the Attic form for ἤνοχα. Finally it hath from φρέω, φρέσω, ἔφρησα; so εἰσφρέσω, ἐκφρέσω; and as φρέμι is formed from the same Verb φρέω, from thence comes the Imperat. φρέεις, as θές.

Χέω, *fundo*, χεύσω, &c. takes from itself now and then the Future χέσω; and 1. Aorist, Pass. ἐχέθην: from the first Aorist Active, ἔχενω, for ἔχευσα, comes also ἔχια, χέον, χέαι, χέας; from χύνω also it takes the Future χύσω, κέχυκα, κυθήσομαι, ἐχύθην, κέχυμαι, &c.

There are certain Verbs, which, altho' they are declined for the most part according to general rules, yet in some tenses suffer an Epenthesis or Syncope, change the augment, or undergo certain other alterations, therefore it seems proper to insert them in this Place.

Ἄγω, *duco*, ἄξω, ἤχα, &c. by a reduplication ἄγηχα, and by Epenthesis ἀγήοχα, where the Bæotians say, ἀγείοχα: 2. Aorist. Act. is ἤγον and the Mid. ἠγόμην, but to these γα is often inserted in all the moods, as ἤγαγον, ἠγαγόμην; ἀγάγω, ἀγάγωμαι, &c. and for ἀγάγων, Hesychius uses ἀγάγας, as if from ἀγάγημι.

Ἀναλίσκω, *consumo*, from ἀλίσκω, of which we have spoke before, in the formation of its tenses follows the simple Verb, but in the 1. Aorist hath ἀνήλωσα, or ἠνάλωσα, or without the augment ἀνάλωσα, and in the same mood in the Perfect ἀνήλωκα, ἠνάλωκα, and ἀνάλωκα; all which as they are derived from ἀναλῶ, the Infinitive hath in *Thucydides*, ἀναλῶν, which in *Aristophanes* is the third person of the Imperfect.

Ἀνοίγω, *aperio*, compounded of ἀνά and οἶγω, in the 1. Aorist hath ἀνώξα, ἠνοιξα, or in the Attic form ἀνέωξα, and in like manner in the Præterits, ἀνέωχα, ἀνέωγμαι, ἀνέωγα, or ἠνέωγα in the 1. Aorist Pass. ἀνώχθην, ἀνέωχθην, or ἠνέωχθην: in the 2. Aorist. Pass. ἠνοίγην; sometimes it hath in the 1. Fut. Mid. ἀνογήσομαι, as if from ἀνοίγειω.

Ἀνώγω,

ἄνωγων, *jubeo*, hath the Imperfect ἄνωγον; and the Perfect Middle ἄνωγα without an Augment, and the Present Imperative ἄνωχθι.

Βάλλω, *jacio*, βαλῶ, &c. in the Perfect Middle βέβολα; from βλέω hath βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, βληθήσομαι, βλήθη, &c. and in the Participle βληθείς, and by Syncope βλεις; but *Aristophanes* uses βαλήσω in the Future.

Δαίω, *secor*, υιο, δαίσω, δαίσομαι, and δάσομαι, by dropping ι; so δασθήσομαι, ιδάσθην, δέδασμαι.

Δαίω, *daceo*, from the second Future δαῶ, forms δαίω; from whence δαήσω, δαήσομαι, διδάηκα, διδάημαι.

Δεῖδω, *timeo*, δείσω, &c. in the Perfect Middle for δέδοδα, hath δέδοικα, and in the first Person Plural for δέδοικαμεν, hath δέδοιγμεν. From δίω, or δέω is formed another Perfect Middle δέδια, διδέναι, διδιώς, &c. in the Present Imperative it hath also δέδιθι, or in the Poetic form, δέιδιθι, as if from δέδιμι.

Καθαίρω, *purgo*, hath ι subscribed in ἐκαθήρω, καθήραι, καθηράμενος, tho' it be not in the Future καθαρεύω.

Μεῖρω, *divido*, μερῶ, &c. in the Perfect Middle hath ἔμμορα for μέμορα.

Ὀφείλω, *debeo*, from ὀφειλέω hath ὀφειλήσω, ὤφειληκα or by Syncope, ὄφλω, ὄφλήσω, ὠφληκα, ὠφλησα. 2. Aorist. ὤφελον, ὠφλον, or without augment, ὄφελον, *utinam debuisset*; or simply ὄφιλον, *utinam ego*; ὄφειλες, *utinam tu*; ὄφειλε, *utinam ille*, &c.

Of the Defectives in μι.

The Defectives in μι may be divided into two classes.

The first is of those, which have a Present and Imperfect, tho' not generally in all the Moods; and yet are destitute of the second Aorist; but the rest of their tenses they take from the Primitives in ω. The Second is of those, whose second Aorist is in use, but not the Present and Imperfect. Of the first Class are,

Ἀγαμαι, *adoro*, Imp. ἡγάμην; Opt. ἀγαίμην, &c. hath the Future ἀγάσομαι, &c. from ἀγάομαι or ἀγάζομαι.

Ἀημι, *spiro*, Imperat. ἀήτω; Inf. ἀῆναι; Part. αῖς, &c. αῖω, from which it is derived, is not in use; but from ἄω it hath ἥσω, &c.

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Γίγνημι, *genseo*, γιγνάναι, γιγνᾶς, &c. from γιγνώ hath γή-
σιον, &c. from whence comes γιγνᾶσθαι, of which we have
already spoken.

Δίδωμι, *ligo*, δίδωμι; δίδωαι, δίδεις, &c. hath δόσω, &c.
from δέω.

Δύναμαι, *possum*, ἐδυνάμην; δυναίμην; δύναμαι; δύνασθαι,
δυνάμεν; from δυνάομαι hath δυνήσομαι, &c.

Ἐξαγορεύω, *exagorao*, ἔξαγομαι, &c. from ἐξάομαι.

Ἔστημι, *confisto*, is not used in the Indicative; but hath
the Opt. ἔσταην, and Inf. λίσσασθαι; from ἔστω, it hath ἔσσω,
&c.

Κίρνημι, *misceo*, κίρνω, κίρνάναι, κίρνᾶς, &c. from κερᾶω
it hath κερᾶσω, &c.

Κίχνημι, *commodo*, κιχᾶς; Præf. Pass. κίχνημαι,
κιχῶμαι; hath from χερᾶω, χερᾶσω, &c.

Κρέμνημι or κρήνημι, *suspendo*, in the Imperat. κρήνηθε
or κρ-μναθι; in the Attic form κρήμη; Præf. Pass. κρήμ-
ναι, κρημνίσμεν; from κρημᾶω it hath κρημᾶσω, &c.; we
meet also with the Present κρέμαμαι, κρέμασθαι, κρημᾶμε-
ν; and Imp. ἐκρέμω, for ἐκρημᾶσω; and the Present. κρέ-
μομαι, and in *Aristophanes* we find εἰ κρέμοισθε.

Ὀνίνημι, *juro*, ὀνινάναι; Præf. Pass. ὀνινάμαι, ὀνινασθαι,
ὀνινάμεν; or without a reduplication, ὀνάμαι, &c. from
ὀνάω, it hath ὀνήσομαι, &c.

Πέρνημι, *pendo*, περνάναι, περνᾶς; Præf. Pass. πέρνα-
μαι, πέρνασθαι, περνάμεν; from περᾶω, it hath περᾶ-
σω, &c.

Πίπλημι or πίμπλημι, *impleo*, ἐπίμπλην, πιμπλάναι;
Præf. Pass. πίμπλαμαι, ἐπιμπλάμην, πίμπλασθαι, πιμπλά-
μεν, &c. from πλάω it hath πλήσω, &c.

Πίπτειμι or πίμπττειμι, *incendo*, ἐπίπτειν, πιμπτῆναι,
πιμπτᾶς; Præf. Pass. πίμπτταμαι, ἐπιμπτῆμην, πίμπττασθαι,
πιμπτῆμεν; from πρᾶω or πρηῖω it hath πρήσω, &c.

Πρίαμαι, *ero*, πριάμην, πριάμαι, πριάμην, πριάσθαι,
πριάμεν; from πριάομαι it hath πριάσομαι, &c.

Σκίδνημι, *spargo*, Præf. Pass. σκιδνάμαι, ἐσκιδνάμην, σκιδ-
νασθαι, σκιδνάμεν; it hath σκιδᾶσω, &c. from σκιδᾶω.

Τίττειμι, *perforo*, ἐτίττειν; from τρᾶω hath τρήσω, &c.

We may add to these all Poly syllables ending in υν
or υμι, which, as is mentioned above, are defective in the
second Aorist: You will find the more distant primitive

Verbs,

Verbs, from which we have said that these Verbs derive the rest of their tenses, if you change the syllables *νω* or *νωμι* into *ω*, and if *ω* precedes, by changing that also into *ο*: If therefore *α* be before *νω* or *νωμι*, they take their tenses from Verbs in *αω*; if *ε*, from Verbs in *εω*; if *ι*, from Verbs in *ιω*; but if *ο* or *ω*, from Verbs in *οω*: and if a Consonant precedes *νω* or *νωμι*, this Consonant is the Characteristick of the Primitive, to which therefore *ω* ought to be added, in order to render it a Primitive, as

Κεράνωμι or *κερανύω*, *miscuo*, *κεράσω*, *κεκέρακα*, &c. from *κεράω*.

Κρεμάνωμι or *κρεμανύω*, *suspendo*, *κρεμάσω*, &c. from *κρεμάω*.

Πετάνωμι or *πιτανύω*, *pando*, *πιτάσω*, &c. from *πιτάω*.

Σκεδάνωμι or *σκεδανύω*, *spargo*, *σκεδάσω*, &c. from *σκεδάω*.

Ἀμφιένωμι or *ἀμφιενύω*, *vestio*, *ἀμφιέσω*, &c. from *ἀμφιέω*.

Ζένωμι or *Ζενύω*, *fervefacio*, *ζέσω*, &c. from *ζέω*.

Κορένωμι or *κορενύω*, *satio*, *κορέσω*, from *κορέω*.

Σβέννωμι or *σβεννύω*, *extinguo*, *σβέσω*, &c. from *σβέω*.

Στορένωμι or *στορενύω*, *sterno*, *στορέσω*, &c. from *στορέω*.

Τίννωμι or *τιννύω*, *lino*, *τίσω*, &c. from *τίω*.

Ζώννωμι or *Ζωννύω*, *cingo*, *ζώσω*, &c. from *ζώω*.

Ῥώννωμι or *ῥωννύω*, *roboro*, *ῥώσω*, &c. from *ῥώω*.

Στεώννωμι or *στεωννύω*, *sterno*, *στεώσω*, &c. from *στεώω*.

Χρώννωμι or *χρωννύω*, *colore imbuo*, *χρώσω*, &c. from *χρώω*.

Χώννωμι or *χωννύω*, *aggero*, *χώσω*, &c. from *χώω*.

Ἄγννωμι or *ἀγνύω*, *frango*, *ἄξω*, &c. from *ἄγω*.

Δείκνωμι or *δεικνύω*, *ostendo*, *δείξω*, &c. from *δείκω*.

Ἐιργνωμι or *ειργνύω*, *arceo*, *εἰρξω*, &c. from *εἰργω*.

Μίγννωμι or *μιγνύω*, *miscuo*, *μίξω*, &c. from *μίγω*.

Μόργννωμι or *μοργνύω*, *tergo*, *μόρξω*, &c. from *μόργω*.

Οἶγννωμι or *οἰγνύω*, *aperio*, *οἷξω*, &c. from *οἷγω*.

Ὀρννωμι or *ορνύω*, *excito*, *ορῶ* from *ὄρω*.

Πήγννωμι or *πηγνύω*, *compiango*, *πήξω*, &c. from *πήγω*.

Πλήγννωμι or *πληγνύω* *percutio*, *πλήξω*, &c. from *πλήγω*.

Ῥήγννωμι or *ῥηγνύω*, *rumpe*, *ῥήξω*, &c. from *ῥήγω* or *ῥήσσω*.

Φεάγννωμι or *φεαγνύω*, *sebio*, *φεάξω* from *φεάσσω*.

A few Verbs in *ομι* form their tenses a little different from the preceding rule.

"*Αρνυμαι*, *capio*, from *αῖρω*, hath *ἀρῶ*, &c. *κτίνυμι*, *occido*, *κτεινῶ*, &c. from *κτείνω*; *κτάρηνυμαι*, *sternuto*, *πταρῶ*, &c. from *πταίρω*. In these one letter of the Diphthongs is dropped in the change from *ω* into *νυμι*.

Θόρηνυμαι, *salto*, *θορέσω*, &c. from *θορέω*; *κίνυμι*, *moveo*, *κινήσω*, &c. from *κινέω*; *ὄλλυμι* or *ὄλλω*, *perdo*, with a double *λλ*, *ὀλέσω*, &c. from *ὀλέω*; *ὀμνυμι* or *ὀμνύω* *juro*, *ὀμόσω*, &c. from *ὀμόω*. These cast away the vowel of the Primitive before *ω* in the formation in *νυμι*; and *κινέω* moreover casts away *ν*.

Defectives in *μι*, which have the second Aorist, but whose Present is not used, are not many.

Δύμι, *subeo*, which is out of use, make the second Aorist of the Indicative, *ἔδυν*, &c. Imperat. *δῦθι*, &c. Inf. *δύναι*; part *δύς*, &c. it takes the rest from *δύω*, *δύσω*, &c.

Κλῦμι, *audio*, in the second Aorist Imperf. hath *κλῦθι*, *κλῦτε*.

Σεῖμι, *extinguo*, hath the second Aorist. *ἔσεν*, in the Infinitive *σεῖναι*; from *σεῖω*, it hath *σεήσομαι*, &c.

Σκλῖμι hath the second Aorist Indic. *ἔσκλην*, *exarui*, Optat. *σκληίνη*; Infinitive *σκληῖναι*.

Φῦμι hath *ἔφυν*, *natus sum*; Inf. *φύναι*; Part. *φίς*; but the rest from *φύω*, *φύσω*, &c.

As for *φθῖμι*, see in the Defectives in *ανω*; and for *ἄλωμι*, *γνώμι*, *βίωμι*, *βεῶμι*, &c. in the Defectives in *σχω*.

We meet with *ἔβλω*, *ivit*; *ἔξιτρω*, *elisit*; *ἐπέπλων*, *adnavigavi*, *ἐπέπλως*, as if from the unusual Verbs *βλώμι*, *τρεῖμι*, *πλώμι*; but this happens very seldom.



CH A P. VI.

Of the Indeclinable Particles.

I. Of ADVERBS.

THE Adverb is particularly designed to exprefs, 1. The quantity ; 2. The quality ; 3. The manner of action ; 4. The relation.

1. The quantity, as πόσον, *how much* : πoσov, *so much* : πολύ, *a great deal* : ὀλίγον, μικρόν, *little*.

2. The quality, as πρᾶως, *softly, mildly* : κακοήθως, *maliciously*.

3. The manner of action, as to assure, and confirm, ἤπῃ, *indeed, really* ; ἤ, ἥτοι, γέ, δή, *indeed, without doubt, assuredly* ; γῶν, *verily, since, at least, wherefore*.

To swear ; μά, νή, ναι, Att. ναιχί, *'tis so, verily, assuredly*.

To deny ; ἔκ, ἔχ, Att. ἔχι, *no, not at all* ; from whence comes ἔτε, ἔδέ, *neque, neither*, and ἔδαμῶς, *not at all, &c.*

4. The relations, as those which signify comparison ; μάλλον, *more*, ἥτιον, *less*.

Resemblance : ὡς, *as, in the manner as* : ὡς-περ, *the same as* ; καθά, καθάπερ, ὅπως, &c. *just as* ; ὅτως and ὅτω, *just so* ; ὥδε, *so, thus, &c.*

Order : εἶτα, *afterwards* : ἐξῆς and ἐφεξῆς, *henceforwards, &c.*

To these some others may be added, as those which exprefs the cause, ἕνεκα, *because of, for the sake*

sake of: the conjecture, ἰσως, τάχα, perchance; τυχόν, perhaps, and such like. See the Greek Method, Book VI.

INTERJECTIONS.

The Greeks comprise the Interjections under the Adverbs, as

To call, ὦ, ὁ: to mock, ἰς: to rejoice, ἰς: to laugh, ἄ, ἄ: to discourage ἄ, ἄ: to congratulate, εὐγε.

To admire, ὦ, φεῦ, ha! βαβαί, παπαί, παπαί!

To express grief: αἰ, οἰ, ἰώ, ἰς, hei, heu, eheu.

Indignation, ἰς, ὦ, heu.

Menaces, εἰαί, να.

And some others which may be learnt by practice.

ADVERBS of PLACE.

The Adverbs of place mark the difference thereof, according to their different termination: wherefore those in

οἱ, οἰ, ε;	οθεν, the place	δε or σε, the
mark the	where a person	place where
place where	comes from.	one goes to.
a person is.		

As from

Μέγαρα,	Μεγαρόθεν,	Μεγαρόθεν,	Μεγαράδε,
a city of	or μεγαροῖ,	to come from	to go to
Greece,	to be at	Megara.	Megara.
	Megara.		

Οὐρανός,

Οὐρανός, Οὐρανόθι, Οὐρανόθεν, Οὐρανόνδε, or
Cælum, to be in to come from Οὐρανόσε, to go
Heaven. Heaven. Heaven. to Heaven.

Οἶκος, Οἶκοθι, or Οἶκοθεν, to Οἰκόνδε, Poet.
domus, a οἶκοι, domi, come from οἰκάδε, in Prose,
house. at home home. to go home.

Ὑψος, ὑψόθι, ἔν in ὑψόθεν, from ὑψόσε to go
altitudo, Hom. ὑψῆ, above. up.
height. and ὑψι, by
sync. to be
on high.

αὐτός, αὐτόθι, ibi, αὐτόθεν, αὐτόσε, eo,
ipse, there. inde, from thither.
himself. thence.

The proper names of towns which follow the Feminine article, form their Adverbs in ησι or ασι, (which are properly Adverbs, as we have elsewhere observed) whether the ι be subscribed or not; in ηθεν, or αθεν; and in αζε, as

Ἀθῆναι, Ἀθῆνῃσι, Ἀθῆνῃθεν, Ἀθῆνῃαζε,
Athenæ, to be at A- from Athens. to go to A-
Athens, thens. thens.

Ὀλυμπία, Ὀλυμπιάσι, Ὀλυμπίαθεν, Ὀλυμπίαζε,
Olympia to be at O- from Olym- to go to O-
lympia. pia. lympia.

DERIVATION of VERBS.

The Adverbs of quality in ως, come from the genitive Plural in ων, as from

σωφρόνως

σοφός, *wise*, σοφῶν, σοφῶς, *wisely*,
 βαρύς, *grave*, βαρέων, βαρέως, *gravely*,
 πρέπων, *decent*, πρεπόντων, πρεπόντως, *decently*.

There are others in δόν, which generally come from the nominative, as from

ὁμόθυμοι, *unanimous*. ὁμοθυμαδόν, *unanimously*.
 κύων, *a dog*. κυνηδόν, *dog-like*.
 βότρυς, *a grape*. βοτρυδόν, *by grapes*.
 ἀγέλη. *a flock*. ἀγεληδόν *in flocks*.

COMPARISON of ADVERBS.

Some Adverbs are likewise susceptible of comparison.

When the positive adverb comes from the Genitive Plural in ων, the Comparative Adverb comes also from the Genitive of the Comparative, and the Superlative from the Genitive of the Superlative, by changing ν into ς, as

from σοφός, <i>wise</i> ;	σοφώτεροι, σοφώτατοι.
comes σοφῶς, <i>wisely</i> ;	σοφωτέρως, σοφωτάτως.
from ταχύς, <i>quick, lively</i> ,	ταχύτερος, ταχύτατος.
And also	ταχίων, τάχις.
comes ταχέως, <i>quickly</i> ;	ταχυτέρως, ταχυτάτως.
And likewise	ταχιόνας, ταχίσως.

II. Of PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions are either separable, which occur detached from other words in a sentence; or inseparable, which we never meet with alone, but are always joined in composition with other words. The

The separable are eighteen, six of which are monosyllables, viz.

1. εἰς, Att. εἰς : in, egra, adversus, apud, circiter : *into, towards, against, with, about.*

2. ἐκ or ἐξ (the first is used before a consonant, and the second before a vowel) ἐκ, ex : *from.*

3. ἐν, and among the Poets ἐνί : in, inter, intra, cum, &c. *in, among, with.*

4. πρὸ, ante, præ, pro ; *before, for, instead.*

5. πρὸς, ad, à, coram, prope, &c. *to, from, in presence of, near.*

6. σύν, Att. ξύν, cum, *with.*

And twelve dissyllables.

1. ἀμφί, Ion. ἀμπί : de, circum, circa, pro, propter, *for, about, for, for the sake of.*

2. ἀνά, per, in, adversus, thro', *against, separately.*

3. ἀντί, pro, (i. e. vice) propter, *for, instead of, because.*

4. ἀπό, à, ab, ex, de : *from, since.*

5. διά, propter, per, in : *because, by, in, thro', among.*

6. ἐπί, super, de, in, propter, ad, coram, versus, præter, &c. *upon, of, concerning, in, for, because of, to, towards, before, besides, beyond.*

7. κατά, de, è, ex, in, adversus, contra, secundum, per, pro, &c. *of, concerning, in, against, according, instead, thro', for.*

8. μετά, cum, post, in, inter, *with, after, in, among.*

9. *παρά*, à, ex, apud, contra, prope, juxta, per, inter, ultra, præ, &c. *from, with, opposite, near, according, by among, beyond, instead, &c.*

10. *περί*, de, pro, propter, circa, circum, in, erga: *of, concerning, for, because of, about, towards, &c.*

11. *ὑπέρ*, super, præ, propter, supra, ultra; *upon, instead of, because of, above, beyond, &c.*

12. *ὑπό*, sub, ab; *under, by, &c.*

The inseparable prepositions are twelve, whose business it is to communicate their force to the words they compound.

R U L E I.

Of the Inseparable Prepositions.

1. The following eight, *ἀρι*, *ἔρι*, *βῆ*, *δα*, *ξά*, *λά*, *λί*, *βει*, are *Augmentatives* in composition.

2. *δύς*, expresses difficulty, or trouble.

3. *νέ* and *νή*, mark Privation.

4. But *νή* sometimes augments.

5. 'A frequently signifies privation, sometimes intenseness.

E X A M P L E S.

1. The following prepositions augment *ἀρι*; as *ἀρίπικε*, very bitter; *ἀρίδην*, very illustrious. It is derived from *ἀρω*, to fit, to be convenient; or from *ἀρης*, Mars, war.

ἔρι: *ἐρεομε*, one that roars excessively. It comes from *ἐράω*, to love; or from *περί*, towards.

βῆ:

βῆ: βελμιάω, to be very hungry. It comes from βῆς, an ox, because of its bigness. For which reason they likewise make use of ἵππε, as ἵππογνώμων, one that has a great and elevated mind, taken from ἵππε, a horse.

δα: δαφονιάς, all bloody. It is taken from δαύ, densus, thick, close.

ζά: ζάβε; ; most divine, admirable. It is derived from ζέω, to be hot.

λά: λαχάνη, pelvis, a great basin from λά, valdè, much, greatly, and χάινω, hisco, to gape, to be open, because it is wide: λάβε; , a glutton, one that swallows every thing; from λα and βορέας, a devourer. It comes from λάω, to see, to desire, to enjoy.

λί: λιάζω, agito, as much as to say, valdè ago, to agitate, to torment. It is taken from λίαν, valdè, very much.

βει: βειήπυ; , an ephithet of Mars, clamorous, heard from afar.

2. δύς, always expresses some trouble or difficulty, or misfortune, as δύσκολ; , difficult; δυσυχέω, to be unhappy.

The opposite of δύς is εύ, as εύκολ; , easy; ευτυχέω, to be happy; but it is not inseparable, for εύ is an adverb.

3. These two denote privation: νέ, νέποδες, oi, those that have no feet, or whose feet are very short: from whence comes the French word Nabet, un petit Nabet, a short little fellow. As in Latin, nefandus, neque, and others, come from ne, non.

νή: νήπιος, infans, as much as to say, non fans, *an infant, one that cannot speak*: νήποιος, impunis, *unpunished*.

4. νη, also augments, as νήχυς, *flowing from all sides*.

5. α signifying privation, comes from ἀνευ, or from ἀτερ, *sine, without*: as ἀόρατος, *invisible, imperceptible*.

And sometimes it takes a ν after it, to avoid the meeting of vowels, as ἀναιμάκτος, *incruentus, unbloody*; ἀνανδρς, *cowardly, effeminate*.

Signifying intenseness and vigor, it comes from ἄγαν, *valde, nimis, vastly, very much*, as ἀτενής, *intentus, very much bent*; ἄξυλος, *lignosus, very woody*.

Denoting union and collection, it comes from ἅμα, *together*: as ἀδελφός, *a brother*, from δελφύς, ὕς, *uterus, the womb*, because brothers come from the same womb or belly: ἀκόλουθος, *a follower or companion*, from κελεύς, *a road*.

But sometimes it makes no change at all in the sense as ἄσπερος, *the same as σάκκος spica, an ear of corn*.

R U L E II.

The force of separable Prepositions in composition.

1. These five prepositions, κατά, από, ἀντί, διά, παρά, either augment or change the signification of the simple.
2. The following five, εἰς, σύν, ὑπέρ, ἐξ, and περί, only augment the signification.

3. Πρὸς augments or diminishes.
4. Μετά changes or diminishes.
5. And ὑπό diminishes only.

EXAMPLES.

The separable prepositions communicate also their force to the words with which they are compounded.

1. Of these there are five which sometimes augment the signification of the simple, and sometimes change or destroy it, viz.

Ἀντί, ἀντάξι, preferable: ἀντινομία, breach of the Law.

Ἀπό, ἀποτείνω, to stretch; ἀπαμανθάνω, to unlearn.

Διά, διαγελῶ, to laugh at: διαπισῶ, to disbelieve.

Κατά, κατεδίω, to devour: καταφρονέω, to despise.

Παρά, παρεβάλλω, to throw far: παράνομος, a law-breaker.

2. There are five which only augment the signification.

Εἰς, εἰσακέω, exaudio, to hear thoroughly.

Ἐξ, ἐξίσταμαι, to be absent from one's self.

Περί, περικαλλής, pervenustus, very beautiful.

Σύν, συνεκτελῶ, plane perficio, to finish completely.

Υπέρ, ὑπερμαίνομαι, nimis infanio, to be stark mad.

3. There is one which sometimes augments, and sometimes diminishes, viz.

Πρός, προσπιάσχω, *to be very much affected*:
 προσάπτομαι, *to touch slightly*.

4. Another which changes and diminishes,
viz.

Μετὰ, μεταβλεῦν *to change design*, μετανο-
 εῖν, *to repent*: μεταπειθεῖν, *to dissuade*: μεταγγί-
 ζειν, *elutriare, to pour out of one vessel into*
another.

5. Another which diminishes only, *viz.*

Τό, ὑποδείδω, *subvercor, to be somewhat*
afraid.

ANNOTATION.

These prepositions admit likewise of a great diversity
 of significations in their different governments, and are
 of very great use in a discourse; but as this depends
 on the construction, we refer the reader to the 7th
 book of the new Greek Method.

III. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The Conjunctions are either significative or
 expletive.

The significative Conjunctions are Conjunc-
 tive: καί and τε, *que, and*.

Disjunctive: ἢ aut, *or*, and its compounds,
 ἢτοι, ἢγάρ, *five*.

Concessive: καὶν, καίπερ, εἰσι, *alio*'.

Adversative: δὲ vero, *but*; which answers
 to μὲν, *quidem, indeed*: ἀλλά, *sed, but*: ὅμως,
tamen, nevertheless.

Causative : γὰρ, enim, for : ἵνα, ut, that : ὅπως, quo, that : ἐπεὶ and ἐπεὶ, siquidem, whereas : from whence comes ἐπεὶ, ἐπεὶ, siquidem, quandoquidem, since, whereas.

Conclusive : ἄρα, εν, igitur, ergo, therefore : διόπερ, quapropter, wherefore : likewise τίνα, τοιγαῦτοι, τοιγαῦθεν, igitur, therefore.

Conditional : εἰ, εἰν, si, from whence comes εἰν, and by contraction, ἦν, and such like.

The expletive Conjunctions are those which have no particular signification, but are used only in order to embellish and fill up the discourse ; as περ, τε, and among the Poets εἰ, θήν &c.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Greek SYNTAX.

WE intend to treat of the Greek Syntax no farther than as it differs from the Latin, either with respect to Concord or Government ; since it is quite unnecessary to repeat here, how an adjective agrees with its substantive, or a verb with its nominative, and such other trite rules, which being exactly the same in both Languages, we suppose to be sufficiently understood by those who have learnt the Latin Syntax.

A N N O T A T I O N.

But as the manner of Pointing, or using Stops and Pauses in a Sentence, belongs also to Syntax, 'tis proper to observe here, that the Greeks differ in this respect from the Latins, only in the Semicolon, and the Point of Interrogation. The Semicolon is formed by putting a point on the top of the last word, thus (;), and the Interrogation is marked by our Semicolon, that is, by a point and a Comma thus (,)

How far the Greek language differs from the Latin in respect to Concord.

R U L E I.

To distinguish Attraction from Government.

The first maxim of the Greek Syntax is to distinguish Attraction from Government.

E X A M P L E S.

The first rule we are to observe for the better understanding the Greek Construction, is to distinguish Attraction from Government: For 'tis peculiar to the Greek language, to make a case, which has its own concord or government, draw sometimes to itself another noun, and this noun not to be governed by the verb, to which it naturally belongs. Thus, for instance, they say, *Σύννοια ἐμαυτῷ σοφὸς ὢν*, Plato, *I am conscious to myself that I am wise*; where *σοφὸς ὢν* refers to the nominative of *σύννοια*, viz. *ἐγώ*, which is understood. *Σαυτῷ συνέδεις ἀδικεῖντι*, Dem. *You are conscious you are doing wrong*: where *ἀδικεῖντι* refers to the preceding *σαυτῷ*.

R U L E

R U L E II.

Of the Relative.

Hence the Relative agrees in case with its antecedent.

E X A M P L E S.

'Tis by virtue of this Attraction that the Greek Relative agrees frequently in case with its antecedent, (which seldom happens in Latin) as πῶς χρῶμαι οἷς ἔχω, instead of ἃ ἔχω, *iis iis utor quibus habeo, instead of quæ habeo, I make use of what I have.* In like manner τὸ σῶμα ὑμῶν ναὸς τοῦ ἐν ὑμῖν ἁγίου πνεύματος ἐστίν, ὃ ἔχετε ἀπὸ Θεοῦ. 1 Cor. vi. for ὃ ἔχετε, *your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in you, which ye have of God.*

Sometimes the Relative goes before its Antecedent, as Ἀπολαύω ὧν ἔχω ἀγαθῶν, for ἀγαθῶν ἃ ἔχω, *I enjoy what goods I have.* Thus in Terence, Restitue in quem me accepisti locum. Andr. *Leave me where you found me.*

R U L E III.

Of the Infinitive.

1. *Hence the Infinitive, which requires before it a Nominative,*
2. *Or else an Accusative,*
3. *By virtue of this Attraction may be joined with other cases, which are attracted by another word.*

4. But oftentimes the Infinitive supplies the place of a Noun, as in several modern languages.

EXAMPLES.

1. The Infinitive in Latin generally requires before it an Accusative. But in Greek it is allowed to have before it either a Nominative or an Accusative. A Nominative, as *Διὰ τὸ ἄσμενοι ἐξελθεῖν*, *for having gone out voluntarily*. Ἀλλὰ καὶ κεῖνην σῶσαι δεήσει, χαρισάμεναι τῷ Διονύσῳ, Lucian; *But she too must be preserved, to please Bacchus*: where the Nymphs address themselves to Neptune to preserve Ino, who was going to fling herself into the Sea. Now, in order to understand this rightly, we must consider the sentence as absolute, *διὰ τὸ, for this reason*, viz. *ἄσμενοι ἐξελθεῖν, for having gone out voluntarily*. *Δεήσει, subaudi, τῆτο, this must be done*, viz. *σὺ σῶσαι ἐκείνην χαρισάμεναι τῷ Διονύσῳ, you must save her to please Bacchus*. Where we see the Nominative before the Infinitive, merely by concord, and without any attraction.

In this the Latins have sometimes imitated the Greeks, as Catullus,

Phaselus hic ait navium fuisse celerrimus.

2. In this simple construction 'tis much more usual to put an Accusative before the Infinitive, as *Καὶ ταῖς ἐτέραις πόλεσιν εὐαγγελίσασθαι*

σαθαί με δὲ τὴν βασιλείαν τῷ Θεῷ, Luke iv. 43. *I must preach the kingdom of God to other cities also.*
 Κλαίειν ἡμᾶς εἰκός ἐστ' ἢν μὴ δίκαια δεῶμεν, Aristoph.
'Tis but just we weep; if we do what is unjust.
 βασιλικόν ἐστιν εὖ ποιῆναι κακῶς ἀκάν, Alexander
 apud Plut. *'Tis a royal quality to bear with slander after having acted uprightly.*

3. But frequently by virtue of the Attraction, the Infinitive especially of substantive verbs, may be joined with any other case, which agrees with some noun governed by a preceding word: whether the Nominative, as Περικλῆς ἔφησε μέχρι τῷ βωμῷ φίλος εἶναι. Plut. *Pericles said he was a friend as far as the altar; where φίλος is attracted by the Nominative of the verb ἔφησε, which is Περικλῆς.*—Or the Genitive, as ἡδόμην αὐτῶν διὰ τὴν ποιήσιν οἰομένων ἢ τὰλλα σοφωτάτων εἶναι, Plato, *I perceived they valued themselves so much for their skill in poetry, as to fancy themselves equally knowing in every thing else.*—Or the Dative, Προσήκον ἡμῖν βελτίστοις ἀπάντων ἀνθρώπων εἶναι, Isocr. *It behoves us to be the best of men.*

To this principle we must reduce the following Latin phrases;—*Rettulit Ajax, Esse Jovis pronepos.*—Ovid. *for se esse nepotem.* And *licuit Themistocli esse otioso,* Cic. with several others of the same sort.

4. The Infinitive is often used as a noun, as in French and other modern languages. Nay it may be generally affirmed, according

to Apollon. book 1. chap. 8. that all Infinitives are Nouns. Wherefore it is frequently joined with the Article in all cases; whose force it retains, when the Article is often omitted.

In the Nominat. τὸ τοῖς πολλοῖς ἀρέσκειν τοῖς σοφοῖς ἀπαρέσκειν ἐστίν. Plut. *To please the vulgar, is displeasing the wise.* Ἄνευ ἀρετῆς ὁ ῥᾶδιον Φέρειν ἐμμελῶς τὰ εὐτυχήματα. Aristot. *To behave well in prosperity is not an easy thing without virtue.*

In the Genit. Ἐκ τῆ ὁρᾶν γίγνεται τὸ ἐρᾶν, *From seeing arises love.* τὸ λίαν φιλεῖν, τὸ μὴ φιλεῖν αἴτιον. Plut. *To love too much is the cause of not loving.*

In the Dative, τῷ δὲ χαίρειν εὐθὺς ἔπεται τὸ θαυμάζειν, Plut. *Admiration comes quick after rejoicing.*

In the Accusative. κατὰ τὸ δύνασθαι ἢ εἶδέναι, *according to their knowledge and ability.*

In the Ablative τὸ πλατεῖν ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ χρῆσθαι μᾶλλον, ἢ ἐν τῷ κεκτῆσθαι, Aristot. *Riches consist rather in the use than in the possession.*

A N N O T A T I O N.

The manner of supplying the Gerund in Greek.

Hence the Greek Infinitive easily supplies the use of the Latin Gerunds and Supines. When it is used with the Article, then the Genitive of the Article is put for the Gerund in *di*, as τῆ ποιῆσαι, faciendi, *of doing*; the Dative or Ablative τῷ is put for the Gerund in *do*; and the Neuter τὸ for the Gerund in *dum*. Tho' it is often used without the Article, as ἀρεῖς ἀκοντίζειν, jaculandi peritus, *an excellent archer*: Δῶκε Φέρειν, ferendum dedit, *he gave it to carry.* The

The Infinitive being used as a Noun is generally governed by a Preposition : But we sometimes meet with an Ellipsis of the Preposition, as in the preceding Example, viz. πρὸς φέρειν, *ad ferendum*. Thus in *Virgil*, *Æneid*. 5.

———— *Argenti magnum dat ferre talentum,*
that is, *ad ferendum*, to carry.

In like manner, Δεινὰ αἱ γυναῖκες εὐρίσκουσιν τέχνας, *Eurip.* *Women are quick at finding devices.* Καλὸς ἰδεῖν, *pretty to behold*, *subaud.* πρὸς. Which the Latins frequently express by the Supine in *u* : *mirabile visu, jucundum auditu*, &c. The Preposition is likewise understood, when the Infinitive is put with verbs of Motion, as ὁ υἱὸς τῆ ἀνθρώπου ἐκ ἧλθε διακονηθῆναι, ἀλλὰ διακονῆσαι, *Matth.* *The Son of man is not come to be served, but to serve.* From thence *Horace* has borrowed *Audax omnia perpeti—* *Quidlibet impotens sperare*, and such like Hellenisms.

R U L E IV.

Of Participles.

The Participles are elegantly joined with verbs, to express the difference of Moods.

E X A M P L E S.

The Participles are a vast ornament to the Greek language, by expressing what the different moods were intended to signify ; which is sometimes a kind of attraction : as ἀγαπῶν με διατέλει, for με ἀγαπᾶν, *continue to love me.* Οὐ παύσομαι φιλῶν for φιλεῖν, *I shall never cease to love.* Ἀφθαρτὸν ὦν διατελεῖ, *Philo, he remains uncorrupted to the last.* Σιμωνίδης ἔλεγε μηδέποτε αὐτῷ μεταμελῆσαι σιγῆσαντι, φθελγασμένῳ δὲ πολλάκις, *Plut.* *Simonides said, he had never been sorry for being silent, but very often for having spoken.*

A N N O T A T I O N.

These Expressions occur more frequently with the Substantive Verb : *χάρις χάρις ἐστὶν ἢ τίχτεται αἰεί*, Sophoc. *One favour always produces another.* *Οὐ σιωπήσας ἔσθι*, idem. *won't you be silent ?* Likewise with *τυγχάνω*, *ὑπάρχω*, *γίνομαι*, *to be, to become*, *ἔρχω*, *to come*, *κάνθανω*, *to lie hid*, and others. This has been sometimes imitated by the Latins : *Est, ut scis, his ipsis libris Socrates loquens.* Cic. *Id ego tibi renuncio, ut sis sciens.* Ter. Sometimes these Participles form a Pleonasm, and seem redundant in discourse ; *παίζεις ἔχων*, Lucian, *you play.* *ἐχθρὸς γε ὑπῆρχεν ὦν*, Dem. *he was an utter enemy.*

R U L E V.

Of a Neuter Plural joined to a verb in the Singular.

A Neuter Plural frequently requires a verb in the Singular, as Ζῶα τρέχει.

E X A M P L E S.

A Neuter Plural is frequently joined to a verb in the Singular, especially among the Attics, as *ζῶα τρέχει*, *animalia currit*, for *currunt*, *animals run.* *Δι' ὁμίχλης τὰ σώματα, καὶ δι' ὀργῆς τὰ πράγματα μείζονα φαίνεται.* Plut. *Bodies appear bigger than they are, in a mist ; and things seem different from what they are, in a passion.*

How far the Greek tongue differs from the Latin, with respect to Government.

And first of Prepositions and local Questions.

R U L E VI.

The Government of Prepositions.

Ἐξ, ἀντί, πρὸς, ἀπὸ, *have only a Genitive case.*

Εἰς, ἀνά, *an Accusative ; ἐν, σὺν, an Ablative.*

But ὑπὲρ, κατὰ, διὰ, μετὰ, *have two cases.*

And ἐπὶ, πρὸς, ὑπὸ, ἀμφι, περὶ, παρὰ, *have three.*

E X A M P L E S.

The intire difference almost between the Greek and Latin languages in respect to Government, depends upon the prepositions. There are eighteen prepositions, four of which govern only the Genitive ; two the Accusative, and two the Ablative. But there are four more that have the two first of these cases, viz. the Genitive and the Accusative ; and six that have all three, viz. the Genitive, the Accusative, and the Ablative. They may be all seen in the Rule ; but their various signification, force, properties, and grace will appear by the following examples.

Ἐκ before a consonant, or ἐξ before a vowel, generally signifies the Place from whence one comes, as *ex, è, or à*, in Latin, and is joined with the Genitive, as ἐξ Ἀττικῆς, *from Attica ; ἐκ τῶν λειμῶνων, from the meadows.*

Ἀντὶ denotes some reciprocation or change ; it answers to the Latin *pro*, and governs always a Genitive, as ἀντὶ ἐμοῦ, *instead of me ; καλὸν ἀντὶ θνητῷ σώματι ἀθάνατον δόξαν ἀντικαταλλάξασθαι, Isocr. It is a fine thing to exchange a mortal body for immortal glory.*

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Πρὸ answers to the Latin *ante*, *præ* or *pro*, and governs only a Genitive, as πρὸ θυρῶν, *præ foribus*, *ante januam*, before the doors : πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, *before the war* : πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν, *before his eyes* : πρὸ τῶν ἰδίων μάχεται, *he fights for his property*.

Ἀπὸ answers to the Latin *à* or *ab*, and is commonly joined with inanimates, as παρὰ with animates : it governs only a Genitive ; as ἀπὸ νηῶν, *à navibus*, *from the ships* ; ἀπὸ θεῶν καὶ πάντων ἀρχόμενον αἰεὶ λέγειν, *τε καὶ νοεῖν*, Plato, *all our thoughts and words should begin with God* : ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν, *abhinc*, *from henceforward*.

Εἰς or ἰς, answers to the Latin *in*, and marks the motion towards some term or object : It governs only an accusative, as εἰς ἐκκλησίαν, *to the assembly* ; εἰς ἀρχόντα, *to the prince's apartment* ; εὐνὴς εἰς τὸν δῆμον, *well affected towards the people* ; ἀμαρτάνειν εἰς τινα, *to offend somebody*.

Ἀνὰ properly answers to *per*, *in*, or *inter* of the Latins, and generally governs an Accusative, as Ἀνὰ τὰ ὄρη, *per montes*, *through the mountains* ; ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, *through Greece* ; ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχειν, *to have in one's mouth* ; ἀνὰ πρῶτους, *among the first*. Among the Poets it sometimes assumes an Ablative, as ἀνὰ βωμοῖς, *upon the altars* ; χρυσῶν ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, *with a golden scepter*.

Ἐν answers the Latin *in*, and marks the term of rest, wherefore it governs only an Ablative, as ἐν ἀγορᾷ, *in foro*, *in the market* ; ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι *to be one's self* ; ἐν ἐμοὶ εἶμι, *in me est*, *it depends upon me* ; ἐν φόβῳ εἶναι, *to be in fear*.

Σύν answers the Latin *cum*, and governs only an Ablative, as σύν θεῷ, *with God* ; σύν λόγῳ, *with reason* ; σύν τινι εἶναι, *to be of one's side, or party*.

ὑπὲρ answers the Latin *super*, and is joined with the Genitive and Accusative; with the Genitive, as ὑπὲρ τῆς σέγης, *upon the roof* ; ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀποδανόντων ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ, Dionys. Halic. *in the room of those that perished in the war*. With the Accusative, as ὑπὲρ τὰ μέτρα, *beyond measure* ; τὰ ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς, ἢ δὲν περὶ ἡμᾶς, *quæ supra nos, nihil ad nos*.

Κατὰ, admits of two cases, the Genitive and the Accusative : With the Genitive it marks the end to which a thing tends, and the medium thro' which it passes, as κατὰ Ἀισχίνου λόγον, *the oration against Demosthenes* ; κατὰ τοῦ Κυρίου, *against the Lord* ; κατὰ γῆς ἀποπέμπω, *I send*

I send under ground ; καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας, Acts ix. *throughout all Judea*. With the Accusative it commonly denotes some conformity, or relation of proximity, equality, or order ; as κατὰ Ματθαῖον εὐαγγέλιον, *the Gospel according to S. Matthew* ; κατὰ γνώμην, *according to wish* ; κατὰ τὸν πορθμὸν ἐγένοντο, *they arrived near the harbour* ; αἱ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναί, *the pleasures of the body*. Sometimes κατὰ is joined with an Ablative, but only among the Poets where it is taken for *in, ab, or de*, as κατ' ὄρεσφι, *in montibus, de montibus*.

Διὰ is joined with the Genitive and the Accusative ; with the Genitive it answers the Latin *per*, and denotes the going through things or actions, and is taken in several other significations, as διὰ νυκτός, *during night* ; δι' ἀγορᾶς, *thro' the market* ; διὰ σοῦ τῆτο ἂν ἄμεινον γένοιτο, *this might be better effected thro' your means* ; διὰ μέλανος γράφειν, *to write with ink* ; διὰ πένθους τὸ γέρας διάγων, *spending his old age in sorrow*. With the Accusative it marks the final or efficient cause, as διὰ σὺ ταῦτα γράφω, *I write this for you* ; Οὐ δὲ ἐμὲ, *Dem. non per me, it is not my fault* ; δι' αὐτὸν, *thro' his means, or for his sake, or out of respect to him*.

Μετὰ, is generally joined with the Genitive and the Accusative, and among the Poets with the Ablative : With the Genitive it denotes conjunction or union, and answers to the Latin *cum*, as μετὰ τῷ γυμνάζεσθαι, *with exercise* ; μετ' ὅπλων, *with arms* ; μετὰ τινος εἶναι, *to be of one's side or party*. With the Accusative it admits of divers significations, which are almost all reducible to *circum, per, in, ad, post, or inter* ; as μετὰ τὰ δεινὰ φρονιμώτερος, *wiser after danger* ; μετὰ τὸν βίον, *during life* ; βάκτρον ἦν αὐτῷ μετὰ χειρὸς, *Herodi. he had a stick in his hand* ; μετὰ νῆας ἐλαύνειν, *Hom. to push towards the ships*.

Ἐπὶ is joined with three cases, according to which it varies its signification. With the Genitive it answers to the Latin, *sub, in, and super*, as ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Πυθοδώρου, *sub principe Pythodoro, under the government of Pythodorus* ; ἐπ' ἐμῇ, *meâ ætate, in my time* ; ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, *super terram, upon the ground* : It likewise frequently denotes with this case some office or employment, the same as *à or ab* in Latin, as ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπορρήτων, *à secretis, a secretary*.—With the Accusative it frequently marks a motion towards any thing,

thing, and sometimes the situation or vicinity, as ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἰπορεύετο, *he went towards Attica*; ἑαυτὸν ἐπ' ἑξουσίαν ποιήσασθαι, *Herodi. to raise one's self to the supreme command*; ἐπὶ τὴν ἑστίαν καθίξασθαι, *Thucyd. to sit near the fire*.—With the Ablative it marks the end, the cause, the power, or the place, as ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ πάντα ποιεῖ, *he did every thing for the best*: ἐπὶ τῷ κέρδει, *for gain*: ὁ ἐπὶ πᾶσι ταχθεὶς, *the last of all*: ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, *near the river*.

Πρὸς is joined with three cases; with the Genitive it generally marks the term from whence any thing comes, and answers to the Latin *à* or *ab*; as πρὸς Θεῷ τ' ἀγαθὰ, *bona quæ sunt à Deo, the blessings that proceed from God*: In this sense it is used after the Verbs Passive, πρὸς ἀπάντων θεραπεύεσθαι, *to be valued by every body*.—With the Accusative it marks almost always some relation or motion towards a thing, especially animates, and answers to the Latin *ad*, as ἔρχομαι πρὸς σι, *ad te venio, I come to you*: τὰ πρὸς σωτηρίαν φέροντα, *what's conducive to our salvation*; τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, *what concerns us*: πρὸς τὸν ἐχθρὸν διαλλάττεσθαι, *to be reconciled to one's enemy*.—With the Ablative it generally denotes proximity or identity, as πρὸς τοῖς ποσίν, *at his feet*: πρὸς τῇ πόλει, *near the town*: πρὸς ἑαυτῷ, *in himself*.

Υπὸ is joined with three cases, and answers to the Latin *sub* or *ab*. With the Genitive it marks the efficient cause, as νόσι ὑπὸ πόνου, *he is sick with labor*: ἀνάλωτο ὑπὸ χενμάτων, καὶ ὑπὸ ἡδονῶν, καὶ ὑπὸ φόβου, *whom neither money, nor pleasures, nor fear could corrupt*: But it oftner signifieth *sub*, as ὑπὸ τῆς σίτης, *sub tecto, in the house*.—With an Accusative it generally corresponds to the Preposition *sub*, whether it marks the place, time, or power; as ὑπὸ τὴν πόλιν, *sub urbem, near the town*: ὑπὸ τὰς αὐτὰς χρόνας, *sub idem tempus, about the same time*: ὑφ' ἑαυτὸν ποιῆσθαι, *to reduce under his obedience*.

Ἀμφὶ governs three cases, and commonly denotes the circumference; it is likewise used to express proximity, agreement, or a relation of time and things: With the Genitive, ἀμφὶ τῆς πόλεως, *Herod. near the city*: τῆς δ' ἀμφὶ, *for her sake*: ἀμφὶ ἀστέρων ἢ γεαφῆ, *a treatise concerning the stars*.—With the Accusative, which is more

usual:

usual: Ἀμφὶ κάμνον ἔχω τὰ πόλλα, Luc. *I am generally employed about my forge*: ἀμφ' ἄλα ἵλσαι Ἀχαιῆς, Hom. *to drive the Greeks towards the sea*:—With the Ablative, ἀμφὶ μὲν μάχῃ τοσαῦτα εἰρήσθω, Herodi. *atque hæc quidem de bello* Ἐ tanta dicta sunt: ἀμφὶ δὲ τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς, Id. *for what relates to her death*: ἀμφὶ στήθεσι, circa pectus, *about or near the stomach*.

Περί governs three cases, but not so frequently the Ablative: With the Genitive it frequently marks the final cause, as περὶ τῶν πρῶτων φιλονικεῖ, *he quarrels for superiority*: and frequently answers to the French *touchant*, of or concerning, ἐρωτᾷ περὶ τινός, *to enquire about something*.—With the Accusative, it always marks a proximity, or state with regard to something else, as Ἀγεσίλαος περὶ ταῦτα ἦν, Agésilas *was wholly bent upon this*: ὄντι περὶ τὴν ἀναγωγὴν, *being ready to depart*: περὶ τὸ ὄρεον, *about the mountain*: περὶ ἀριστοῦ ὥραν, *about dinner-time*. 'Tis also used with the Ablative, tho' not so often as περὶ τοῖς στήθεσι, *in the breast*.

Παρά is joined with three cases; with the Genitive it denotes a motion from a person, being seldom used with inanimates, as πνεύομαι παρὰ τινός, *I come from such a person*: οἱ παρὰ σοῦ, *your people, those that came from you*.—With the Accusative it commonly marks the motion towards a term or object, or the cause, or means of doing a thing, as Παρὰ σὲ ἦλθον, *I came towards you*: παρὰ τούτου ἀθροῦσι πάντες, *they are all dispirited because of him*: παρ' ἐκείνου πάντα τῇ πόλει γίνεται τ' ἀγαθὰ; *thro' him all blessings are derived to the city*.—With the Ablative it generally denotes the Place of rest, παρ' ἐμοὶ διατρίβει, *he lives with me*: παρὰ τοῖς ἐμφυλίοις πολέμοις, *in the civil wars*: παρὰ σοῦ, *it depends on thee*.

RULE VII.

Of Local Questions.

Local questions are answered by adverbs;

Or by the following prepositions:

The question ubi, by ἐν with the Ablative,

The question quo, by εἰς with the Accusative:

The

*The question unde, by ἐξ with the Genitive :
And the question quâ, by διὰ also with a ge-
nitive.*

Ex-

E X A M P L E S.

The local questions are all very easy in the Greek: For they are answered either by a local adverb: as Ἀθήνησι, *Athenis, at Athens*; Ἀθίναζε, *Athenas, to Athens*; Ἀθήνηθεν, *ex urbem Athenarum, from Athens*; with others which may be seen, Chapter V.

Or else they are answered by a preposition adapted to each question, in all sorts of nouns, whether of great or small places, as ἐν Ῥώμῃ, *at Rome*; εἰς Ῥώμην, *in urbem Romam, to Rome*; ἐκ Ῥώμης, *from Rome*: διὰ γῆς ἢ θαλάσσης, *by land and sea*. This last question has no particular adverb to answer to it.

Of the Government of the Genitive.

R U L E VIII.

Nouns that govern, or are governed in the Genitive.

1. *The pronoun primitive is used in the Genitive instead of the Nominative of the Possessive :*
2. *A Genitive is also required after verbals compounded with α ;*
3. *after comparatives :*
4. *after several adverbs :*
5. *Nouns signifying the cause, are also put in the Genitive :*
6. *As likewise nouns signifying price ;*
7. *matter ;*
8. *part ;*
9. *or time.*

EXAMPLES.

The Genitive always denotes possession; wherefore the Greeks frequently put the Genitive of the pronoun primitive, instead of the Nominative of the possessive, as πατήρ μου, *pater mei*, instead of *pater meus*, my father.

2. They also put this case after Verbal Nouns compounded with the privative α, because they consider them as substantives, as ἀθέατος τῆς ἀληθείας, *who has not seen the truth*.

3. After Comparatives, as μείζων ἐμῶ, *major me, greater than I*: ἀμαρτάνει ἢ σοφῶ σοφώτερος, *Æschin. the wisest of men are sometimes mistaken*. Sometimes the Comparative assumes the participle ἦ after it, as the Latins use *quàm*.

4. After several adverbs, as adverbs of place, μέχρι Σέσω, *Arist. as far as Suze*; ἐγγύς κατάρας, *prope diras, near to malediction*; ἔξω βελῶν, *extra tela, out of danger*.—Adverbs of hiding and concealing, as λάθρα πατρός, *unknown to his father*.—Of separation, ἀνευ καμάτων, *without trouble*; δίχα ἐκείνων, *without them*; ἐκτὸς ὠδίνων, *without pain*.—Of exception, πλὴν ἄλλων, *excepting the rest*; χωρὶς τῶν εἰρημίων, *exclusive of what has been said*.—Of order, ἔξω τῆς τάξεως, *extra ordinem*.—Of number, ἀπαξ ἐνιαυτῶ, *once a year*.—Of the final cause, τῆς ἀληθείας χάριν, *for the sake of truth*; τῶ κέρδους ἕκατι, *for the sake of gain*.—Of time, ἀπαξ τῆς ἡμέρας, *once a day*; δις τῶ μηνός, *twice a month*.—Of exclamation, οἶμοι τῶν κτημάτων! *alas,*

alas, my poor gods! ὦ τῷ ἀδικήματι! O what Injustice!

They likewise put in the Genitive by virtue of a Noun or Preposition understood.

5. Nouns signifying the cause or why; as φιλεῖ αὐτὸν τῆς ἀρετῆς, subaud. χάριν, *he loves him for his virtue*; εὐδαιμονίζει σε τῆς σοφίας, subaud. περ, *he thinks you happy for your wisdom*.

6. Nouns of price; ὠνησάμην δύο ὀβολῶν, *I bought it for two pence*.

7. Of matter; πεποίηται λίθῳ, *it is made of stone*: or expressing the preposition, ἐκ λίθου.

8. Of part, λυκὸν τῶν ὠτῶν κρατῶ, Prov. lupum auribus teneo; *I have hold of the wolf by the ears*.

9. Of time, either of duration, and answering to the Latin *quamdiu*, πέντε ἅλων ἐτίων, *during five whole years*: or of the precise time, and answering to *quando*; ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς μελετᾶν, *to meditate night and day*.

ANNOTATION.

But the time whether precise or of duration, is put also in the Accusative, or the Ablative, either with or without a Preposition as in Latin.

RULE IX.

Several verbs which govern a Genitive.

A genitive likewise follows 1. Verbs of admiring; 2. of hindering, forbidding; 3. of excelling; 4. of commanding; 5. of pardoning; 6. of condemning; 7. of buying; 8. of enjoying:

enjoying : 9. of abstaining, depriving : 10. of sensation, (11. except seeing ;) 12. of caring or neglecting ; 13. undertaking ; 14. ceasing ; 15. delivering ; 16. of distance.

EXAMPLES.

There is a great number of verbs, which in Greek require a Genitive after them, as those of

1. Admiring, θαυμάζω σε, *I admire you.*
2. Hindering or forbidding, εἰργειν τῆς θαλάσσης, Plut. *mari prohibere, to keep one from the sea.*
3. Excelling or overcoming, πλεονεκτεῖν τῶν πολεμίων, *to overcome one's enemies.*
4. Commanding, τῶν οἰκετῶν ἄρχειν, Isocr. *to command his servants : ἡδονῆς κρατεῖν, to have one's passions in subjection ; hence we find in Hor. regnavit populorum.*
5. Forgiving or sparing, συγγινώσκω σοι τῆς ἀπάτης, Philostr. *I forgive you your mistake.*
6. Condemning and accusing, ἑαυτῇ κατηγορεῖν, *to accuse one's self.*
7. Buying, τῶν πόνων πωλεῖσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τ' ἀγαθὰ θεοί, Epichar. *The Gods sell us what blessings we have, in exchange for our labors.*
8. Enjoying, partaking, taking, accepting, admitting, acquiring, and the like ; ἀπέλαυσε τῷ παρόντων, Isocr. *He enjoyed what he had : μετέχου λογισμῶ, Plato, particeps rationis, capable of reason : ἐπαίης τυχεῖν, Dem. to acquire praise : τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐφικέσθαι, to attain to virtue.*

9. Depriving, abstaining, and others opposite to those in the preceding Article, as ἀποσερεῖν ἑαυτὸς τῆς σωτηρίας, Chryſ. *to deprive themselves of salvation* : κυάμων ἀπέχεσθαι, *to abstain from beans* ; hence Hor. *Abstineto irarum*.

10. Of Sensation, εἴ τις αἰσθεται ψόφου, *if any body should hear a noise* : γεύεσθαι κακῶν, *to taste misfortunes* : τῆς κεφαλῆς ἐφήψατο, *he laid hold of him by the head*.

11. We must except verbs of seeing, which govern an Accusative, οὐδένα ἑλεπε, *he saw no body*. Verbs of the other senses happen sometimes to govern this case.

12. Caring and neglecting, ἡμῶν οὐδὲν κηδεσθαι, Plato, *to take no care of us* : ἀμελεῖς τῶν φίλων, Xenoph. *you neglect your friends*.

13. Undertaking, endeavouring, beginning, pursuing, &c. σκοπεῖν σκοπῶν, *I aim at the mark* : κατέρχεσθαι τὸ λόγον, Plut. *to begin the discourse*.

14. Ceasing, quitting, and others contrary to the foregoing : ἔληξαν τῆς θήρας, Xenoph. *they left off hunting* : τῆς ὀργῆς ἐπαύσατο, Herodi. *his anger is over*. Hence Virgil has taken *tempus desistere pugnae*. Æn. 10. And Hor. *Desine mollium—tandem querelarum*.

15. Delivering or preserving ; σώσασθαι ἀνέγρα λύμης, Apollon. *to save a man from ruin*.

16. Verbs of distance, separation, difference, and such like ; διεῖχε ταύτης σαδύς δέκα, Xenoph. *he was ten furlongs distant from that place* : οὐδὲν διαίσει ἐτίγε, Aristot. *there will be*

be no difference between him and the other: πολ-
λὸν γὰρ ἐστὶν, Dem. there is a great deal want-
ing; it is far short.

ANNOTATION.

There are several other Verbs that govern a Genitive,
as those of condemning, remembring, esteeming, signifying
the Passions or Affections of the Soul, which have been
omitted in the rule as not differing from the Latin.

The Government of the Dative and the Ac- cusative.

RULE X.

Of the Dative.

1. Verbs of adoring or supplicating, 2. admo-
nishing, 3. fighting, 4. conversing. 5. follow-
ing, 6. overtaking and running, 7. as also
verbs compounded with ὀμᾶν, all govern a Da-
tive case.

EXAMPLES.

The Dative marks in all languages the re-
ference of the Action of the Verb, that is, the
attribution by which it is shewn, that some-
thing is done or happens to another. Where-
fore this case may be put almost every where,
in Greek, as well as in Latin: But we shall
only take notice here of what seems more par-
ticular to this Language; as after

1. Verbs of adoring or supplicating; προσκυ-
νεῖν τῷ Θεῷ, to adore or worship God: εὐχεται
θεοῖς, to pray to the Gods.

2. Verbs

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2. Verbs of admonishing, or reprimanding; κελεύεσθαι τῷ ὄχλῳ, *to command the multitude*: πῖσῃς ἡγᾶ, μὴ τῆς πᾶν ὅτι ἂν ποιῇς ἢ λέγῃς ἐπαινῶντας, ἀλλὰ τῆς τοῖς ἀμαρτανομένοις ἐπιτιμῶντας, *Isocr. Do not think those your friends, who extol every thing you say or do, but those that reprimand you for doing wrong.*

3. Of fighting, contradicting, opposing, and the like; μάχεσθαι τοῖς πολεμίῳις, *Dem. to encounter the enemy*: σασσιᾶζοντες ἀλλήλοισι, ἢ πολεμῶντες, *being divided and quarrelling among themselves.* Thus *Virgil* has

—*solus tibi certet Amintas.* *Eclog. 5.*

And —*placitone etiam pugnabis amori?* *Æn. 4.*

4. Of conversing; πᾶς ὁ προσευχόμενος, τῷ θεῷ διαλέγεται, *Chrysoft. whoever prayeth, converseth with God*: Μὴ κακοῖς ὁμίλει, *Solon. don't converse with the wicked.*

5. Of following, accompanying, and the like; ἔπεται τῇ ἀχαρισίᾳ ἡ ἀναισχυντία, *Xenoph. impudence follows ingratitude*: Καὶ ὅσα τέτῳ ἐπιτηδεύματα ξυνέπεται τῷ βίῳ. *Cæteraque quæ comitantur huic vitæ, Cic. Tusc. And whatever other cares attend this sort of life.*

6. Verbs compounded with ὁμοῦ, as ὁμόψυχος ἐκείνῳ, *of the same mind with him*: ὁμόσπον τῷ πατρί, *consubstantialtem patri.*

R U L E XI.

The Government of the Accusative.

1. *The Attics frequently put the Accusative for the Dative and Genitive:*

2. — *All*

2. All Verbs govern an Accusative of the Noun, they form themselves:
3. An Accusative is frequently put where κατὰ is understood.

EXAMPLES.

The Accusative is put in Greek as well as in Latin after Verbs of an Active signification. But besides this,

1. The Attics frequently put an Accusative after those Verbs, which we said require a Genitive or a Dative. Ἀρέσκει σε, te delectat, it pleases you: γευσάμενον γάλα, Luc. *tasting the milk*: καλῶς ποιῆτε τῆς μισῶντας ὑμῶν, Matth. v. *do good to those that hate you*. Such also are the Verbs λέγω, ἀγορεύω, ἐρέω, which with the Accusative of the Person, assume also an Adverb of Quality; πὸν φίλον μὴ κακῶς λέγε, Plut. *don't speak ill of your friend*: τὰ ἀπὸ λιμένων προσποριζόμενα ἐχρῶντο εἰς διοίκησιν τῆς πόλεως, Aristot. *They employed the custom-house revenue in the service of the commonwealth*. From whence the Latins have borrowed *utor hanc rem; mea utantur sine*, Ter.

2. All Verbs may likewise govern the Accusative of the Noun they form themselves, or of another that corresponds to it: πλέων πλέν, *navigans navigationem, undertaking a voyage by sea*; γάμους γαμῶν, *nuptias iniens, marrying*. From whence the Latins have borrowed *vivere vitam*, and the like.

3. They use also this case on several occasions, where κατὰ is understood; as Σύρε τ' ἔνομα

ἔνομα ἢ τὴν πατρίδα, sup. ἐσί, nomine Ἑ patriā Syrus; that is, κατὰ τ' ἔνομα ἢ τὴν πατρίδα: τὰς συντετριμμένας τὴν καρδίαν, contritos corde, Psal. cxlvi. *that have a contrite heart.* From whence the Latins have taken *cætera Grajus, alia id genus, fractus membra,* and the like.

This is also usual with the Passive; ἀφαιρέ-
δεντες τὰ χρήματα, *stript of their substance:*
πάντα ἐξαπατημένοι, *Dem. deceived in every thing.*

R U L E XII.

Of Verbs that have two Accusatives.

1. *Verbs of giving, 2. taking away, doing good, or hurting, 3. absolving, 4. and accusing, govern two Accusatives.*

E X A M P L E S.

'Tis by virtue of this Preposition κατὰ or περὶ, or such like, that there are so many Verbs which have two Accusatives in the Greek, one of their own natural government, the other of the Preposition; such as not only those of teaching, asking, dressing and admonishing, which have two Accusatives in Latin, but moreover the following Verbs,

1. Of giving and doing good; γάλα ὑμῶν ἐπότισα, 1 Cor. iii. *I have fed you with milk:* ἀνάγκη τὰς ἀνθρώπους τοιαῦτα πάσχειν, οἷάπερ ἂν τὰς ἄλλας δράσωσι, Isocr. *'tis fit that men should submit to the same treatment, as that which they have made others suffer.*

2. Of taking away, hurting, depriving, and the like : τὴν ζωὴν ἀφελέσθαι τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Galen. *to take away a man's life* : ἀποσερεῖ με τὰ χεῖματα, Isocr. *he deprives me of my goods*.

3. Of accusing, absolving, &c. τίνα γραφὴν σε γέγραπται, Plato. *what had he to lay to your charge?* and such like.

A N N O T A T I O N.

The case governed here by a Preposition, is retained also in the Passive, as we have seen in the preceding rule ; ἀναγκαῖον ὄφλημα τὴν εἰς Θεὸν ἀγάπην ἀπαιτέμεθα, Basil, *the love of God is demanded of us, as an indispensable duty*.

Of the Verb Passive and the Absolute Case.

R U L E XIII.

Of the Verb Passive.

Verbs Passive are joined with a Dative or with a Genitive governed by ὑπὸ, παρὰ, or πρὸς.

E X A M P L E S.

Verbs Passive, as likewise Verbs of a Passive signification, are joined with a Dative ; as πεποίηταί μοι, *factum est mihi*, instead of à me, *I have done this* : τὸ ψεύδεσθαι δειλοπρεπές, ἢ πᾶσι ἀνθρώποις μισεῖσθαι ἄξιον, *lying is the practice of slaves, and ought to be detested by all mankind*.

But they oftener assume a Genitive governed by one of these Prepositions, ὑπὸ, παρὰ, πρὸς, as διδάσκομαι ὑπὸ σὺ doceor à te, *I am taught by*

L

thee :

thee: ὑπὸ γυναικὸς ἀρχεῖσθαι ὕβρις ἀνδρὶ ἐσχάτη,
 Democr. apud Stob. 'Tis the greatest of infamies
 to be under petticoat-government.

A N N O T A T I O N.

Sometimes they are joined with the Preposition ἐξ, as
 ἐκ τῶ φίλων πεισθεῖσα; Sophocl. by which of her Friends
 persuaded? Sometimes the Preposition is understood, and
 the Genitive put without it, as ἠτλάσθαι τῶν συμφορῶν,
 Isocr. to sink under misfortunes.

R U L E XIV.

That in the Greek there are three absolute cases.

1. *The Genitive is sometimes made an absolute case;*
2. *sometimes the Accusative;*
3. *and sometimes the Ablative.*

E X A M P L E S.

By an absolute case we understand the Participle or Verbal Noun with its Substantive, which seems independent in discourse, and nevertheless is governed by a Preposition understood.

1. Wherefore as the Greeks have Prepositions of three different governments, we may observe they have three absolute cases, the most usual of which is the Genitive; as ἐμὲ παρόντι, me præsentē, in my presence: ὕβρις πολλή, Xenoph. as it rained very hard.

2. Sometimes we find it in the Accusative, as ὡς τὸν ἄνδρα τῷτο ποιήσοντα. the man going to do this. This happens frequently to the Neuter Participle taken impersonally: ἐξὸν φυγεῖν, μὴ

μὴ ζήτει δίκην, Alcibiad. in Apoph. *when you can make your escape, don't try to clear yourself.* In like manner, εὖ παρασχόν, παρατυχόν, and such like.

3. And sometimes it is put in the Ablative; as οἷς γενομένοις πῶς ἐκ εἰκότως μέγα φρονοίης; *Isoct. upon which success is it not fit you should have a good opinion of yourself?*

ANNO TATION.

The Greeks give also the name of Absolute Case to that of the cause, matter and time, of which we have spoken in the 8th Rule. As also to that 1. of the instrument, 2. manner, 3. and efficient or assisting cause, which in Greek are put in the Ablative, depending on a Preposition understood as in Latin.

Observations on Elliptical Construction.

An Ellipsis is a figure which marks the defect of some word in a sentence. The general maxims of this figure must be taken from the Latin Method: but there is none more necessary, than that of the word πρᾶγμα, or χεῖμα, understood. As when they put the Neuter adjective for a Feminine substantive: τὸ σοφὸν καὶ τὸ Ἀττικὸν Ἑλλάδι, the beauty and elegance of the Greek tongue; that is, τὸ σοφὸν χεῖμα. Likewise when they put a Neuter adjective with the substantive Feminine: as οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκυβερνήτην, Hom. the government of many is not a good thing: σπάνιον καὶ δυσερετόν ἐστι φίλος βέλαιος, Plut. a constant friend is rare, and hard to be found.

Sometimes they put the Substantive, as ἀθάνατον χεῖμα ἡ ἀλήθεια, Epictet. truth is an immortal thing. Sometimes they express it along with the other noun in the Genitive; as τὸ μουσικῆς χεῖμα, Synes. music; just as Phædrus has put res cibi for cibus.

The same noun is understood, when they put a Genitive instead of a Nominative, which is more usual with the

Attics ; εἶθε μοὶ τέττε τῷ ἀγαθῷ γένοιτο, *sup.* χρῆμα, *res*, or δύναμις, *facultas* ; I wish I could be so happy. Likewise when they put τὰ πρῶτα for πρῶτος, as ἴσθι Ἀθηναίων τὰ πρῶτα, *Lucian*, keep the first rank among the Athenians.

When an article is put with an Adverb or with a Preposition, a Participle must be then understood agreeing with this article, if it be not expressed ; as τὴν ἐπιπολῆς σάρκα, *sup.* ἔσαν, the superficial flesh, *Aristot.* τοῖς νῦν, (*sup.* ἔσιν) καὶ τοῖς πρότερον, (*sup.* γεγονόσι, *Id.* to those that now are, and to those that have been formerly. In like manner when we say τὸ πάλαι, formerly ; τὸ πρὶν, before, &c. we are to understand πρῶγμα, or in the Plural πρῶγματα. A Participle must be also understood when we say, τὰ κατ' ἀγορὰν, *sup.* ὄντα or γινόμενα, *forensia*, things relating to the bar : ὁ ἐν ἑρανοῖς, *sup.* ὢν, who art in Heaven ; οἱ ἐν τῷ τέλει, *sup.* ὄντες, those who are in some employment or post.

Thus far we have endeavoured to convey a general idea of the Greek Construction ; but for a more particular illustration of this subject we refer the Reader to the Greek Method, book 7. which treats of the Greek Syntax, and likewise to book 8. where he will find particular marks on the several Parts of Speech, and a clear and easy Explication of the different Properties of the Greek Language.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Quantity of Syllables and Poetic Licence.

I. *Of short or long Syllables in general.*

1. **E**VERY syllable is either short, or long, or doubtful.

2. The two vowels *e* and *o* are always short, as πόνος labour, πέλεκυς, a hatchet.

3. The

3. The two vowels η and ω , and the diphthongs are always long; as $\phi\omega\eta\eta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, *a vowel*, $\alpha\iota\delta\omega\iota\varsigma$, *modesty*; $\alpha\lambda\gamma\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron\iota$, *black poplar trees*.

4. Position has the same effect in Greek as in Latin; hence $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\alpha$, *a crown*, lengthens its first syllable, and $\mu\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\rho\iota$, *happy*, its last.

5. The vowels, α , ι , υ , are called doubtful, because in some words they are short, in others long; as α in $\pi\alpha\tau\eta\rho$, *father*, is short; in $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\lambda\eta\rho$, *a cup*, is long.

6. The same three vowels α , ι , υ , are called common, when they are indifferently short or long in the same syllable, as α in $\kappa\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *handsome*.

7. A long vowel, viz. η , or ω , or a diphthong, is always long before another vowel or diphthong in the same word, as $\eta\rho\acute{\omega}\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\iota\omega\nu\omicron\iota\varsigma$.

8. A great many doubtful vowels are long before a vowel or diphthong in the same word, as $\theta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\mu\alpha$, *a miracle*, $\kappa\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$, *a pillar*.

9. A doubtful vowel left after contraction is always long: thus $\beta\acute{o}\alpha$, from $\beta\acute{o}\alpha\epsilon$, has the last syllable long; and $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omega\nu$ from $\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega\nu$, has the first syllable long.

10. A doubtful vowel becomes short, when it remains after throwing away another vowel, in conjunction with which it formed in its primitive a diphthong, or when it remains with another vowel upon the dissolution of a diphthong: as $\mu\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha$, *folly*, from $\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *to be made*; and $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, *a boy*, for $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.

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11. There is no necessity for making an elision of a short or doubtful vowel at the end of a word; tho' the next word begins with a vowel or diphthong: Thus *ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ*, *nostra in domo*.

12. A long vowel or a diphthong becomes common at the end of a word, if the subsequent word begins with a vowel or diphthong: as *ἄνδρά μοι ἔνεπε μῦσα*, &c.

13. A short vowel at the end of a word becomes common, if the subsequent word begins with two consonants or with a double letter; as—*ψυχὰς αἰδοί ποταψεν*—*ἔριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι*; which the Latins have sometimes imitated, as

Occulta spolia Et plures de pace triumphos.

Juv. Sat. 8.

and — *date tela, scandite muros.* Virg. Æn. l. 9.

14. A short vowel becomes common when followed by a mute and liquid; as *Ἄλλας, κέδρῳ, ὕπνῳ, πόθμῳ*.

15. Compound and derivative words preserve the quantity of the words from which they descend.

16. In words that have three or more short syllables immediately following one another, the first, or sometimes one of the middle ones, is thro' necessity made long; as the first in *Πριαμίδης, φιλόσοφοι, ἀπονέεσθαι, διάβολῳ*.

17. Several Monosyllables, tho' short, of their own nature, are frequently made long by poetic licence, such as *ἄν, γάρ, γέ, δέ, ἔσ*.

II. Of

II. Of the final Syllables and increase of Nouns.

The particular rules of Quantity depend on the knowledge of the three doubtful vowels, α , ι , υ , which are generally short in whatsoever syllables, save only those which shall be here excepted.

A Final.

A Final is short, except,

1. The Doric α , as $\phi\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$, for $\phi\acute{\eta}\mu\iota$, *fanæ*.
2. Nouns ending in $\iota\alpha$, and in $\epsilon\iota\alpha$, proceeding from verbs in $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, as also nouns in $\delta\alpha$, $\theta\alpha$, $\rho\alpha$, which have the final long.
3. The Dual and Plural of nouns in α and $\alpha\varsigma$ of the parisyllabic Declension, as also the Nominative and Genitive singular of Parisyllabics in $\alpha\varsigma$; as $\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$, $\tau\tilde{\epsilon}$ $\pi\alpha\rho\omicron\lambda\omicron\iota\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, $\tau\tilde{\epsilon}\varsigma$ $\Lambda\iota\upsilon\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$.
4. The Vocative of parisyllabic Nouns in $\alpha\varsigma$, as $\tilde{\omega}$ $\Lambda\alpha\omicron\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$, $\delta\epsilon\varsigma$.
5. The Accusative singular of Parisyllabic nouns in $\alpha\nu$, when the last syllable of the Nominative happens to be long.
6. Nouns Masculine of the imparisyllabic Declension, and the Neuter $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\nu$; as $\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\kappa\mu\tilde{\alpha}\nu$; as also several Adverbs, as $\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\nu$, $\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha\nu$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\nu$, $\delta\epsilon\varsigma$.
7. Participles and Nouns masculine, whether of the parisyllabic or imparisyllabic Declension, ending in $\alpha\varsigma$, as $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\alpha\varsigma$, $\Lambda\iota\upsilon\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$, $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\mu\pi\alpha\varsigma$.
8. Monosyllabic Nouns in $\alpha\rho$, as $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho$, *Car*, $\psi\acute{\alpha}\rho$, *sturnus*.

I *Final.*

I Final is short, except

1. The latter end of syllables, when it is added by the Attics for the sake of demonstration, as ἐπὶ for ἐπε, *hic*, τὰτι for τῶτο, *hoc*.

2. Nouns of a double termination, as αἴλις, αἰλίν, *the sun-beam*.

3. Feminines in ις that have the increment long, as κρηπίς, *crepido*, κνημίς, *ocrea*, &c.

Υ *Final.*

Υ Final is short, except

1. In the imperfect and second Aorist of verbs in μι, as ἔφυν, ἔφυσ; and in the Participle masculine and feminine, as ζευγνύς, ἐγκάλα-δύσα.

2. Nouns of a double termination, as φόρυς or φόρυον, *a sea god*.

3. Substantives which having the final acuted or circumflected, are declined in Ⓞ pure, as ἀχλύς, *a fog*, ἰλύς, *mud*.

4. Monosyllables in υς, as μύς, *a mouse*, εὐς, *a hog*.

5. Nouns in υρ, as πῦρ, *fire*.

6. The Pronoun σὺ, *thou*, and the Adverb ἀντικρὺ, *over-against*, tho' they are oftener found short than long.

Increase of Nouns.

α in the increase of Nouns is short, except

1. The Doric or Æolic Genitives of parasyllabic Nouns, Αἶδαο, Αἰνείαο, *Æneæ*.

2. Masculine Nouns in αν, as ΤίτανⓄ, from Τίταν.

3. Except

3. Except also φαίαξ, θώραξ, a breast-plate, οἶαξ, a helm, ἰέραξ, a hawk, with a few monosyllables, as ψάρ, a starling, κάρ, a Carian, ῥάξ, a grape-stone, Φάψ, a ring dove, κραῖς, the head, ναύς, a ship, Dor. ναός for νηός.

I in the increase of nouns is short, except

1. Words of two terminations, and monosyllables; as δελφίς or δελφίν, a dolphin, and θῖν, the shore, ῥιν, the nose.

2. Except also, φοίνιξ, πέρδιξ, βόμβιξ, τέτιξ, αἰξ, μάσιξ, with a few others, especially those ending in ις.

3. As likewise ὄρνις, a bird, μέρμις, a cord, and those that are formed from nouns that circumflex the penultimate of the Genitive.

Υ in the increase of nouns is short, except,

1. Κώμυς or κώμις, a bundle of hay, δαγύς, chrysal, κόκκυξ, a cuckoo, γρύψ, a griffin, γύψ, a vultur, κήϋξ, a kind of bird.

2. Also words of two terminations, as φόρπον, γόρπυν, μόσσυν, &c. κήρυξ, a crier, has its increase doubtful.

The Dative plural of the imparisyllabic Declension generally makes the increase short, as σώμασι, χάρισι; when it is long, it commonly appears either by the accent or by a diphthong.

III. Of the first and middle syllables of Verbs.

1. The Indicative of the active voice regulates the rest of the moods; wherefore the quantity of the penultima of the Present In-

dicative, as for instance τύπω, or γράφω, remains the same in all the other Present tenses that are formed from thence. The same must be said of the Futures, Preterits, and Aorists, when other tenses are formed from them.

2. The penultimate of the Future of verbs in λω, μω, νω, ρω, is always short, as κρινῶ, *I will judge*; ἀρῶ, *I will lift up*; μολυνῶ, *I will infect*. As to other Verbs, a great many in ᾶω, ῑω, and ῡω, make the penultimate of the first Future long.

3. The penultima of the first Aorist of Verbs in λω, μω, νω, ρω, as also of Verbs that have the penultimate long in the Future, is always long. But in all other Verbs the penultima of the Aorist, as also of the Future, is short, except the σ happens to be doubled.

4. When the penultima is short in the Aorist and the Future, it is also short in the Preterperfect; and when it is long in those tenses, it is long also in the Preterperfect.

5. A doubtful penultima in the second Aorist of all Conjugations is short, as ἔλιπον, *I left*; ἐμάνην, *I was mad*.

6. If the doubtful penultima be short both in the Aorist and the Future, or at least in the Future, it will be also short in the Perfect Active, and in the tenses from thence derived; and if it be long in those tenses, it will be long in the Perfect Active. But if it be long only by Position in the Future, it will be short in the Perfect, as in τίτυφα, βέβλαφα, &c.

7. A doubtful Vowel, but especially α, in-

serted or added to the tenses and persons of Verbs is made short, as *τεύσαν, εἰψαμεν*. Except the third person plural in *ασι*; for all persons in *σι* make the penultima long. Except also the Dual and Plural of the second Aorist of Verbs in *μι*; as likewise *α* inserted by Poets in circumflex Verbs in *άω*, when the preceding syllable happens to be long; as *τιμάσαι*, for *τιμάται*, *he is honoured*.

8. Whenever *κ* is dropt in the Preterperfect, the doubtful Vowel remaining is made short; as *βέβηκα, βέβαα, I went*.

9. In the reduplication of Verbs, as well Attic as others, the doubtful Vowels are made short; as *ἀλήλιφα, I anointed; ἐλήλυθα, I came*.

10. Verbs in *ίνω, ύνω, ύρω, ύχω*, make the penultima long, at least in the Present and Imperfect of all the moods.

11. Verbs in *ιω* and *υω*, have the penultima sometimes long, sometimes short; wherefore the best way is to esteem them common.

12. Verbs in *άνω* shorten the penultima, except *ικάνω* *to come*, *κιχάνω*, *to overtake*, and *φθάνω*, *to prevent*.

13. Several verbs in *αω*, make the penultima long in the Present and the Perfect, as *κάω, to burn*, *κλάω, to break*, *εάω, to suffer*, *περάω, to pass thro'*, *βοάω, to cry out*, and such like, that have a vowel or *ε* before the *α*.

IV. Of the first and middle syllables of Nouns and Participles.

1. A doubtful Vowel which in compounds terminates

minates the first part of the composition, is short, as ἀρετίφυτος, *lately born*.

2. Parasyllabic nouns ending in *ια*, or *ίη*, have the penultima short, as θυσία, ισορίη, ψάλτρια, &c.

3. Nouns in *άων* have the penultima long, whether the increase be short, as Μαχάων, Λυκάων, &c. or whether it be long, as Ποσειδάων, Ἑρμáων, Τυφάων, &c. Except Φάων, Γαβάων, Φαράων, and a few others.

4. Nouns in *ίων* have the penultima long, when the increase is short, in *ον*⊙, as πίων, χίων, Ἀμφίων, Ὑπερίων, &c. On the contrary the penultima is short, when the increase is long, and ends in *ων*⊙; Δευκαλίων, Δίων, Μολίων, Ἐλαφβολίων, &c.

To this rule you must except Comparatives, which have the Penultima short, tho' the increase be short, as καλλίων, καλλίον⊙, &c. Except also the noun περικτιών, which shortens the penultima, tho' it has a short increase; on the contrary ἰθυπλίων, *reſtā volans*, has both the penultima and the increase long. In fine, except the nouns Ωρίων, Κρονίων, and βραχίων, which vary the penultima, because their Genitives sometimes end in *ων*⊙, and sometimes in *ον*⊙.

5. The following terminations of Derivatives have their doubtful long, *viz.*

1. *άμα* in verbal nouns.
2. *ανός*, and *ανίς* in Gentile nouns, and proper names of many syllables.
3. *άσα* in the Feminine Participles.

5. *άτης*,

4. *ἄτης* and *ᾗτης*, in proper names, Gentile nouns, and stones.
5. *ᾗς* in Feminines that are acuted on the last.
6. *ἀόσι* in numeral nouns.
7. *ῖν* in patronymics.
8. *ίτης* and *ῖτης*.
9. *ῦτης*, *ύτηρ*, *ύτωρ*, *υμὸς*, &c.

V. Of Poetic Licence.

The Greeks allow themselves much greater liberties than the Latins in the structure of their verses.

1. For they never cut off a vowel before another vowel in a subsequent word, unless they put an Apostrophe.

2. They don't reject the *μ* before a vowel, as the Latins do. Besides, it may be strictly said that they have no such letter at the end of a word, because it is never found there but when another letter has been dropt, as *ἐμ'* for *ἐμέ*, &c.

3. They make a more frequent use than the Latins of the Synalæphe, that is, of the contraction of two syllables into one in the same word, as *χευσέω ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ*.—

4. Their verses are frequently without any Cæsure at all.

5. Spondaic verses, that is, Hexameters which have a Spondee in the fifth foot instead of a Dactyl, are more common among the Greeks than among the Latins.

6. They have *acephalous*, or headless-verses, which begin with a short syllable instead of a long one: as

Ἐπειδὴ

Ἐπειδὴ νῆάς τε καὶ Ἑλλήσποντον ἴκοντο. Il. 23.

Where we find an Iambus instead of a Spondee in the beginning.

7. They have also cropped verses, *μύεροι*, without a tail, that is, which have not their just measure or quantity in the end, as

Τρῶες δ' ἐρρίγησαν, ὅπως ἴδον αἶθρον ὄφιν. Il. 12.

8. They have likewise redundant verses, *ὑπέρμετροι*, that have over and above their measure.

In fine the liberty of their versification is so great that every thing seems to be allowed them. In which respect the Latins are tied down by much severer laws, as Martial witnesseth, when he makes an apology for not having been able to put *Earinus* in one of his epigrams.

CHAP. IX.

Of Accents.

ACCENTS are nothing more than small marks, which were introduced into the language, in order to ascertain the pronuntiation, and render it easy to strangers. Wherefore the antient Greeks, to whom it was natural, never used them, as appears from *Aristotle*, old inscriptions, and antient medals.

1. There

1. There are three sorts of Accents in Greek as well as in Latin; viz. the Acute which elevates the voice and is marked thus (´); the Grave, which depresses the voice, and is marked thus (`); and the Circumflex compounded of both, which denotes the elevation and depression of the voice in the same syllable, and is marked thus (ˆ); The Acute accent in Greek is called ὀξύς; the Grave, βαρύς; and the circumflex, περισπώμενος from σπάω, to draw.

2. The Grave is not properly an accent, but a privation or depression of the accent, wherefore it is never marked but upon the last syllable of words that should be naturally acuted, when another word follows in a sentence.

3. The accent of the primitive word without some particular obstruction continues the same thro' all its dependencies, not only in declining, and conjugating, as λόγος, λόγος, λόγος: τύπῳ, I beat, τύπεις, τύπεις; but moreover throughout all the derivatives, and the words or tenses that depend upon one another.

4. If the last syllable be long, the accent generally speaking, must not be on the antepenultimate: Except the Ionic genitive in εω for ε, as Αἰνείεω for αἰνείε; the Attic Genitive of nouns in ις or ι, as from ὄφεις, ὄφεως; nouns in ως or ων, not increasing, as Μενέλεως, Μενέλεω; and the compounds of γέλως, as Φιλόγελως. The diphthongs αι, οι, at the end of words pass here for short, except in the Optative mood.

5. If

5. If the last syllable be short, the accent is commonly upon the antepenultimate; but this is not so general a rule as the preceding.

6. When the penultimate is long, and followed by a short syllable, either it has no accent, or it must have a circumflex.

7. All nouns that are declined without increase, and have an acute Accent on the last, preserve it throughout all their cases, except the Genitives and Datives of the three numbers which are circumflected.

8. The Genitive plural of parasyllabics that follow the Feminine article has always a circumflex on the last, as *ὁ ταμίας*, a steward, *ταμιῶν*; *ἡ ἀκανθα*, a thorn, *ἀκανθῶν*. We must except the Adjective in *Θ*, which retains the same accent in the Genitive for the Masculine, as for the Feminine, as *ἅγιος*, *sanctus*. Gen. Plur. *ἁγίων*, *sanctorum*, & *sanctarum*.

9. Monosyllables declined with increase, have the final syllable of the Genitive and Dative circumflected, if it happens to be long, and acuted if it be short. In all other cases the accent remains on the same syllable pursuant to the third rule. But participles of one syllable, and *τις*, when it is interrogative, retain the accent on the same syllable in the Genitive; as also *τῶς*, *θῶς*, *δῶς*, *πᾶς*, *ῥς*, and *φῶς*, which are acuted on the first syllable.

10. Prepositions are accented on the last syllable, as *ἀπό*, *παρά*; but when they follow their case, then the accent is drawn back, as

Δίϙ πάρα, except ἀνά and διά. They all lose their accents, when the final is cut off, as παρ' ἐμῶ; but a declinable word losing its final, does not lose its accent, but draws it back; as δέιν' ἔπαθεν, *he has suffered hardships*.

11. Nouns in ϙ formed of the Perfect Middle, and joined with another noun, have the accent on the penultima, when they are taken actively; and on the antepenultima, when taken passively, as λιθοβόλϙ, *a stone-slinger*; and λιθόβολϙ, *one that is struck with a stone*.

12. Compound words frequently draw back the accent on the antepenultima, and particularly those compounded with the particles α, ευ, δυσ, ὑπό, δι; as ἄσοφϙ, *ignorant*; δίψυχϙ, *double-minded*.

13. The accent of Verbs is always drawn back as far as it can go, that is, to the antepenultima, except some particular rule brings it forward.

14. The last syllable of the second Future in ῶ, with all its derivatives, as also of the first future of Verbs in λω, μω, νω, ρω, has always a circumflex; as τυπῶ, τυπέῃς: likewise the second Aorist of the Infinitive Active, as τυπέῖν: also the second Aorist Middle of the Imperative, as τυπέε: together with the Passive Aorists in the Subjunctive, as τυπῶ, ῆς, ῆ; and the Subjunctive Aorists of the Verbs in μι, as τιθῶ, ῆς, ῆ, ἔσῃ.

15. The Infinitive, having several tenses terminating in αι, requires in these tenses an accent

cent on the penultima, which if it happens to be long by nature, the accent is a circumflex, otherwise it is an acute. We must except the first Aorist Middle, terminating in *ασθαι*, which is accented on the antepenultimate, as *τύψασθαι*, *τίσασθαι*, &c.

16. Participles terminating in *ώς* have an Acute accent on the last, as *τελυφώς*; as also the second Aorist Active, and the two Aorists Passive, of Participles, as *τυπών*, and *τυφθείς*. But the Participles in *σας* and *μέν* have the accent on the penultima, except *έρμην*, which has it on the antepenultima.

17. An acute upon the last makes a distinction between the second Aorist Indicative, and the following Imperatives, *εἰπέ*, *ἑλθέ*, *εὗρέ*, *ἰδέ*, *λαβέ*. The second Aorists, *ἀφίκε*, *pervenī*, from *ἀφικνίσσασθαι*; *τρέπε*, *converte* or *convertere*, from *τρέπω*, *verto*; *ἐπιλάθε*, *obliviscere*, from *ἐπιλανθάνω*; are accented on the penultima.

18. The compound Verbs draw back the accent of their simple to the antepenultima, as well as the nouns, as from *ἡμαί*, *I sit*, *κάθημαι*. But the Circumflex accent keeps its place, when it happens to be upon the last, as *σελῶ*, *ἀποσελῶ*: or when it proceeds from a contraction, as *συνθλῶ*, *ᾶς*, *ᾷ*, *to break*. The Aorist and Present retains also its accent in the infinitive Mood, as *εἶναι*, *ἀπείναι*; and likewise in the Participles, as *εἰκώς*, *ἀφεικώς*, as also in the other moods, when they happen to be dissyllables, and the first syllable circumflected, as
εἶχον,

ἔχον, κατέχον· to which we may join the Verbs in *μι* in the Subjunctive and Optative, where they keep the accent of the simple, as *προσίδῶ*, *addam* or *adderem*, *ἐπιδίδῶ*, *superaddam*, or *superadderem*: and finally the Verb *εἰμί*, which retains its accent in its compounds, as *ἄπῃν*, *aberam*, *ἀπέσαι*, *aberit*, *ἄπῶ*, *absum*, &c. except the Present and Imperative, which draw it back, as *ἄπαιμι*, *absum*, *ἄπει*, *ἄπεις*, *ἄπειθι*, or *ἄπει*, *abi*, &c.

Of unaccented Words and Enclitics.

1. There are several Monosyllables which have no accent at all, and by the Greeks are called ἀτοναι, these are ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ εἰ, εἴς, ἐς, ἐν, ὧ, ὅς, ὅς, ὅς, αὐτός, ἑαυτοῦ, ἐξ; but the four first, which are the Nominative Masculine and Feminine of the prepositive Article Singular and Plural, and αὐτός, αὐτή, have a rough breathing, and the rest a smooth one. But ὧ takes an acute at the end of a period, as also ἐξ at the end of a verse.

2. Enclitics, so called ἀπὸ τῆ ἐγκλίνης, from bending, are certain Particles which bend and lean towards the preceding word, so as to seem to be blended with it, and of the two to result but one. Wherefore the word that supports them, draws to itself, as much as possible, the governing accent.

3. The Enclitics are τίς, thro' all numbers and persons, when it is not interrogative; as also the article τῷ for τινός, *alicujus*, τῷ for τινί, *alicui*;

alicui ; all pronouns that are monosyllables, except *σύ* and *σφώ*, the Dual of the second Person : the Present of the Verbs *φημί*, *to speak*, and *εἰμί*, *to be* ; except *φῆς* and *εἶ* : the adverbs, *ποθέν*, *ποθέ*, *ποτέ*, *πῶς*, *πῇ*, *ποθί*, *πῶ*, and *πῶ*, except they are used interrogatively : and the Conjunctions *πέρ*, *γέ*, *τέ* and *θίν*, *θίν*, *εἰ*, *νύ*, *πί*, and such like expletive particles particularly used by Poets.

4. When a Circumflex is on the penultimate, or an acute on the antepenultimate, the enclitic gives its accent in that case to the last syllable of the preceding word, as *δῆλός σε*, *thy servant* ; *ὁ κύριός ἐστι*, *it is the Lord* : But after *ἐνεκα*, *εἵνεκα*, *ὕνεκα*, the enclitic preserves its accent, as *ἐνεκα σὺ*, *because of thee*.

5. When the penultima has an acute accent, the enclitic of one syllable loseth its accent, as *λόγος μου*, *my discourse* ; but an enclitic of two syllables keeps its accent, as *λόγος ἐστὶ*, *it is a discourse*.

6. When an Acute or a Circumflex is on the last syllable of a word, the following enclitic hath no accent ; but in that case the final acute is not, as usually, changed into a grave ; as *θεός φησι*, *God says*, and not *θεὸς φησι*, nor *θεός φησί*.

7. When two or more enclitics follow one another, the accent of the last must be transferred to the preceding, as *τύπῃσιν με τινες*, *somebody strikes me*.

The use of Accents in pointing out the Quantity.

As the Rules of Quantity are the foundation of the rules of accents, so the accents are frequently of use in leading us to the knowledge of Quantity. For instance,

1. When the Acute is on the antepenultimate, we may infer that the last syllable is short, save only the Attic words, which have been already excepted, p. 231.

2. The last is likewise short, when the penultimate is circumflected; and on the contrary it is long, when it is marked itself with a Circumflex.

3. The last is also long, when a penultimate naturally long is marked with an acute only, because if the last were short, the penultimate would have a circumflex.

4. When the last is short by nature, and the penultimate only acuted, we may conclude that the penultimate is also short, because if it were long, it would be circumflected.

5. We can likewise find out the quantity of the Nominative singular by the accent of the other cases, or of the other numbers, and that of a primitive by its derivatives, or *vice versa*. Thus we see that the nouns in *ίτης*, not formed of a Verb, have the penultimate long; as *πολίτης*, *8*, a citizen, because in the Plural this same *ι* is circumflected, *πολιται*. Thus *νεών*, *juvenis*, has the last syllable long by nature, because we say *νεών* in the Genitive, with a Circumflex on the penultimate.

CHAP.

C H A P. X.

Of the Greek Dialects.

THE Dialects, as we have already observed, are a manner of speaking peculiar to certain Provinces. There are four principal Dialects, viz. the Attic spoken at *Athens* and the adjacent country, and used chiefly by *Thucydides*, *Aristophanes*, *Plato*, *Isocrates*, *Xenophon*, and *Demosthenes*: The Ionic, spoken in *Asia Minor* and the adjacent islands, and used chiefly by *Hippocrates* and *Herodotus*: the Doric, spoken by the *Lacedemonians*, and the inhabitants of *Argos*, *Epirus*, *Sicily* and *Crete*; and used chiefly by *Archimedes*, *Theocritus* and *Pindar*: the Æolic spoken by the *Bæotians* and the inhabitants of *Æolia*, a province of *Asia Minor*, and used chiefly by *Sappho* and *Alcæus*, and occasionally mingled in *Theocritus*, *Pindar*, *Homer*, and others.

I. General Properties of the Attic Dialect.

1. The Attics love contractions, hence the contract nouns, and circumflex verbs belong principally to their dialect.

2. But they are not only fond of contracting syllables in the same word, they likewise blend different words by virtue of a figure called Synalæphe, as τ'αὐτὸ for τὸ αὐτὸ, τ'αμά, for τὰ ἐμὰ; Νηῆδες for Νηήδες; ἐμδόκει for ἐμοῖ

ἐμοὶ ἰδόναι ; ἐμποδύνει for ἐμοὶ ὑποδύνει ; ὠπόλῳ for ὁ αἰπόλῳ ; ἐν τ'αθιοπίᾳ, for ἐν τῇ Αἰθιοπίᾳ.

3. They change σ into ξ, as ξὺν ἐμοί, for σὺν ἐμοί, *with me* ; as also into ρ, as θαρρεῖν, for θαρσεῖν, *to confide* ; and into τ, especially when there happen to be two σσ, as θαλάττω for θαλάσσω, *the sea*.

4. Sometimes they cast off the Subjunctive of the diphthongs αι, ει ; as κλάω for κλαίω, *to weep* ; πλέον for πλεῖον, *more*.

5. They change ο into ω ; as λεώς for λαός, *the people* ; Μενέλωρ, for Μενέλαος *Menelaus* ; νεώς for ναός, *a temple*, and such like.

6. They add the syllable ὤν to the end of several words, giving it a circumflex accent ; as ὅτιῳ, for ὅτι, *quod*.

7. They frequently join ι to the end of Adverbs ; as ἔτωσί, *thus* ; νύν, *now* ; which they practise also in the pronouns ἔως and ἔπειτα. They also say νυνδὲ for νῦν δὲ, *nunc vero* ; ὀψι for ὀψέ, in compounds, as ὀψιμαθής, *one that begins late to study*.

II. General Properties of the Ionic Dialect.

1. The Ionics are quite opposite to the Attics, inasmuch as they delight always to extend and resolve words, constantly resolving the contraction, as Ἐρμίας for Ερμῆς, *Mercury* ; νῆος for νῆς, *the mind*.

2. They

2. They frequently drop a consonant in order to produce this meeting of vowels, as κρέα-
τος, κρέα⊕, *carnis*; τυπείλαι, τύπλειαι, *verberaris*.

3. If they cannot reject the consonant, they insert an ε, in order to effect this resolution, as Μυσέων for Μυσῶν *Musarum*; κρίνεον for κρίνον, *the lilly*.

4. By the same analogy they resolve α long into αε, as ἀθλ⊕ for ἄθλ⊕, *a battle*; and they put αι or ει before η in nouns that terminate in this long vowel, which is then sometimes changed into α, as ἀναγκαίη or ἀναγκαία for ἀνάγκη, *necessity*. And finally by the same analogy they resolve the diphthongs ει into ηι, as μνημεῖον, μνημηῖον, *a monument*: α into ηι, as ῥάδι⊕, ῥηῖδ⊕, *easy*; ω into αοι, as ᾠδῆ, αἰ-
δῆ, *a song*: αυ into ωυ, as θαῦμα for θαῦμα, *a wonder*.

5. They change εο and ε into ευ; as πλείον, εὔ; πλεῦν, *more*: ποιῶσι, ποιεῦσι, *they do*.

6. They change α into η: ταμείης for τα-
μείας, *a steward*; δῆκον⊕ for διάκον⊕ *a mini-
ster or deacon*.

7. They form the Datives of the parasylla-
bic nouns in σι, as λόγοισι, μύσησι, for λόγοις,
μύσαις, &c.

8. Sometimes they insert ι; as κενός for κε-
νός *empty*; ποίη for πόα, *grafs*: And sometimes they reject it, as ἀπόδεξις for ἀπόδειξις, *demon-
stration*.

9. They reject the aspirates; as ἐπορεῶν for ἐφορεῶν, *to look into*.

10. They put κ for π ; as $\kappa\omega\varsigma$ for $\pi\omega\varsigma$, *how*.

11 They change the Genitive of the parissyllabics in Θ , from ς into $\omicron\iota\omicron$, as $\lambda\omicron\gamma\Theta$, $\lambda\omicron\gamma\varsigma$, $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\iota\omicron$.

III. General Properties of the Doric Dialect.

1. The Dorics make the vowel α predominate almost every where : wherefore they put ω for ϵ , as $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\theta\omicron\varsigma$ for $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\theta\Theta$, *bigness* ; α for $\epsilon\iota$ without considering the Subjunctive, as $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\varsigma$ for $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\delta\alpha\varsigma$, *keys* ; or when they consider the Subjunctive, they change $\epsilon\iota$ into $\alpha\iota$, as $\alpha\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$, for $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon$, *if* ; α for η , as $\pi\omicron\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu$, for $\pi\omicron\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$, *a shepherd* ; $\Phi\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ for $\Phi\acute{\eta}\mu\eta$, *fame* ; and this change they have in common with the Æolics, with this difference, that the Æolics make α short, whereas the Dorics make it long : ω for \omicron , as $\alpha\omega\varsigma\alpha$ for $\omicron\varsigma\alpha$, or $\omicron\varsigma\omega\varsigma\alpha$, *quæcumque* ; α for ς , as $\Lambda\iota\nu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ for $\Lambda\iota\nu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$, *Æneæ* ; α for ω , in the Genitive Plural of nouns that follow the Feminine Article ; $\Lambda\iota\nu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ for $\Lambda\iota\nu\epsilon\iota\omega\acute{\nu}$.

2. They change $\epsilon\iota$ into η , with the point underneath ; as $\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\nu$ for $\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\upsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\nu$, *to sleep*.

3. Likewise ς into ω , as $\mu\acute{\omega}\varsigma\alpha$ for $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma\alpha\varsigma$, *the Muses* ; as also $\alpha\nu$ into ω , $\omega\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta$ for $\alpha\omega\lambda\alpha\zeta$, *a ridge*.

4. They cast away ι from the Infinitive, as $\lambda\alpha\beta\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ for $\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon\iota\nu$, *to take*.

5. They frequently put the Plural of the Feminine instead of the Singular, as $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ for $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\nu$ *pulchram*.

IV. *General Properties of the Æolic Dialect.*

1. The Æolians reject the aspiration, as *ἡμέρα* for *ἡμέρα*, *the day*.

2. They generally draw back the accent, as *πόταμ* for *ποταμός*, *a river*.

3. They put *αι* for *α* only, as *καλαῖς* for *καλάς*, *pulchras*.

4. They put *άων* for *ων* in the Genitive Plural of nouns that follow the Feminine Article, as *αἰνείων*, *μυσάων*, for *αἰνειών*; and in the singular they resolve *ς* into *ο*.

5. They put *οισα* for *εσα*, as *τύποισα* for *τύπτεσα*, *beating*.

6. They put *β* for *ρ* instead of the aspiration, as *βρόδον* for *ρόδον*, *a rose*.

7. They change two *μμ* into *ππ*, as *ὄππαλα* for *ὄμμαλα*, *the eyes*.

8. They agree in a great many things with the Dorics, and have been almost intirely followed by the Latins, infomuch that if the writings of those who used this dialect had been transmitted down to us, we should in all probability discover a great agreement between them and the Latins, not only with regard to the words, but moreover in respect to the phrase.

THE Greek Primitives abridged.

A.

Ἄζω, σω, κα,	<i>exhalo,</i>	to exhale.
Ἀβᾶξ, κῶ, ὄ,	<i>abacus,</i>	a counter, a cup-board.
Ἀβρός, ἄ, ὄν,	<i>delicatus,</i>	effeminate.
Ἀβρότη, ης, ἡ,	<i>nox,</i>	night.
Ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>bonus,</i>	good.
Ἀγάλλω, λῶ, πα,	<i>orno,</i>	to adorn.
Ἄγαν, Adv.	<i>nimis,</i>	too much.
Ἀγανάκτειω, σω, κα,	<i>indignor,</i>	to be vexed.
Ἀγαπάω, σω, κα,	<i>diligo,</i>	to love.
Ἀγάω, σω, κα,	<i>demiror,</i>	to admire.
Ἀγγαροί, ων, οἱ,	<i>tabellarii,</i>	the Persian post-boys.
Ἀγγέλλω, λῶ, κα,	<i>nuntio,</i>	to bring tidings.
Ἄγγῶ, εος, τὸ,	<i>vas,</i>	a vessel.
Ἀγείρω, ερῶ, κα,	<i>congrego,</i>	to gather together.
Ἀγέλη, ης, ἡ,	<i>armentum,</i>	a herd of cattle.
Ἀγέρωχῶ, ὅ κ' ἡ, ὄν,	<i>ferox,</i>	fierce, proud.
Ἀγίῶ, α, ὄν,	<i>sanctus,</i>	holy.
Ἀγκαι, ων, αἱ,	<i>ulnae,</i>	the arms.
Ἀγκιστρον, ο, τὸ,	<i>hamus,</i>	a hook.
Ἀγκῶ, εῶ, τὸ.	<i>wallis,</i>	a valley.
Ἀγκύλη, γς, ἡ,	<i>telum,</i>	an arrow, an elbow.
Ἀγκύλῶ, η, ὄν,	<i>curvus,</i>	crooked.
Ἀγκυρα, ας, ἡ,	<i>anchora,</i>	an anchor.
Ἀγκών, ὦνῶ, ὁ,	<i>cubitus,</i>	an elbow.
Ἀγλαός, ὅ κ' ἡ, ὄν	<i>splendidus,</i>	bright, handsome.
Ἀγνός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>castus,</i>	chast.
Ἀγορά, ᾶς, ἡ,	<i>forum,</i>	a market.
Ἀγῶ, εῶ, τὸ, }	<i>veneratio,</i>	respect, sanctity.
Ἀγῶ, εῶ, τὸ, }	<i>scelus,</i>	wickedness.

Ἀγρᾱ, ας, ἡ,	<i>præda,</i>	hunting, prey.
Ἀγρός, ὤ, ὁ,	<i>ager,</i>	a field.
Ἀγυιά, ᾶς, ἡ,	<i>vicus,</i>	a street.
Ἀγυρις, ιως, ἡ,	<i>cætus,</i>	a congregation, a crowd.
Ἀγχω, ξω, κα,	<i>strangulo,</i>	to strangle.
Ἀγω, ξω, χα, }	<i>duco,</i>	to lead.
Ἀγω, ξω, χα, }	<i>frango,</i>	to break.
Ἀγών, ὦν, ὁ,	<i>certamen,</i>	a combat.
Ἀδελφός, ὤ, ὁ,	<i>frater,</i>	a brother.
Ἀδέω, σω, κα,	<i>placeo,</i>	to please.
Ἀδημονέω, σω, κα,	<i>angor,</i>	to be vexed, to fear.
Ἀδην, Adv.	<i>affatim,</i>	plentifully.
Ἀδιός, ή, όν,	<i>confertus,</i>	thick, close.
Ἀδρός, ά, όν,	<i>crassus,</i>	thick, rich, strong.
Ἄδω, σω, κα,	<i>satio,</i>	to fill.
Ἀεθλον, υ, τό,	<i>præmium,</i>	the reward of combat.
Ἀεθλοῦ, υ, ὁ,	<i>certamen,</i>	a combat.
Ἀί, Adv.	<i>semper,</i>	always.
Ἀείδω, σω, κα,	<i>cano,</i>	to sing.
Ἀείρω, ερῶ, κα,	<i>tollo,</i>	to lift up, to take away.
Ἀελλα, ης, ἡ,	<i>procella,</i>	a storm.
Ἀίξω, *	<i>augeo,</i>	to increase.
Ἀετός, ὤ, ὁ,	<i>aquila,</i>	an eagle.
Ἀζω, σω, κα,	<i>ficco,</i>	to dry.
Ἀηδών, ὦν, ἡ,	<i>luscinia,</i>	a nightingale.
Ἀήρ, έρ, ὁ,	<i>aer,</i>	the air.
Ἀθέλω, ξω, χα,	<i>mulgeo,</i>	to milk.
Ἀθήρ, έρ, ὁ,	<i>arista,</i>	an ear of corn.
Ἀθρέω, σω, κα,	<i>cerno,</i>	to see, to consider.
Ἀθρόο, α, ον,	<i>confertus,</i>	thick.
Ἀθύρω, ρῶ, κα,	<i>ludo,</i>	to play.
Αἶ, Interj.	<i>heu !</i>	alas !
Αἰάζω, ξω, χα,	<i>lamentor,</i>	to lament.
Αἰγιαλός, ὤ, ὁ,	<i>littus,</i>	the shore.
Αἶγλη, ης, ἡ,	<i>splendor,</i>	brightness.
Αἶδης, υ, ὁ,	<i>infernus,</i>	hell.
Αἰδώς, οός, ὤς, ἡ,	<i>verecundia,</i>	bashfulness.
Αἰθήρ, έρ, ὁ,	<i>cæther,</i>	the sky.
Αἶθω, σω, κα,	<i>uro,</i>	to burn.
Αἰχάλλω, λῶ, κα,	<i>blandior,</i>	to flatter.
Αἰκία, ας, ἡ,	<i>verberatio,</i>	a shameful beating.

Αἷμα, το, το,	sanguis,	blood.
Αἰμύλο, η, ον,	blandus,	pleasing, soft.
Αἶν, υ, ο, }	apologus,	a fable.
Αἶν, υ, ο, }	laus,	praise.
Αἰνός, ἡ, ὄν,	gravis,	grave, dreadful.
Αἶνμαι, *	cipio,	to take.
Αἶξ, γός, ἡ,	capra,	a she-goat.
Αἶαλο, η, ον,	varius,	various.
Αἰονάω, σω, κα,	aspergo,	to sprinkle.
Αἶπύς, εῖα, ὕ,	altus,	high, difficult.
Αἰρέω, ἥσω, κα,	cipio,	to take, chuse, or kill.
Αἶρω, ῥῶ, κα,	tollo,	to lift up.
Αἶσα, ης, ἡ,	sors,	fate.
Αἰσθάνομαι, *	sentio,	to feel, to comprehend.
Αἰσιμώω, σω, κα,	insumo,	to consume.
Αἶσσω, ξω, χα,	profilio,	to rush upon.
Αἶσχο, ι, το, το,	turpitude,	baseness.
Αἰτέω, σω, κα,	peto,	to ask.
Αἰτία, ας, ἡ,	causa,	a cause.
Αἶχμή, ἡς, ἡ,	cuspis,	a point, a spear.
Αἶψα, Adv.	statim,	immediately.
Αἶω, *	audio,	to hear.
Αἰών, ὦν, ο, ο,	ævum,	eternity.
Αἰωρέω, σω, κα,	tollo,	to lift or hang up.
Ἀκαλήφη, ης, ἡ,	urtica,	a briar.
Ἀκανθα, ης, ἡ,	spina,	a thorn.
Ἀκαλο, υ, ο, κ, ἡ,	navigium,	a merchant's ship.
Ἀκέομαι, σομαι,	fano,	to heal.
Ἀκῆ, ἡς, ἡ,	acies,	edge or point.
Ἀκμή, ἡς, ἡ,	cuspis,	a point, vigor.
Ἀκόλεθο, υ, ο, κ, ἡ,	pedissequus,	a footman.
Ἀκόνη, ης, ἡ,	cos,	a whet-stone.
Ἀκῶω, σω, κα,	audio,	to hear.
Ἀκριής, ο, κ, ἡ, ἐς,	exquisitus,	accurate.
Ἀκρίς, ἰδο, ἡ,	locusta,	a grass-hopper.
Ἀκροάομαι, σομαι,	audio,	to hear.
Ἀκρός, αἰ, ὄν,	summus,	high, great, sublime.
Ἀκλή, ἡς, ἡ,	littus,	the shore.
Ἀκλιν, ἰν, ο, ο,	radius,	the sun-beam.
Ἀκων, ον, ο, ο,	jaculum,	a javelin.
Ἀλαζών, ὄνος, ο, κ, ἡ,	jaclator,	a vain boaster.

Ἀλαλή, ἥς, ἡ,	<i>vox militaris</i> ,	a military noise, or <i>kuzza</i>
Ἀλάομαι, σομαι,	<i>vagor</i> ,	to wander. (before battle.
Ἀλαός, ἄ, ὄν,	<i>cæcus</i> ,	blind, squint-ey'd.
Ἀλῶ, εἶ, τὸ,	<i>dolor</i> ,	grief.
Ἀλδῶ, σω, κα,	<i>augeo</i> ,	to increase.
Ἀλία, ας, ἡ,	<i>calor solis</i> ,	the heat of the sun.
Ἀλέγω, ξω, χα,	<i>curo</i> ,	to mind.
Ἀλεισον, υ, τὸ,	<i>poculum</i> ,	a kind of carved cup.
Ἀλείφω, ψω, φα,	<i>ungo</i> ,	to anoint, to push.
Ἀλέξω, *	<i>arceo</i> ,	to drive.
Ἀλέω, σω, κα,	<i>molo</i> ,	to grind, to shun.
Ἀληθής, ἐς, ὃ κ' ἡ,	<i>verus</i> ,	true.
Ἀλθω, *	<i>medeor</i> ,	to cure:
Ἀλίγκι, α, ὄν,	<i>similis</i> ,	like.
Ἀλις, Adv.	<i>satis</i> ,	enough.
Ἀλισγέω, σω, κα,	<i>polluo</i> ,	to pollute.
Ἀλίσκω, *	<i>capio</i> ,	to take, to punish.
Ἀλιτέω, σω, κα,	<i>pecco</i> ,	to sin.
Ἀλίω, σω, κα,	<i>volvo</i> ,	to roll.
Ἀλκή, ἥς, ἡ,	<i>robur</i> ,	strength.
Ἀλλᾶς, αἴλῳ, ὃ,	<i>lucanica</i> ,	sausages.
Ἀλλάττω, ξω, χα,	<i>muto</i> ,	to change.
Ἀλλομαι, ὄμμι,	<i>salto</i> ,	to dance:
Ἄλλῳ, η, ο,	<i>alius</i> ,	another.
Ἀλοάω, σω, κα,	<i>trituro</i> ,	to thrash.
Ἀλε, ὅς, ἡ, ὃ,	<i>mare, sal</i> ,	the sea; salt.
Ἄλσῳ, εἶ, τὸ,	<i>lucus</i> ,	a grove.
Ἀλύω, σω, κα,	<i>languéo</i> ,	to pine, to be vexed.
Ἀλφίον, υ, τὸ,	<i>farina</i> ,	meal.
Ἀλάπηξ, εκῶ, ἡ,	<i>vulpes</i> ,	a fox.
Ἄλως, Att. λω, ἡ,	<i>area</i> ,	a barn.
Ἀμαλός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>mollis</i> ,	soft.
Ἀμαξα, ης, ἡ,	<i>currus</i> ,	a chariot.
Ἀμάξα, ας, ἡ,	<i>meatus</i> ,	a conduit:
Ἀμαρίανω, *	<i>pecco</i> ,	to transgress.
Ἀμαρύσσω, ξω, χα,	<i>fulgeo</i> ,	to glitter.
Ἀμαυρός, αἰ ὄν,	<i>obscurus</i> ,	obscure, pale.
Ἀμάω, σω, κα,	<i>meto</i> ,	to move.
Ἀμελύς, εἶα, ὅ,	<i>obtus</i> ,	dull, blunt.
Ἀμείβω, ψω, φα,	<i>commuto</i> ,	to change.
Ἀμίλγω, ξω, χα,	<i>mulgeo</i> ,	to milk.

Ἀμίγω,

Ἀμέργω, ξω, χα,	<i>fugo,</i>	to suck, to squeeze out the
Ἀμεύω, σω, χα,	<i>pertranseo,</i>	to go through. (oil.
Ἀμιλλα, ης, ἡ,	<i>certamen,</i>	a combat.
Ἀμῖς, ἰδο, ἡ,	<i>matula,</i>	a chamber-pot.
Ἀμνός, ὤ, ὁ,	<i>agnus,</i>	a lamb.
Ἀμορβός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>obscurus,</i>	obscure; a companion.
Ἀμός, ἔ, ὁ,	<i>aliquis,</i>	somebody.
Ἀμπέλο, υ, ἡ,	<i>vitis,</i>	a vine-tree.
Ἀμπρόν, ὤ, τό,	<i>funis,</i>	a rope.
Ἀμπυξ, κ, ὁ,	<i>vitta,</i>	a ribbon, a woman's caul.
Ἀμυδρός, ἄ, ὄν,	<i>subobscurus,</i>	dark, imperceptible.
Ἀμύμων, ὁ κ' ἡ, ὄν,	<i>inculpatus,</i>	blameless.
Ἀμύνω, νῶ, κα,	<i>auxilior,</i>	to help, to revenge.
Ἀμύσσω, ξω, χα,	<i>lacero,</i>	to tear.
Ἀμφισβηλέω, ἡσω, κα,	<i>dubito,</i>	to doubt.
Ἀμφω, οῖν,	<i>ambo,</i>	both.
Ἀνάγκη, ης, ἡ,	<i>necessitas,</i>	necessity.
Ἀναίνομαι, *	<i>renuo,</i>	to refuse.
Ἀναξ, κλος, ὁ,	<i>rex,</i>	a king.
Ἀνδανω, *	<i>placeo,</i>	to please.
Ἀνεμο, υ, ὁ,	<i>ventus,</i>	the wind.
Ἀνεψιός, ὤ, ὁ,	<i>consobrinus,</i>	a cousin.
Ἀνήρ, ἐρ, δρός, ὁ,	<i>vir,</i>	a man.
Ἀνθ, ε, τό,	<i>flos,</i>	a flower.
Ἀνθραξ, κ, ὁ,	<i>carbo,</i>	a coal, a carbuncle.
Ἀνθήνη, ης, ἡ,	<i>crabro,</i>	a wasp, a hornet.
Ἀνθρωπο, υ, ὁ κ' ἡ,	<i>homo,</i>	a man or woman.
Ἀνία, ἰας, ἡ,	<i>tristitia,</i>	sadness.
Ἀνίλο, υ, ὁ,	<i>sentina,</i>	a sink, a sewer.
Ἀνίτρον, υ, τό,	<i>antrum,</i>	a cave,
Ἀνύω, σω, κα,	<i>perficio,</i>	to finish.
Ἀνώγω, ξω, χα,	<i>jubeo,</i>	to command, to encourage.
Ἀξίνη, ης, ἡ,	<i>ascia,</i>	a hatchet. (rage.
Ἀξι, α, ὄν,	<i>dignus,</i>	worthy, illustrious.
Ἀξων, ὄν, ὁ,	<i>axis,</i>	an axle-tree.
Ἀολλής, ὁ κ' ἡ, ἔς,	<i>confertus,</i>	close.
Ἀορ, ε, τό,	<i>ensis,</i>	a sword.
Ἀορτή, ἡς, ἡ,	<i>arteria magna,</i>	the great artery.
Ἀπαλός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>mollis,</i>	soft.
Ἀπαλάω, ἡσω, κα,	<i>decipio,</i>	to deceive.
Ἀπειλέω, ἡσω, κα,	<i>minor,</i>	to threaten.

Ἀπηνής, ὁ κ' ἡ, ἑς,	<i>sævus,</i>	cruel.
Ἀπλό, η, ον,	<i>simplex,</i>	simple.
Ἀπλω, ψω, φά,	<i>accendo,</i>	to light, to fasten, to
Ἀπύω, σω, κα,	<i>sono,</i>	to sound. (touch.
Ἀρά, ᾄς, ἡ,	<i>preces,</i>	prayer ; curse,
Ἀρα, ε, ὁ,	<i>strepitus,</i>	noise.
Ἀραιός, ἄ, ὄν,	<i>tenuis,</i>	thin, narrow, tender.
Ἀράσσω, ξω, χα,	<i>abscindo,</i>	to cut off, to cleave.
Ἀράχνης, ε, ὁ,	<i>aranea,</i>	a spider.
Ἀργός, η, ον,	<i>albus,</i>	white.
Ἀργυρ, ε, ὁ,	<i>argentum,</i>	silver.
Ἀρδω, σω, κα,	<i>irrigo,</i>	to water,
Ἀρέσκω, *	<i>placeo,</i>	to please.
Ἀρετή, ἥς, ἡ,	<i>virtus,</i>	virtue, courage.
Ἀρήγω, ξω, χα,	<i>auxilior,</i>	to help.
Ἀρης, ε, ὁ,	<i>Mars,</i>	Mars, battle.
Ἀρθρον, ε, τὸ,	<i>membrum,</i>	a member.
Ἀριθμός, ὤ, ὁ,	<i>numerus,</i>	number.
Ἀριστερός, ἄ, ὄν,	<i>sinister,</i>	on the left hand.
Ἀριστον, ε, τὸ,	<i>prandium,</i>	dinner.
Ἀρκέω, σω, κα,	<i>sufficio,</i>	to be sufficient.
Ἀρκί, ε, ὁ κ' ἡ,	<i>ursus, ursa,</i>	a he, or she bear.
Ἀρκυσ, υ, ἡ,	<i>rete,</i>	a net, or ribbon.
Ἀρμα, τ, τὸ,	<i>currus,</i>	a chariot.
Ἀρνέομαι, ἡσομαι,	<i>nego,</i>	to deny.
Ἀρνυμαι, *	<i>capio,</i>	to take.
Ἀρόω, σω, κα,	<i>aro,</i>	to plow.
Ἀρπάζω, σω, & ξω, χα,	<i>rapio,</i>	to snatch.
Ἀρραβών, ὦν, ὁ,	<i>pignus,</i>	a pledge.
Ἀρσῆν, εν, ὁ,	<i>mas,</i>	the male kind.
Ἀρς, υ, ὁ κ' ἡ,	<i>agnus,</i>	a lamb.
Ἀρτάω, ἡσω, κα,	<i>suspendo,</i>	to hang up.
Ἀρτι, ὁ κ' ἡ, ον,	<i>perfectus,</i>	perfect.
Ἀρί, ε, ὁ,	<i>panis,</i>	bread.
Ἀρίύω, σω, κα,	<i>condio,</i>	to season, to get ready.
Ἀρύω, σω, κα,	<i>haurio,</i>	to draw up.
Ἀρχῆ, ἥς,	<i>principium,</i>	beginning, sovereignty.
Ἀρω, ρω, κα,	<i>apto,</i>	to fit, to join.
Ἀρωμα, τ, τὸ,	<i>aroma,</i>	perfume.
Ἀσδόλη, ης, ἡ,	<i>fuligo,</i>	soot.
Ἀσελγής, ὁ κ' ἡ, ἑς,	<i>iascivus,</i>	wanton, fierce.

Ἀσθμα,

ἄσθμα, τὸ, τοῦ,	anbelitus,	breath.
ἄσκειω, ἥσω, κα,	exerceo,	to exercise, to instruct.
ἄσκη, οὔ, οἶ,	uter,	a leather bag.
ἄσμενος, η, ον,	latus,	merry, agreeable.
ἄσπάζομαι, ἄσομαι,	saluto,	to salute, to embrace.
ἄσπίς, ἰδὲ, ἡ,	scutum,	a shield.
ἄσῆρ, ἐρεῖ, οἶ,	stella,	a star.
ἄσπράττω, ψω, φα,	fulguro,	to glitter.
ἄστυ, εἶ, τοῦ,	urbs,	a city.
ἄσχάλλω, λῶ, κα,	mæreo,	to be sad.
ἄταλός, ἡ, ὅν,	tener,	tender.
ἄταρμυκίος, ὁ καὶ ἡ, ον,	intrepidus,	bold.
ἄσθαλος, ὁ καὶ ἡ, ον,	injustus,	unjust.
ἄτάω, ἥσω, κα,	noceo,	to hurt.
ἄτέμνω, ψω, φα,	privo,	to deprive, to afflict.
ἄτμός, οὔ, οἶ,	vapor,	vapour.
ἄτρεκής, ὁ καὶ ἡ, ἐς,	verus,	true.
ἄττω, *	salto,	to leap, to be inconstant.
ἄτύζω, ξω, χα,	terrefacio,	to frighten.
ἄυγή, ἡς, ἡ,	splendor,	light, brightness.
ἄυδή, ἡς, ἡ,	vox,	voice.
ἄυθένης, οὔ, οἶ,	dominus,	master, powerful.
ἄυλαξ, κοῦ, οἶ,	fulcus,	a ridge.
ἄυλή, ἡς, ἡ,	aula,	a hall, an open place.
ἄυλός, οὔ, οἶ,	tibia,	a pipe.
ἄυρα, ας, ἡ,	aura,	a soft breeze.
ἄυσερός, ἀ, ὅν,	austerus,	austere.
ἄυχέω, σω, κα,	glorior,	to boast.
ἄυχῆν, ἐν, οἶ, οἶ,	cervix,	the neck.
ἄυχμός, οὔ, οἶ,	siccitas,	drought.
ἄυω, σω, κα,	sicco,	to dry, to light, to shine.
ἄφελής, ὁ καὶ ἡ, ἐς,	simplex,	simple.
ἄφει, εἶ, τοῦ,	divitiæ,	riches.
ἄφροδίτη, ης, ἡ,	Venus,	the goddess Venus.
ἄφρός, οὔ, οἶ,	spuma,	froth.
ἄφύω, σω, κα,	haurio,	to draw up.
ἄχθω, εἶ, τοῦ,	onus,	weight.
ἄχλός, ὅς, ἡ,	caligo,	darkness.
ἄχος, εὖ, τοῦ,	dolor,	grief.
ἄχυρον, οὔ, τοῦ,	palea,	chaff.

Ἀω, σω, κα, *spiro,*

Ἀωτον, υ, τὸ, *flos,*

{ to breath, to hurt,
to shine.

{ a flower, any excel-
lent thing.

B.

Βάζω, σω & ξω, χα, *loquor,*

Βάθος, εος, τὸ, *profunditas,*

Βαίνω, * *gradior,*

Βάκτρον, υ, τὸ, *baculus,*

Βαλανεῖον, υ, τὸ, *balneum,*

Βάλανος, υ, ἡ, *glans,*

Βαλάνηιον, υ, τὸ, *crumena,*

Βαλείς, ίδος, ἡ, *carceres,*

Βάλλω, λῶ, κα. *jaceo,*

Βαμβαίνω, νῶ, κα, *balbutio,*

Βάναυσος, υ, ὁ, *mechanicus,*

Βάπτω, ψω, φα, *tingo,*

Βέρος, εος, τὸ, *onus,*

Βάσανος, υ, ἡ, *tormentum,*

Βασιλεύς, έως, ὁ, *rex,*

Βασκαίνω, νῶ, κα, *fascino,*

Βατάξω, σω, & ξω, χα, *porto,*

Βάτος, υ, ἡ, *sentis,*

Βάτραχος, υ, ὁ, *rana,*

Βαύξω, ξω, χα, *latro,*

Βδάλλω, λῶ, κα, *mulgeo,*

Βδέω, σω, κα, *pedo,*

Βέβαιος, ὁ κ' ἡ, ον, *stabilis,*

Βέλτος, εος, τὸ, *telum,*

Βέλτερος, α, ον, *melior,*

Βέμβηξ, κος, ἡ, *trochus,*

Βηλός, υ, ὁ, *limen,*

Βήξ, χός, ἡ, *tussis,*

Βία, ίας, ἡ, *vis,*

Βιβλος, υ, ὁ, *liber,*

Βίος, υ, ὁ, *vita,*

Βλαισός, ἡ, ὄν, *valgus,*

Βλάξ, κός, ὁ, *ignavus,*

Βλάπτω, ψω, φα, *noceo,*

to speak.

depth.

to go.

a stick.

a bathing place.

an acorn, a bolt, a clasp.

a purse.

a starting place.

to throw, to dart.

to lisp.

a low mechanic.

to dip, to wash, to die.

weight, trouble.

torture.

a king.

to bewitch.

to carry.

a thorn or bramble.

a frog.

to bark.

to milk.

to break wind back-

stable, firm. (wards.

a dart.

better. (storm.

a top, a whirl-pool, a

the threshold.

a cough.

force.

a book, paper.

age, life, man.

bandy-legg'd.

a lazy fellow, a toward.

to hurt.

Βλασάνω,

Βλασάνω, *	germino,	to spout out.
Βλέννα, ης, ἡ,	mucus,	snout, folly.
Βλέπω, ψω, φα,	video,	to see, to be lively.
Βλέφαρον, υ, τὸ,	supercilium,	the eye-brow.
Βληχάομαι, σομαι,	ballo,	to bleat.
Βληχρός, ἄ, ὄν,	imbecillis,	weak.
Βλίττω, σω, κα,	{ exprimendo	{ to squeeze out, as
	{ aufero,	{ milk or honey.
Βλύζω. σω, κα,	scaturio,	to flow, to spring.
Βλωμός, υ, ὁ,	buccella,	a bit, a mouthful.
Βλώσκω, *	ad-venio,	to go, to come.
Βοάω, σω, κα,	clamo,	to bawl out.
Βοηθίω, σω, κα,	auxilior,	to help.
Βόθρε, υ, ὁ,	fovea,	a ditch.
Βολβός, υ, ὁ,	bulbus,	an onion.
Βόμβε, υ, ὁ,	bombus,	the humming of the
Βορέα, ἄς, ἡ	pabulum,	food. (bees, a drone.
Βορβορος, υ, ὁ,	cænum	mud.
Βότρυχος, υ, ὁ,	cincinnus,	curled hair.
Βότερυς, υ, ὁ,	racemus,	a grape.
Βελη, ἡς, ἡ,	consilium,	counsel, senate.
Βέλομαι, *	volo,	to be willing, to think.
Βηνός, υ, ὁ,	collis,	a hill.
Βῆς, οός, ὁ καὶ ἡ,	bos,	an ox, a cow.
Βόω, σω, κα,	pasco,	to feed, to lead to pas-
Βραδείς, έος, ὁ,	arbiter,	an arbiter. (ture.
Βράγχε, ε, τὸ,	raucedo,	hoarseness.
Βραδύς, εἶα, ὁ,	tardus,	heavy.
Βράζω, σω, κα,	ferveo,	to boil.
Βραχίον, ον, ὁ,	brachium,	an arm.
Βραχύς, εἶα, ὁ,	brevis,	short. (raged.
Βρέμω, μῶ, κα,	fremo,	to menace, to be en-
Βρένθε, υ, ὁ,	anas,	a duck, pride, conceit.
Βρέφος, εος, τὸ,	infans,	a child.
Βρέχω, ξω, χα,	irrigo,	to water.
Βριάω, σω, κα,	robustus sum,	to be strong.
Βρίζω, σω, & ξω, κα	{ post cibum dor-	{ to sleep after com-
& χα,	{ mio,	{ ing from table.
Βρίθω, σω, κα,	sum gravis,	to be heavy.
Βρόγχε, υ, ὁ,	guttur,	the throat.
Βρονή, ἡς, ἡ,	tonitru,	thunder.

Βερίος, ἡ, ἐν,	<i>mortalis,</i>	mortal.
Βερόχῳ, υ, ὁ,	<i>laqueus,</i>	a cord; a net.
Βερύκω, ξω, χα,	<i>mordeo,</i>	to bite, to swallow.
Βερύκω, ξω, χα,	<i>frondeo,</i>	} to gnash one's teeth together.
Βερόν, υ, τὸ,	<i>muscus,</i>	mos, grass.
Βερώ, σω, χα,	<i>scateo,</i>	to flow, to bud.
Βεῶμαι, υ, ὁ,	<i>fætor,</i>	stink.
Βεώσκω, *	<i>edo,</i>	to eat.
Βύας, υ, ὁ,	<i>bubo,</i>	an owl.
Βύελῳ, υ, ἡ,	<i>papyrus,</i>	paper.
Βυθός, υ, ὁ,	<i>fundus,</i>	a depth.
Βύρσα, ης, ἡ,	<i>corium,</i>	leather, hide of beasts.
Βύσσῳ, υ, ἡ,	<i>byssus,</i>	a kind of fine flax.
Βώ, σω, κα,	<i>obturo,</i>	} to stop up, to fill, to cover.
Βῶλῳ, υ, ἡ,	<i>gleba,</i>	a clod, a field, a place.
Βωμός, υ, ὁ,	<i>altare,</i>	an altar, a basis.

Γ.

Γάζα, ης, ἡ,	<i>opes,</i>	wealth.
Γαῖα, ας, ἡ,	<i>terra,</i>	the earth.
Γαίω, σω, κα,	<i>glorior,</i>	to boast.
Γάλα, κίῳ, τὸ,	<i>lac,</i>	milk.
Γαλῖα, ης, ἡ,	<i>felis,</i>	a cat, a weasel.
Γαλήνη, ης, ἡ,	<i>serenitas,</i>	calm.
Γαμβρός, υ, ὁ,	<i>gener,</i>	a son-in-law.
Γαμέω, ἥσω, κα,	<i>uxorem duco.</i>	to take a wife.
Γανῳ, εῳ, τὸ,	<i>lætitia,</i>	joy.
Γαργαίρω, ρῶ, κα,	<i>splendeo,</i>	to shine.
Γαργαλίζω, σω, κα,	<i>titillo,</i>	to tickle.
Γαστήρ, ἐρῳ, τρός, ἡ,	<i>venter,</i>	the belly.
Γαῦρεῳ, υ, ὁ,	<i>superbus,</i>	proud.
Γείνομαι, *	<i>sum; fio,</i>	to be; to be born; to go.
Γεῖσον, υ, τὸ,	<i>suggrundinm,</i>	a penthouse.
Γείτων, ονῳ, ὁ,	<i>vicinus,</i>	a neighbour.
Γελάω, σω, κα,	<i>rideo,</i>	to laugh.
Γέμω, μῶ, κα,	<i>plenus sum,</i>	to be full.
Γένυς, υῳ, ἡ,	<i>mentum,</i>	the chin.
Γέρανῳ, υ, ἡ,	<i>grus,</i>	a crane.
Γέρας, τῳ, τὸ,	<i>premium,</i>	reward, prize, honor.

Γέων,

Γέρων, οἷον, ὁ,	<i>senex,</i>	an old man, a senator.
Γεύω, σω, κα,	<i>gusto,</i>	to taste.
Γέφυρα, ας, ἡ,	<i>pons,</i>	a bridge.
Γηθίω, ἡσω, κα,	<i>gaudeo,</i>	to rejoice.
Γῆρας, αἷον, τὸ,	<i>senectus,</i>	old age.
Γῆρυς, εος, τὸ,	<i>vox,</i>	voice.
Γινώσκω, *	<i>cognosco,</i>	to know, to judge.
Γλαυκός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>glaucus,</i>	{ of a blue, or azure colour.
Γλάφω, ψω, φα,	<i>sculpo,</i>	to carve, to make
Γλειῦκον, εἶον, τὸ,	<i>mustum,</i>	new wine. (hollow.
Γλήνη, ης, ἡ,	<i>pupilla,</i>	the apple of the eye.
Γλίσχρος, α, ὄν,	<i>lubricus,</i>	slippery.
Γλίχομαι, ξομαι,	<i>appeto,</i>	to desire.
Γλοιός, αἶ, ὄν,	<i>fordidus,</i>	dirty.
Γλυκύς, εἶα, εἶ,	<i>dulcis,</i>	sweet.
Γλῶσσα, ης, ἡ,	<i>lingua,</i>	the tongue.
Γλωχίς, ἴνος, ἡ,	<i>cuspis,</i>	a point.
Γνάθος, υ, ἡ,	<i>maxilla,</i>	the jaw.
Γνόφος, υ, ὁ,	<i>caligo,</i>	darkness.
Γοάω, ἡσω, κα,	<i>gemo,</i>	to sigh.
Γογγύζω, σω, κα,	<i>murmuro,</i>	to murmur.
Γόης, ἥλος, ὁ,	<i>præstigiator,</i>	a cheat, a juggler.
Γόμφος, υ, ὁ,	<i>cuneus,</i>	a wedge, a nail.
Γόνυ, υος, & υνός, τὸ,	<i>genu,</i>	the knee.
Γοργός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>velox,</i>	swift, ready, active.
Γραῖα, ας, ἡ,	<i>anus,</i>	an old woman.
Γράφω, ψω, φα,	<i>scribo,</i>	to write, to paint.
Γράω, σω, κα,	<i>comedo,</i>	to eat, to carve.
Γρίπος, υ, ὁ,	<i>rete,</i>	a net.
Γρύ, indecl.	<i>quisquiliæ,</i>	any trifle.
Γρυπός, υ, ὁ,	<i>aquilinus,</i>	{ one whose nose is shaped like an eagle's.
Γυία, ας, ἡ,	<i>arvum,</i>	{ field, measure of land, road.
Γῶν, υ, τὸ,	<i>membrum,</i>	a member, foot, hand.
Γυμνός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>nudus,</i>	naked.
Γυνή, αἰκός, ἡ,	<i>mulier,</i>	a woman.
Γυρός, υ, ὁ,	<i>gyrus,</i>	a circle.

Γύψ, πός, ὁ,
Γωνία, ας, ἡ,

vultur,
angulus,

a vulture.
a corner.

Δ.

Δαήρ, έρος, ὁ,
Δαίδαλος, υ, ὁ,

leviſ,
Dædalus,

a brother-in-law.
ingenious, cunning.

Δαίμων, ον, ὁ, ἢ,

Deus,

{ God, a good or bad
spirit.

Δαίω, σω, κα,

disco,

{ to learn, to burn,
to feast.

Δάκνω, *

mordeo,

to bite.

Δάκρυ, υ, τὸ,

lachryma,

a tear.

Δάκτυλος, υ, ὁ,

digitus,

a finger, date.

Δάμαω, σω, κα,

domo,

to tame.

Δάν, εος, τὸ,

donum,

a present, usury.

Δαπανάω, σω, κα,

consumo,

to waſt.

Δάπεδον, υ, τὸ,

pavimentum,

pavement.

Δάπτω, ψω, φα,

rodo,

to gnaw.

Δαρθάνω, *

dormio,

to ſleep.

Δαςύς, εῖα, ὕ,

denſus,

thick, rough.

Δάφνη, ης, ἡ,

laurus,

a laurel tree.

Δαψιλής, ὁ, ἢ, ἔς,

largus,

liberal, copious, ele-

Δείδω, σω, κα,

timeo,

to fear. (gant.

Δεικνύω, *

ostendo,

to ſhew.

Δεῖλη, ης, ἡ,

veſper,

the evening.

Δειλός, ἡ, ὄν,

timidus,

fearful, wicked,

Δεῖνα, υ, ὁ, ἢ, τὸ,

aliquis,

ſomebody.

Δεινός, ἡ, ὄν,

gravis,

grand, ſkilful, fright-

Δεῖπνον, υ, τὸ,

cæna,

ſupper. (ful.

Δεῖσα, ἡς, ἡ,

ſtercus,

dung.

Δέκα, indecl.

decem,

ten.

Δέλεαρ, αἰ, τὸ,

eſca,

meat.

Δέλφαξ, κ, ὁ, ἢ,

porcellus,

a young pig.

Δέλφιν, υ, ὁ, ἢ,

delphin,

a dolphin.

Δελφύς, υ, ἡ,

vulva,

the womb.

Δέμας, indecl.

corpus,

the body.

Δέμειον, υ, τὸ,

cubile,

a bed; a bed-chamber.

Δέμω, μῶ, κα,

exſtruo,

to build.

Δένδρον, υ, ὁ,

arbor,

a tree.

Δένον, υ, ὁ,

contumelia,

contumely.

Δεξιὰ, ας, ἡ,

dextera,

the right hand.

Δέπας,

Δέπας, αἰ@, τὸ,	poculum,	a cup.
Δέρας, αἰ@, τὸ	pellis,	skin, leather.
Δέρη, ης, ἡ,	collum,	a neck, a hill.
Δέρκω, ξω, χα,	video,	to see.
Δεσπόζω, ὦσω, κα,	diminor,	to rule.
Δεῦκ@, ε@, τὸ,	dulcedo,	sweetness.
Δεῦρω, Adv.	adesdum,	come hither.
Διούτερ@, α, ον,	secundus,	second.
Δεύω, σω, κα,	rigo,	to wet.
Δέφω, ψω, φα,	excorio,	to fly. (wait.
Δέχομαι, ξομαι,	accipio,	to receive, to take, to
Δέω, σω, κα,	ligo,	to tie, to want, to be
Δηλέω, ἥσω, κα,	decipio,	to deceive. (absent.
Δήλ@, η, ον,	manifestus,	manifest.
Δῆμ@, υ, ὁ,	populus,	the people.
Δῆν@, ε@, τὸ,	consilium,	counsel.
Δῆρις, εως, ἡ,	contentio,	strife.
Διαινώ, νῶ, κα,	irrigo,	to water the ground.
Διάιλα, ης, ἡ,	diæta,	diet, kind of life.
Διδάσκω, *	doceo,	to teach, to shew.
Δίδυμ@, υ, ὁ κ' ἡ,	geminus,	a twin.
Δίδωμι, ὠσω, κα,	do,	to give.
Δίζω, σω, κα,	quæro,	to seek.
Δίκη, ης, ἡ,	lis,	a dispute, law-suit;
Δίκλυσον, υ, τὸ,	rete,	a net. (justice.
Δίκω, ξω, χα,	jacio,	to throw.
Δίνη, ης, ἡ,	vortex,	a gulf, a whirl-pool.
Διπλός, η, ον,	duplex,	double.
Δίς, Adv.	bis,	twice.
Δίσκ@, υ, ὁ,	discus,	a dish, plate, quoit.
Διστάζω, σω, or ξω, χα,	dubito,	to doubt.
Διφάω, σω, κα,	quæro,	to search, to taste.
Διφθέρα, ας, ἡ,	pellis,	a skin or leather.
Δίψα, ης, ἡ,	fitis,	thirst.
Δίω, σω, κα,	expello,	to drive out, to fear.
Διώκω, ξω, χα,	persequor,	to pursue.
Δνόφ@, υ, ὁ,	tenebræ,	darkness. (observe.
Δοκάζω, σω, κα,	exspecto,	to judge, to wait, to
Δοκέω, ἥσω, κα,	censeo,	to think, to judge.
Δοκός, υς, ἡ,	trabs,	a beam.
Δολιχός, ἡ, ὅν,	longus,	long.

Δόλῳ, ὃ,	dolus,	deceit.
Δόναξ, κῶ, ὃ,	arundo,	a reed.
Δονέω, ἥσω, κα,	agito,	to shake, to move.
Δόρξ, κός, ἡ,	caprea,	a roe-buck or deer.
Δόρπον, ὃ, τὸ,	cena,	a supper.
Δόρυ, ραίῳ, & ἑρὸς, τὸ,	hasta,	a spear.
Δούλῳ, ὃ, ὃ,	servus,	a slave.
Δοῦπῳ, ὃ, ὃ,	sonitus,	a noise.
Δράκων, οἴῳ, ὃ,	draco,	a dragon.
Δράσσω, ξω, χα,	prehendo,	to lay hold of.
Δραχμή, ἥς, ἡ,	drachma,	a drachm, or dram.
Δράω, σω, κα,	facio,	to act, to run away.
Δρέπω, ψω, φα,	dicerpo,	to pluck.
Δριμύς, εἶα, ὕ,	acris,	sharp, rough, cunning.
Δρόσῳ, ὃ, ἡ,	ros,	dew.
Δρύπῳ, ψω, φα,	lacero,	to tear.
Δρύς, υός, ἡ,	quercus,	an oak.
Δύη, ἥς, ἡ,	calamitas,	misfortune. (sound.
Δύναμαι, *	possum,	to be able, strong.
Δύνω, *	subeo,	to go under, to plunge.
Δύο, οἶν,	duo,	two. (to dress.
Δῶρον, ὃ, τὸ,	donum,	a present.

E.

*E, Interj.	he,	a sign of complaint.
*Εαρ, αρῳ, τὸ,	ver,	the spring.
*Εάω, σω, κα,	fino,	to suffer.
*Εγγύη, ἥς, ἡ,	sponsio,	a promise.
*Εγγίς, Adv.	prope,	near.
*Εγείρω, εἶ, κα,	excito,	to excite.
*Εγκώμιον, ὃ, τὸ,	laus,	praise.
*Εγρηγώρῳ, σω, κα,	vigilo,	to watch.
*Εγχελὺς, υῶ, ἡ,	anguilla,	an eel.
*Εγχεῖ, εἶς, τὸ,	hasta,	a spear.
*Εδια, ὢν, τὰ,	das,	{ a kind of present given by the bride- groom to the bride.
*Εδω, *	edo,	
*Εζωμαι, *	sedeo,	
*Εθειρα, ας, ἡ,	caesaries,	
*Εθέλω, *	volo,	to be willing.

Ἔθνος, εὖος, τὸ,	natio,	a nation.
Ἔθος, εὖος, τὸ,	consuetudo,	custom.
Εἶδω, *	video,	to see.
Εἰκῆ, Adv.	temerè,	by chance.
Εἰκοσι, indecl.	viginti,	twenty.
Εἶπω, ξω, χα,	similis sum,	to be like, to give way.
Εἰλίω, σω, χα,	volvo,	to roll.
Εἴλω, ωί, ο,	servus,	a servant.
Εἰνάτηρ, ηρος, ῆ,	fratria,	a brother's wife.
Εἴρω, ξω, χα,	includo,	to shut up.
Εἴρω, ξω, χα,	veto,	to forbid.
Εἰρήνη, ης, ῆ,	pax,	peace.
Εἴρω, ι, τὸ,	lana,	wool.
Εἴρω, *	loquor,	to speak, to ask, to
Εἴρων, ωνος, ο,	diffimulator,	a dissembler. (knot.
Εἷς, μία, ἑν,	unus,	one.
Ἐκας, Adv.	procul,	at a distance.
Ἐκαστος, η, ον,	quilibet,	every, each.
Ἐκάτερος, α, ον,	alteruter,	one of the two.
Ἐκατον, indecl.	centum,	a hundred.
Ἐκηλος, ο κῆ, ῆ, ον,	quietus,	quiet.
Ἐκυρός, ὤ, ο,	focer,	a father-in-law.
Ἐκών, ονί, ο,	volens,	willing.
Ἐλαία, ας, ῆ,	oliva,	an olive-tree.
Ἐλάτη, ης, ῆ,	abies,	a fir-tree.
Ἐλαύνω, *	impello,	to push, to drive, to
Ἐλαφός, ο, ο,	cervus,	a stag. (incite.
Ἐλαφρός, α, ὄν,	levis,	light.
Ἐλαχύς, εἷα, ὕ,	parvus,	little.
Ἐλδομαι, *	cupio,	to desire. (song.
Ἐλεος, ο, ο,	elegus,	sorrow, a mournful
Ἐλέγχω, ξω, χα,	redarguo,	to reprimand, to con-
Ἐλεος, ο, ο,	misericordia,	mercy. (vince.
Ἐλεύθερος, α, ον,	liber,	free.
Ἐλέφας, ανί, ο,	elephas,	an elephant, ivory.
Ἐλη, ης, ῆ,	æstus,	the heat of the sun.
Ἐλιπύω, σω, κα,	otior,	to be idle, to differ.
Ἐλκος, εὖος, τὸ,	ulcus,	a boil.
Ἐλκω, ξω, χα,	trabo,	to drag.
Ἐλλην, ηνος, ο,	Græcus,	a Greek or Grecian.
Ἐλος, εὖος, τὸ,	palus,	a lake or marsh.

Ἐλπίς,

Ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἦ,	<i>spes,</i>	hope.
Ἐμέω, σω, κα	<i>vomo,</i>	to vomit.
Ἐμπάζομαι, σομαι,	<i>curo,</i>	to take care.
Ἐνάζω, ρῶ, κα,	<i>occido,</i>	to kill, to strip.
Ἐναργής, ὁ καὶ ἡ, ες,	<i>clarus,</i>	clear.
Ἐνιαυτός, ὅ, ὁ,	<i>annus,</i>	a year.
Ἐνιοί, ων, οἱ,	<i>quidam,</i>	somebody.
Ἐνέα, indecl.	<i>novem,</i>	nine.
Ἐνός, ὅ, ὁ,	<i>annus,</i>	a year.
Ἐνός, Adv.	<i>intus,</i>	in, within.
Ἐνυώ, ὅος, ἡ,	<i>Bellona,</i>	the Goddess of war.
Ἐξ, indecl.	<i>sex,</i>	fix.
Ἐορτή, ἡς, ἡ,	<i>festum,</i>	a festival.
Ἐπείγω, ξω, χα,	<i>urgeo,</i>	to push, to press, to
Ἐπηρεάζω, σω, κα,	<i>noceo,</i>	to hurt. (exhort.
Ἐπίκωρος, ὅ, ὁ,	<i>auxiliator,</i>	a helper.
Ἐπιπολῆς, Adv.	<i>in superficie,</i>	on the surface.
Ἐπισηδής, ὁ καὶ ἡ, ἐς,	<i>idoneus,</i>	fit, active.
Ἐπτά, indecl.	<i>septem,</i>	seven. (govern.
Ἐπω, *	<i>sequor,</i>	to follow, to do, to
Ἐπω, *	<i>dico,</i>	to say, to speak.
Ἐρα, ας, ἡ,	<i>terra,</i>	the earth.
Ἐρανος, ὅ, ὁ,	<i>convivium,</i>	a club-feast.
Ἐράω, σω, κα,	<i>amo,</i>	to love.
Ἐργον, ὅ, τὸ,	<i>opus,</i>	work.
Ἐρεβος, εος, τὸ,	<i>erebus,</i>	hell.
Ἐρέθω, *	<i>irrito,</i>	to provoke.
Ἐρείδω, σω, κα,	<i>figo,</i>	to fix.
Ἐρείκω, ξω, χα,	<i>frango,</i>	to break.
Ἐρείπω, ψω, φα,	<i>evertō,</i>	to throw down.
Ἐρέπλω, ψω, φα,	<i>edo,</i>	to eat.
Ἐρέσσω, σω, κα,	<i>remigo,</i>	to row, to serve.
Ἐρεσχελέω, ἥσω, κα,	<i>rixor,</i>	to quarrel.
Ἐρεύγω, ξω, χα,	<i>eructo,</i>	to belch.
Ἐρευθος, εος, τὸ,	<i>rubor,</i>	redness, blushing, fear
Ἐρευναώ, σω, κα,	<i>indago,</i>	to search. (of blame.
Ἐρέφω, ψω, φα,	<i>tego,</i>	to cover.
Ἐρημος, ὁ καὶ ἡ, ον,	<i>desertus,</i>	desert.
Ἐρινύς, ὅος, ἡ,	<i>furia,</i>	a fury.
Ἐρις, ἰδος, ἡ,	<i>contentio,</i>	quarrel.
Ἐριφος, ὅ, ὁ,	<i>hædus,</i>	a kid.

Ἐρμα,

Ἐρμα, τοσ, τὸ,	fulcrum,	a basis, a prop.
Ἑρμηνεύς, εὖος, ὁ,	interpretes,	an interpreter.
Ἑρμῆς, ἔ, ὁ,	Mercurius,	Mercury.
Ἑρως, εὖος, τὸ,	ramus,	a branch, or plant.
Ἑρπω, ψω, φα,	serpo,	to creep.
Ἑρῶ, *	ægre eo,	to walk mournfully.
Ἑρση, ης, ἡ,	ros,	dew.
Ἑρύκω, ξω, χα,	impedio,	to hinder.
Ἑρύω, σω, κα,	traho,	{ to drag or draw, to watch.
Ἐρχομαι, *	venio,	{ to come, to go, to arrive.
Ἐρῶ, ἦσω, κα,	fluo,	to flow, to go back,
Ἐρωτάω, σω, κα,	quæro,	to ask. (to stop.
Ἐσθίω, *	edo,	to eat.
Ἐσθλός, ἦ, ὄν,	bonus,	good, valiant.
Ἐσπερος, υ, ὁ,	vesper,	{ the evening, or evening-star.
Ἑστία, ας, ἡ,	focus,	the fire-side; a banquet.
Ἑσχάρα, ας, ἡ,	focus,	the fire-side, or hearth.
Ἑσχάλος, η, ὄν,	extremus,	the last.
Ἑτάζω, σω, κα,	examino,	to search.
Ἑταῖρος, υ, ὁ,	sodalis,	a companion.
Ἑτερος, α, ὄν,	alter,	another.
Ἑτης, υ, ὁ,	socius,	a companion.
Ἑτνος, εὖος, τὸ,	pulpamentum,	pease-porridge.
Ἑτοιμος, η, ὄν,	paratus,	prepared.
Ἑτος, εὖος, τὸ,	annus,	the year.
Ἑτμος, ὁ καὶ ἡ, ὄν,	verus,	true.
Εὐδω, *	dormio,	to sleep.
Εὐθύς, εἶα, ὅ,	rectus,	strait.
Εὐνή, ἡς, ἡ,	lectus,	a bed, or tent.
Εὐριπός, υ, ὁ,	Euripus,	{ a narrow sea be- tween Bœotia and Eubœa.
Εὐρίσκω, *	invenio,	to find.
Εὐρύς, εἶα, ὅ,	latus,	broad.
Εὐρώς, ὤτος, ὁ,	fitus,	filthiness, mouldiness.
Εὖς, εἶος, ὁ,	bonus.	good.
Εὐχομαι, ξομαι,	glorior,	to boast, to pray.
Εὔω, σω, κα,	ura,	to burn, to warm.

Εὐωχία,

Εὐωχία, ἰας, ἡ,	convivium,	a banquet.
*Εχθος, εος, τὸ,	odium,	hatred.
*Εχῖνος, υ, ὁ,	erinaceus,	an urchin.
*Εχίς, εως, ὁ,	vipera,	a viper.
*Εχυρός, α, ὁν,	tutus,	safe.
*Εχω, *	habeo,	to have.
*Εψω, *	coquo,	to boil.
*Εω, *	sum,	to be, to go, to come.
*Εω, *	mitto,	to send, to cloath.
*Εωλος, ὁ κ' ἡ, ὄν,	hesternus,	{ belonging to yef- terday.

Z.

Ζάω, σω, κα,	vivō,	to live.
Ζεύγνυμι, ξω, χα,	jungo,	to join.
Ζεύς, Διός, ὁ,	Jupiter,	the God Jupiter.
Ζέφυρος, υ, ὁ,	Zephyrus,	the west wind.
Ζίω, σω, κα,	ferveo,	to boil.
Ζῆλος, υ, ὁ,	emulatio,	emulation, jealousy.
Ζημία, ἰας, ἡ,	damnum,	damage.
Ζητέω, σω, κα.	quæro,	to seek.
Ζιζάνιον, υ, τὸ,	lolium,	tare, cockle-weed.
Ζόφος, υ, ὁ,	caligo,	darkness.
Ζύθος, υ, ὁ, εος, τὸ,	cerevesia,	beer.
Ζύμη, ης, ἡ,	fermentum,	leaven.
Ζωμός, α, ὁ,	jus,	broth, pottage.
Ζωννύω, *	cingo,	to gird.
Ζωρός, α, ὁν,	meracus,	pure wine.

H.

*Ηβη, ης, ἡ,	juventus,	youth, young people.
*Ηγέομαι, σομαι,	duco,	to lead.
*Ηδύς, εῖα, ὑ,	dulcis,	sweet.
*Ηθος, εος, τὸ,	mores,	manners, place, mind,
*Ηθω, σω, κα,	colo,	to strain. (house.
*Ηΐθεος, υ, ὁ,	adolescens,	a young man.
*Ηϊών, ὄνος, ἡ,	littus,	the shore.
*Ηκω, ξω, χα,	venio,	to come.
*Ηλακάτη, ης, ἡ,	colus,	a distaff. (about.
*Ηλάσκω,	vagor,	to wander, to turn
*Ηλιός, α, ὁν,	stultus,	a fool.

*Ηλιθιος,

ἡλιθίος, ο, ὁ,	<i>stultus,</i>	a fool, base.
ἡλικία, ας, ἡ,	<i>juventus,</i>	youth, prime of life.
ἡλίκος, η, ον,	<i>quantus,</i>	as great.
ἡλιος, ο, ὁ,	<i>sol,</i>	the son.
ἡλος, ο, ὁ,	<i>clavus,</i>	a nail.
ἡμαι, *	<i>sedeo,</i>	to sit.
ἡμελίειν, σω, κα,	<i>indignor,</i>	to be vexed.
ἡμέρα, ας, ἡ,	<i>dies,</i>	the day.
ἡμερος, ὁ κ' ἡ, ον,	<i>mansuetus,</i>	soft.
ἡμισυς, εια, υ,	<i>dimidius,</i>	half.
ἡμῶν, σω, κα,	<i>inclino,</i>	to learn, to fall.
ἡνεκής, ὁ κ' ἡ, ές,	<i>porrectus,</i>	stretched, long, per-
ἡνία, ας, ἡ,	<i>frænum,</i>	a bridle. (manent.
ἡαρ, τος, τὸ,	<i>hepar,</i>	the liver.
ἡπειρος, ο, ἡ,	<i>continens,</i>	the continent.
ἡπιος, ία, ον,	<i>mitis,</i>	mild, merciful.
ἡρα, ας, ἡ,	<i>Juno,</i>	the Goddess Juno.
ἡρεμος, ὁ κ' ἡ, ον,	<i>quietus,</i>	quiet.
ἡρίον, ο, τὸ,	<i>monumentum,</i>	a tomb.
ἡρως, ωος, ὁ,	<i>heros,</i>	a hero, brave.
ἡσσων, ὁ κ' ἡ, ον,	<i>minor,</i>	less, overcome.
ἡσυχος, ἡ, ον,	<i>quietus,</i>	quiet.
ἡτορ, ορος, τὸ,	<i>cor,</i>	the heart.
ἡτριον, ο, ὁ,	<i>stamen,</i>	the warp, the liver.
ἡφαιστος, ο, ὁ,	<i>Vulcanus,</i>	Vulcan.
ἡχος, ο, ὁ,	<i>sonus,</i>	a sound.
ἡώς, όος, ος, ἡ,	<i>Aurora,</i>	the break of day.

Θ.

Θαίρος, ὤ, ὁ,	<i>cardo,</i>	a hinge.
Θάλαμος, ο, ὁ,	<i>thalamus,</i>	{ a marriage-bed, a chamber.
Θάλασσα, ης, ἡ	<i>mare,</i>	the sea.
Θάλλω, λω, κα.	<i>floréo,</i>	to flourish, to be green.
Θάλπω, ψω, φα,	<i>foveo,</i>	to cherish.
Θαμά, Adv.	<i>crebrò,</i>	oftentimes.
Θάμβος, ιος, τὸ,	<i>stupor,</i>	amazement.
Θάμνος, ο, ὁ,	<i>fruticetum,</i>	{ a place where many shrubs grow.
Θάπτω, ψω, φα.	<i>sepelio,</i>	to bury.
Θάρσος, ιος, τὸ,	<i>fiducia,</i>	courage.

Θαυμάζω,

Θαυμάζω, σω, κα,	admiror,	to admire.
Θεάομαι, άσσομαι,	contemplor,	to gaze, to consider.
Θείνω, νώ, κα,	ferio,	to strike. (smooth.
Θέλω, ξω, χα,	mulceo,	to strike down, to
Θέμνηλον, υ, τώ,	fundamentum,	a foundation.
Θέμις, ιςος, ιδος, ή,	jus,	right, justice.
Θέναρ, αρος, τώ,	vola,	the palm of the hand.
Θεός, υ, ό,	Deus,	God.
Θεράπων, ονίος, ό,	famulus,	a servant.
Θέρως, εος, τώ,	æstas,	the summer, harvest.
Θέρω, ρώ, κα,	calefacio,	{ to warm, to cure, to
Θεσμός, υ, ό,	lex,	{ take care of.
Θέσπις, ιος, ό κ' ή,	vaticinus,	the law.
Θέω, εύσομαι,	curro,	a prophet, an oracle.
Θεωδός, υ, ό,	spectator,	to run.
Θύγω, ξω, χα,	acuo,	a spectator.
Θηλή, ής, ή,	papilla,	to whet.
Θηλύς, εος, ό κ' ή,	fæmina,	the nipple of the
Θήρ, ηρός, ό,	fera,	a woman. (breast.
Θής, τός, ό,	mercenarius,	a wild beast, a lion.
Θησαυρός, υ, ό,	thesaurus,	a hired servant.
Θίασος, υ, ό,	{ chorus tripudi-	a treasure.
Θίβη, ης, ή,	antium,	{ a company of bac-
Θίγω, ξω, χα,	fiscella,	{ chanelians.
Θίν, ινός, ό, ή,	tango,	an osier basket.
Θλάω, σω, κα,	acervus,	to touch.
Θλίβω, ψω, φα,	frango,	a heap; the shore.
Θνήσκω, *	premo,	to break.
Θοίνη, ης, ή,	morior,	to press, to oppress.
Θολός, υ, ό,	convivium,	to dye.
Θόός, ά, έν,	sordes,	a feast.
Θόρυβος, υ, ό,	velox,	filth.
Θόρω, *	tumultus,	quick.
Θράσσω, σω, κα,	salio,	noise.
Θράω, σω, κα,	frango,	to leap.
Θρέω, *	sedeo,	to break.
Θρήνος, υ, ό,	clamo,	to fit, to be enthroned.
Θρησκεύω, σω, κα,	querela,	to bawl.
Θρίαμβος, υ, ό,	colo,	complaint.
	triumphus,	to worship.
		triumph.

Θριγκός, ὅ, ὅ,	<i>pinna,</i>	the coping of a wall.
Θρίξ, τριχός, ὅ,	<i>capillas,</i>	the hair.
Θρόμβος, ὅ, ὅ,	<i>grumus,</i>	a lump.
Θρύλλος, ὅ, ὅ,	<i>susurrus,</i>	a whisper.
Θρύπτω, ψω, φα,	<i>frango,</i>	to break, to enervate.
Θρώσκω, *	<i>salio,</i>	to leap.
Θυγάτηρ, έρος, ἡ,	<i>filia,</i>	a daughter.
Θύλλα, ης, ἡ,	<i>procella,</i>	a storm.
Θύλακος, ὅ, ὅ,	<i>saccus,</i>	a bag.
Θυμιάω, σω, κα,	<i>suffio,</i>	perfume.
Θυμός, ὅ, ὅ,	<i>animus,</i>	the mind, passion.
Θύρα, ας, ἡ,	<i>janua,</i>	a door. (upon.
Θύω, σω, κα,	<i>sacrifico,</i>	to sacrifice, to rush
Θῶ, σω, κα,	<i>nutrio,</i>	{ to nourish, to run,
Θώή, ἡς, ἡ,	<i>damnum,</i>	{ to punish, to put.
Θωμίζω, σω, κα,	<i>vincio,</i>	loss.
Θώπλω, ψω, φα,	<i>assentor,</i>	to tie with cords.
Θώραξ, κῶ, ὅ,	<i>thorax,</i>	to flatter.
Θωύσσω, ξω, χα,	<i>clamo,</i>	the breast.
		to bawl.

I.

Ἰαίνω, νῶ, κα,	<i>calefacio,</i>	to warm, to melt.
Ἰάλλω, λῶ, κα,	<i>emitto,</i>	to throw, to strike.
Ἰαμβός, ὅ, ὅ,	<i>Iambus,</i>	an Iambic foot.
Ἰάομαι, σομαι,	<i>medeor,</i>	to heal.
Ἰάπλω, ψω, φα,	<i>mitto,</i>	to throw.
Ἰαύω, σω, κα,	<i>commoror,</i>	to loiter, to sleep.
Ἰάχω, *	<i>vociferor,</i>	to bawl out.
Ἰδιος, α, ον,	<i>proprius,</i>	proper, private, par-
Ἰδνῶω, σω, κα,	<i>incurvo,</i>	to bend. (ticular.
Ἰδος, εος, τῶ,	<i>sudor,</i>	to sweat.
Ἰδρύω, ύσω, κα,	<i>colloco,</i>	to place, to seat.
Ἰέραξ, κος, ὅ,	<i>accipiter,</i>	a hawk.
Ἰερός, ά, όν,	<i>sanctus,</i>	holy.
Ἰζω, σω, κα,	<i>colloco,</i>	to seat.
Ἰθύς, εῖα, ύ,	<i>rectus,</i>	straight, just, long.
Ἰκανός, ἡ, όν,	<i>idoneus,</i>	fit.
Ἰκέτης, ὅ, ὅ,	<i>supplex,</i>	humble.
Ἰκμάς, άδος, ἡ,	<i>humor,</i>	moisture.
Ἰκνέομαι, *	<i>venio,</i>	to come.

Ἰκτερος,

Ἰκτερος, ε, ὁ,	<i>icterus,</i>	the jaundice.
ἰκω, ξω, χα,	<i>venio,</i>	to come.
Ἰλαω, ἥσω, κα,	<i>propitius sum,</i>	to be pleasant.
Ἰλλος, ε, ὁ,	<i>oculus,</i>	the eye.
Ἰλύς, υός, ἡ,	<i>limus,</i>	mud.
Ἰμάς, ἀήλος, ὁ,	<i>lorum,</i>	a thong.
ἰμείρω, εῷ, κα,	<i>cupio,</i>	to desire.
Ἰνέω, σω, κα,	<i>evacuo,</i>	to evacuate.
Ἰξός, ε, ὁ,	<i>viscum,</i>	bird-lime.
Ἰον, ε, τὸ,	<i>viola,</i>	a violet.
Ἰός, ε, ὁ,	<i>venenum,</i>	poison, a dart.
Ἰππος, ε, ὁ,	<i>equus,</i>	a horse.
ἰπταμαι, *	<i>volo,</i>	to fly.
ἰπῶ, ψω, φα,	<i>noceo,</i>	to hurt.
Ἰρις, ἰδος, ἡ,	<i>iris,</i>	{ an herb, a bird, the rain-bow.
Ἰς, ινός, ἡ,	<i>fibra,</i>	a fibre, strength. (ed.
Ἰσημι, *	<i>scio,</i>	to know, to be learn-
Ἰσθμός, ε, ὁ,	<i>isthmus,</i>	a narrow neck of land.
Ἰσος, η, ον,	<i>æqualis,</i>	equal.
Ἰσημι, σω, κα,	<i>statuo,</i>	to fix, to erect, to put.
Ἰσωρ, ερος, ὁ,	<i>peritus,</i>	{ skilful, writer of history.
Ἰσχίς, ιος, ἡ,	<i>lumbus,</i>	the loin, or thigh.
Ἰσχυός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>macer,</i>	lean.
Ἰσχύς, υός, ἡ,	<i>robur,</i>	strength.
Ἰτέα, ας, ἡ,	<i>salix,</i>	a willow-tree.
Ἰτης, ε, ὁ,	<i>audax,</i>	bold, rash.
Ἰτυς, υός, ἡ,	<i>circumferentia,</i>	roundness.
Ἰφι, Adv.	<i>fortiter,</i>	boldly.
Ἰχθύς υός, ὁ,	<i>piscis,</i>	a fish.
Ἰχνος, εος, τὸ,	<i>vestigium,</i>	the track of a foot.
Ἰχώρ, ὤρος, ὁ,	<i>sanies,</i>	corrupted blood.

K.

Καυχάζω, σω, κα,	<i>cachinor,</i>	{ to burst out into laughter.
Κάδος, ε, ὁ,	<i>cadus,</i>	a barrel, or hogshhead.
Κάζω, σω, κα,	<i>orno,</i>	to adorn.
Καθαίρω, εῷ, κα,	<i>purgo,</i>	to purge.

Καινός,

Καινός, ή, όν,	novus,	new.
Καίνω, ιω̃, κα,	neco,	to kill.
Καιρός, υ̃, ό,	occasio,	occasion, time.
Καίω, αύσω, κα,	uro,	to burn.
Κακός, ή, όν,	malus,	bad, cowardly.
Κάλαθος, υ, ό,	calathus,	a basket.
Κάλαμ⊙, υ, ό,	calamus,	a reed.
Καλέω, σω, κα,	voco,	to call.
Κάλον, υ, τδ,	lignum,	a piece of wood.
Καλός, ή, όν,	pulcher,	handsome.
Καλύπτω, ψω φα,	tego,	to cover.
Κάλως, ω, ω⊙, ό,	rudens,	a cable-rope.
Κάμαξ, ακ⊙, ό,	palus,	a stake, vine-prop.
Κάμηλος, υ, ό,	camelus,	a camel.
Κάμιν⊙, υ, ό,	fornax,	a furnace.
Κάμνω, αμω̃, κα,	laboro,	to labour, to be tired.
Κάμπω, ψω, φα,	flecto,	to bend.
Κάνης, ήλος, ό,	canistrum,	a canister, a basket.
Κάνθαρος, υ, ό,	scarabæus,	a beetle.
Κανών, όνος, ό,	canon,	a canon.
Κάπηλος, υ, ό,	institor,	a merchant.
Καπνός, υ̃, ό,	fumus,	smoke
Κάπρ⊙, υ, ό,	aper,	a wild boar.
Κάπλω, ψω, φα,	comedo,	to swallow.
Καρδία, ας, ή,	cor,	the heart.
Κάρηνον, υ, τδ,	caput,	the head.
Καρεαίρω, ρω̃, κα,	resono,	to resound.
Καρκίνος, υ, ό,	cancer,	a crab ; or distemper.
Κάρε⊙, υ, ό,	marcor,	heaviness.
Καρπός, υ̃, ό,	fructus,	fruit.
Κάρσιος, α, όν,	obliquus,	crooked.
Κάρυον, υ, τδ,	nux,	a nut, or walnut.
Κάρφω, ψω, φα,	ficco,	to dry.
Καρχήσιον, υ, τδ,	poculum,	a cup.
Κασσίτερος, υ, ό,	stannum,	pewter.
Κασσώ, σω, κα,	confuo,	to botch.
Καυλός υ̃, ό,	caulis,	a cabbage-stalk.
Καυχάομαι, ήσομαι,	glorior,	to brag.
Κέαρ, αλος, τδ,	cor,	the heart.
Κέγχρος, υ, ό,	milium,	a grain, millet.

Κεῖμαι, *	<i>jacio,</i>	to lie down, to be si-
Κείρω, ρῶ, κα,	<i>tondeo,</i>	to shave. (tuated.
Κέλαδθ, υ, ὀ,	<i>strepitus,</i>	a noise.
Κελαρύζω, σω, κα,	<i>murmuro,</i>	to murmur.
Κέλευθος, υ, ἦ,	<i>via,</i>	a way.
Κέλῃς, ἡθ, ὀ,	<i>celes,</i>	a vaulter, or race-horse.
Κέλλω, λῶ, λσω, κα,	<i>appello,</i>	to come safe to har-
Κέλω, *	<i>jubeo,</i>	to command. (bour.
Κενός, ἦ, ὄν,	<i>vacuus,</i>	empty.
Κεντέω, ἥσω, κα,	<i>pungo,</i>	to prick, to sting.
Κέραμος, υ, ὀ,	<i>terra figularis,</i>	potters clay.
Κεράννυμι, ἄσω, κα,	<i>miscéo,</i>	to mingle.
Κέρας, αθ, τὸ,	<i>cornu,</i>	a horn.
Κεραυνός, υ, ὀ,	<i>fulmen,</i>	thunder.
Κέρδθ, εθ, τὸ,	<i>lucrum,</i>	gain.
Κερκίς, ἰδος, ἦ,	<i>radius textorius,</i>	a weaver's shuttle.
Κέρκος, υ, ἦ,	<i>cauda,</i>	a tail.
Κεύθω, σω, κα,	<i>occulto,</i>	to hide, to lay aside.
Κεφαλή, ἥς, ἦ,	<i>caput,</i>	the head.
Κέω, σω, κα,	<i>fudo,</i>	to cleave.
Κῆδθ εος, τὸ,	<i>cura,</i>	{ care, grief, misfor-
		{ tune, relation.
Κηλέω, ἥσω, κα,	<i>mulceo,</i>	to charm.
Κήλη, ης, ἦ,	<i>tumor,</i>	a swelling.
Κηλὶς, ἰδθ, ἦ,	<i>macula,</i>	a spot.
Κημός, υ, ὀ,	<i>camus,</i>	a kind of bridle.
Κῆπος, υ, ὀ,	<i>hortus,</i>	a garden.
Κήρ, ρός, ἦ,	<i>sors,</i>	lot.
Κηρός, υ, ὀ,	<i>cera,</i>	wax.
Κήρυξ, υκθ, ὀ,	<i>præco,</i>	a crier, or herald.
Κῆτος, εος τὸ,	<i>cetus,</i>	a whale.
Κηφὴν, ἦνος, ὀ,	<i>fucus,</i>	a drone.
Κίβδηλος, η, ον,	<i>adulterinus,</i>	adulterated, false coin.
Κιβώλιος, υ, ὀ,	<i>arca,</i>	a coffer.
Κίδαρις, ιος, ἦ,	<i>tiara,</i>	a tiara.
Κίδαφῃ, ης, ἦ,	<i>vulper,</i>	a fox.
Κιθάρα, ας, ἦ,	<i>cithara,</i>	a harp.
Κίκινος, υ, ὀ,	<i>cincinnus,</i>	a curled lock.
Κικύς, υος, ἦ,	<i>robur,</i>	strength.
Κινάβρα, ας, ἦ,	<i>fætor,</i>	stink, dogs meat.
Κίνδυνος, υ, ὀ,	<i>periculum,</i>	danger.

Κινέω, ἦσω, κα,	<i>moveo,</i>	to move.
Κινύρομαι, *	<i>lamentor,</i>	to lament.
Κίρκος, υ, ὁ,	<i>circus,</i>	a circle.
Κίς, ἰός, ὁ,	<i>vermis,</i>	a kind of worm.
Κίσσα, ης, ἡ,	<i>pica,</i>	distaste, uneasiness.
Κισσός, ἔ, ὁ,	<i>hedera,</i>	ivy.
Κιχέω, σω, κα,	<i>assequor,</i>	{ to overtake, to find, to comprehend.
Κίχλη, ης, ἡ,	<i>turdus,</i>	a thrush.
Κίω, *	<i>vado,</i>	to go.
Κίωγ, ον, ὁ,	<i>columna,</i>	a pillar.
Κλάδος, υ, ὁ,	<i>ramus,</i>	a branch.
Κλάζω, γέω, χα,	<i>frango,</i>	to make a noise.
Κλαίω, αυσω, κα,	<i>fleo,</i>	to weep.
Κλάω, σω, κα,	<i>frango,</i>	to break.
Κλείω, σω, κα,	<i>claudio,</i>	to shut, to celebrate.
Κλέπτω, ψω, φα,	<i>furor,</i>	to steal, to be cunning.
Κλήμα, τ, τὸ,	<i>palmes,</i>	{ a vine branch full of leaves.
Κλήρος, υ, ὁ,	<i>sors,</i>	lot.
Κλίβαλ, υ, ὁ,	<i>clibanus,</i>	an oven.
Κλίμαξ, κος, ἡ,	<i>scala,</i>	a ladder, steps.
Κλίνω, νῶ, κα,	<i>inclino,</i>	to bend.
Κλόν, υ, ὁ,	<i>tumultus,</i>	a noise.
Κλύζω, σω, κα,	<i>abluo,</i>	to wash.
Κλύω, *	<i>audio,</i>	to hear, to be esteem-
Κλώθω, σω, κα,	<i>neo,</i>	to spin. (ed.)
Κλάν, ωνός, ὁ,	<i>ramus,</i>	a branch.
Κράπτω, ψω, φα,	<i>carmino,</i>	to card wool.
Κνάω, σω, κα,	<i>scindo,</i>	{ to cut, to gnaw, to scratch.
Κνέφας, τος, τὸ,	<i>caligo,</i>	darkness.
Κνήμη, ης, ἡ,	<i>tibia,</i>	the leg.
Κνίσσα, ης, ἡ,	<i>nidor,</i>	the smell of roast
Κνώδαλον, υ, τὸ,	<i>bestia,</i>	a beast. (meat.)
Κόβαλος, υ, ὁ,	<i>vafer,</i>	{ crafty, flatterer, foul mouthed.
Κοιλία, ας, ἡ,	<i>venter,</i>	the belly.
Κοῖλος, η, ον,	<i>cavus,</i>	hollow.
Κοιμάω, ἦσω, κα,	<i>dormio,</i>	to sleep.
Κοινός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>communis,</i>	common, impure.

Κοίρανος, υ, ὁ,	<i>princeps,</i>	a prince.
Κοίτη, ης, ἡ,	<i>cubile,</i>	a bed, or bed cham-
Κόκκῳ, υ, ὁ,	<i>granum,</i>	a grain. (ber.
Κολάζω, σω, κα,	<i>punio,</i>	to punish.
Κόλαξ, ακος, ὁ,	<i>adulator,</i>	a flatterer.
Κολάπτω, ψω, φα,	<i>tundo,</i>	to beat.
Κολετράω, σω, κα,	<i>proculco,</i>	to tread under foot.
Κόλλα, ης, ἡ,	<i>gluten,</i>	gum, paste.
Κόλλυβος, υ, ὁ,	<i>collybus,</i>	a kind of coin.
Κολλύριον, υ, τὸ,	<i>collyrium,</i>	an eye-salve.
Κολοιός, ὅ, ὁ,	<i>gracculus,</i>	a jay, or jack-daw.
Κύλον, υ, τὸ,	<i>cibus,</i>	meat.
Κολοσσός, ὅ, ὁ,	<i>colossus,</i>	a statue call'd Colossus.
Κολεύω, σω, κα,	<i>amputo,</i>	to cut off.
Κολοφών, ὠνος, ὁ,	<i>fastigium,</i>	the top or end.
Κόλπῳ, υ, ὁ,	<i>sinus,</i>	the bosom.
Κολυμβάω, ἥσω, κα,	<i>nato,</i>	to swim, to dive under.
Κολωνός, ὅ, ὁ,	<i>tumulus,</i>	a hill.
Κόμβῳ, υ, ὁ,	<i>nodus,</i>	a knot.
Κομέω, ἥσω, κα,	<i>curo,</i>	to take care.
Κόμη, ης, ἡ,	<i>coma,</i>	hair, curled locks.
Κομμός, ὅ, ὁ,	<i>fucus,</i>	paint.
Κόμπῳ, υ, ὁ,	<i>crepitus,</i>	a cracking noise.
Κομφός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>elegans,</i>	handsome.
Κόναξῳ, υ, ὁ,	<i>sonitus,</i>	a sound.
Κόνδυλῳ, υ, ὁ,	<i>digiti articulus,</i>	the knuckle, the fist.
Κονέω, σω, κα,	<i>festino,</i>	to make haste, to
Κόνις, εῳ, ἡ,	<i>pulvis,</i>	dust. (serve.
Κοντός, ὅ, ὁ,	<i>contus,</i>	a long pole to gage
Κόπρος, υ, ἡ,	<i>stercus,</i>	dung. (water.
Κόπτω, ψω, φα,	<i>cædo,</i>	to beat, to cut, to
Κόραξ, κως, ὁ,	<i>corvus,</i>	a crow. (hurt.
Κορέω, σω, κα,	<i>verro,</i>	to brush, to clean, to
Κόρθυς, υῳ, ἡ,	<i>agger,</i>	a hill. (satiare.
Κόρις, εως, ὁ κ' ἡ,	<i>cimex,</i>	a bug.
Κόρυζα, ης, ἡ,	<i>gravedo,</i>	{ a cold or fluxion ;
		{ pride.
Κόρυμβος, υ, ὁ,	<i>cincinnus,</i>	{ a curled lock, the
		{ top of the head.
Κορίνη, ης, ἡ,	<i>clava,</i>	a club.
Κόρυς, υῳ, ἡ,	<i>galea,</i>	a helmet.

Κορυφή,

Κορυφή, ἥς, ἡ,	vertex,	{ the top of the head, the top.
Κορώνη, ης, ἡ,	cornix,	a crow, a crown.
Κόσκινον, υ, τὸ,	cribrum,	a sieve.
Κόσμου, υ, ὁ,	ordo,	{ the world, order, ornament.
Κότιν, υ, ὁ,	oleaster,	a wild olive tree.
Κότ, υ, ὁ,	ira vetus,	an old grudge.
Κοτύλη, ης, ἡ,	cavitas,	concavity, porringer.
Κοῦφ, η, ον,	vanus,	light.
Κόφιν, υ, ὁ,	corbis,	a basket.
Κόχλαξ, κος, ὁ,	lapillus,	a pebble.
Κόχλω, *	gyro,	{ to turn or wind a- bout.
Κράδη, ης, ἡ,	furculus,	a young shoot.
Κράζω, ξω, χα.	clamo,	to make a noise.
Κραίνω, ανῶ, κα,	perficio,	to perfect, to reign.
Κραιπάλη, ης, ἡ,	crapula,	gluttony.
Κραιπνός, ἡ, ὄν,	velox,	swift, ready,
Κραῖρα, ας, ἡ,	caput,	the head.
Κράμνη, ης, ἡ,	brassica,	cabbage.
Κράμνος, η, ὄν,	aridus,	dry, hot.
Κράτος, ε, τὸ,	robur,	strength.
Κρείκω, ξω, χα,	sono,	to resound.
Κρεμάω, σω, κα,	suspendo,	to hang up.
Κρέμβαλον, υ, τὸ,	crepitaculum,	a coral, or little bell.
Κρηδεῖνον, υ, τὸ,	vitta,	a ribbon, or fillet.
Κρημνός, υ, ὁ,	præcipitium,	a precipice.
Κρήνη, ης, ἡ,	fons,	a fountain.
Κρηπίς, ίδος, ἡ,	basis,	a foundation.
Κρίζω, σω, κα,	strideo,	to make a noise.
Κριθή, ἥς, ἡ,	hordeum,	barley.
Κρίνον, υ, τὸ,	farina crassior,	coarse meat.
Κρίνον, υ, τὸ	lilium,	the lily.
Κρίνω, νῶ, κα,	judico,	to judge, to chuse.
Κριός, ῶ, ὁ,	aries,	a ram.
Κρόκη, ης, ἡ,	trama,	the woof in weaving.
Κρόκ, υ, ὁ,	crocus,	saffron.
Κρόν, υ, ὁ,	Saturnus,	Saturn ; doating.
Κροσσός, ῶ, ὁ,	fimbria,	a fringe.

Κρόταφον, υ, ο,	tempus,	the temple, or part of
Κρότος, υ, ο,	pulsus,	noise. (the head.
Κρουνός, υ, ο,	scaturigo,	{ a spring, or rising up of the water.
Κρούω, σω, κα,	pulso,	to beat.
Κρύος, ε, ο, τὸ,	frigus,	cold, ice, shivering.
Κρύπτω, ψω, φα,	occulto,	to hide.
Κρύσταλλον, υ, ο, ἡ,	crystallus,	crystal, ice.
Κρώζω, ξω, χα,	crocito,	to crow.
Κρωσσός, υ, ο,	hydria,	a pitcher.
Κτάομαι, ἥσομαι,	possideo,	to possess, to acquire.
Κτείνω, ενῶ, κα,	occido,	to kill.
Κτερίς, ενός, ο,	pecten,	a comb.
Κτέρια, ων, τὰ,	exequiæ,	funerals.
Κτήνη, εος, τὸ,	jumentum,	cattle.
Κτίζω, σω, κα,	condo,	to build, to create.
Κτίλον, υ, ο,	aries,	a ram.
Κύαθος, υ, ο,	cyathus,	a glass, or cup.
Κύαμος, υ, ο,	faba,	a bean.
Κύανος, ο κ' ἡ, ον,	cæruleus,	azure.
Κυβερνάω, ἥσω, κα,	guberno,	to govern.
Κύβη, ης, ἡ,	caput,	the head.
Κύβηλις, ι, ο, ἡ,	securis,	a hatchet.
Κύβη, υ, ο,	cubus,	{ a cube, square, or die.
Κυδοιμός, υ, ο,	tumultus,	trouble, tumult.
Κῦδος, εος, τὸ,	gloria,	glory, infamy.
Κυκάω, ἥσω, κα,	misceo,	to mingle.
Κύκλος, υ, ο,	circulus,	a circle.
Κυλίω, σω, κα,	volvo,	to roll.
Κυλλός, ἡ, ὄν,	mancus,	lame.
Κῦμα, τος, τὸ,	fluctus,	a wave.
Κύμδος, υ, ο,	cavitas,	concavity.
Κυπάρισσος, υ, ο,	cupressus,	cypress.
Κύπτω, ψω, φα,	pronus sum,	{ to stoop down one's head.
Κῦρος, εος, τὸ,	authoritas,	authority.
Κυρτός, ἡ, ὄν,	curvus,	crooked.
Κύρω, σω, κα,	incido,	{ to light of; to be; to obtain.
Κύστις, εως, ἡ,	vesica,	a bladder.

Κύτος, εος, τὸ,
Κυψέλη, ης, ἡ,

Κύω, σω, κα,

Κύων, υνός, ὁ,

Κώδων, ωνος, ὁ,

Κώθων, ωνος, ὁ,

Κωκύω, σω, κα,

Κῶλον, υ, τὸ,

Κωλύω, σω, κα,

Κωλώτης, υ, ὁ,

Κῶμα, τος, τὸ,

Κώμη, ης, ἡ,

Κῶμος, υ, ὁ,

Κῶνος, υ, ὁ,

Κώνωψ, ωπος, ὁ,

Κώπη, ης, ἡ,

Κῶρυκος, υ, ὁ,

Κῶς, ῶος, τὸ,

Κωτίλλω, λῶ, κα,

Κωφός, ἡ ὅτι,

cavitas,

alveare,

fero,

canis,

campana,

poculum,

ploro,

membrum,

veto,

stellio,

veternus,

pagus,

comessatio,

conus,

culex,

remus,

saccus,

vellus,

garrio,

furdus,

concavity.

a bee-hive.

{ to carry, to be big
} with child.

a dog.

a bell.

a cup, a feast.

to weep.

a member; the intest-
to forbid. (tine.

a lizard.

deep sleep.

a street.

night revels.

a cone, or conic figure.

a gnat.

an oar.

a bag.

sheeps-skin, fleece.

to prate.

deaf, foolish.

Λ.

Λᾶς, αος, ὁ,

Λάδρος, ρα, ρόν.

Λάγηνος, υ, ἡ.

Λάγνης, ὁ κὲ ἡ, ες,

Λαγχάνω, *

Λαγών, ὄν, ἡ,

Λαγώς, ὤ, ὁ,

Λάζομαι, σομαι,

Λαίλαψ, απος, ἡ,

Λαιμός, ὤ, ὁ,

Λαιός, α, ὄν,

Λάκκος, υ, ὁ,

Λαλέω, ἡσω, κα,

Λαμβάνω, *

Λάμπω, ψω, φα,

Λαμυρός, α, ὄν,

Λάξ, Adv.

lapis

avidus,

lagena,

libidinosus,

fortior,

ilia,

lepus,

cipio,

procella,

guttur,

sinister,

fossa,

loquor,

cipio,

splendeo,

facetis,

calcibus,

a stone.

greedy.

a bottle.

lustful.

to obtain by lot.

the flanks.

a hare.

to take, to lay hold of.

a storm.

the throat:

on the left side.

a ditch or well.

to speak.

to take, to receive.

to shine.

facetious, a beau.

with one's heels.

Λαός, ὅ, ὁ,	<i>populus,</i>	the people.
Λακάζω, ξω, χα,	<i>evacuo,</i>	to empty.
Λαπίξω, σω, κα,	<i>jacto me,</i>	to talk boastingly.
Λάπτω, ξω, φα,	<i>lambendo bibo,</i>	to lap like a dog.
Λαρινός, ή, όν,	<i>saginat,</i>	fat, sweet, agreeable.
Λάγναξ, ακος, ή,	<i>cista,</i>	a trunk.
Λαρός, ά, όν,	<i>gratus,</i>	agreeable.
Λάρυγξ, γος, ό,	<i>guttur,</i>	the throat.
Λάσιος, α, ον,	<i>hirsutus,</i>	rough, hairy.
Λάσκω, *	<i>loquor,</i>	to speak, to revile.
Λάτρεις, ιος, ό κή ή,	<i>servus,</i>	a slave, a servant.
Λαῦρος, α, ον,	<i>latus,</i>	broad, big, plentiful.
Λαφύσσω, ξω, χα,	<i>deglutio,</i>	to swallow up.
Λαχαίνω, ιω, κα,	<i>fodio,</i>	to dig.
Λάχνη, ης, ή,	<i>lanugo,</i>	down, downy beard.
Λάω, σω, κα,	<i>video,</i>	to see, to enjoy.
Λέγω, ξω, χα,	<i>dico,</i>	to say, to reckon.
Λεία, ας, ή,	<i>præda,</i>	a prey.
Λείψω, ψω, φα,	<i>libo,</i>	to offer, to spill, to sa-
Λειμών, ώτος, ό,	<i>pratun,</i>	a meadow. (crifice.
Λείος, α, ον,	<i>lævis,</i>	smooth.
Λείπω, ψω, φα,	<i>linguo,</i>	to leave.
Λείω, ξω, χα,	<i>lambo,</i>	to lick.
Λέπιθος, υ, ή,	<i>vitellus,</i>	the yolk of an egg.
Λέμβος, υ, ό,	<i>lembus,</i>	a small vessel, a brig.
Λεπρός, ά, όν,	<i>scaber,</i>	rough, leprous.
Λεπτός, ή, όν,	<i>tenuis,</i>	thin.
Λέπω, ψω, φα,	<i>decortico,</i>	to skin.
Λέσχη, ης, ή,	<i>confabulatio,</i>	prattling.
Λευκός, ή, όν,	<i>albus,</i>	white.
Λεύσσω, σω, κα,	<i>video,</i>	to see.
Λέχριος, α, ον,	<i>obliquus,</i>	oblique.
Λέων, οντος, ό,	<i>leo,</i>	a lion.
Λήγω, ξω, χα,	<i>cesso,</i>	to cease, to be idle.
Λήθω, σω, κα,	<i>lateo,</i>	to lie hid, to forget.
Λήϊον, υ, τό,	<i>seges,</i>	corn.
Ληκίω, σω, κα,	<i>crepo,</i>	to crack.
Λήκυθος, υ, ή,	<i>lecythus,</i>	an oil cruet.
Λήμα, τω τό,	<i>animus virilis,</i>	courage.
Λήμη, ης, ή,	<i>fordes oculorum,</i>	blearedness.
Λημνίσκος, υ, ό,	<i>lemniscus,</i>	a coloured ribbon.

Ληρός, ὤ, ὀ,	torcular,	{ a wine-press, a hol-
Λῆρος, υ, ὀ,	nugæ,	{ low in a meadow.
Λιάζω, σω, κα,	separo,	trifles.
Λίβανος, υ, ὀ,	libanus,	to separate, to trouble.
Λίγγω, ξω, χα,	strideo,	frankincense.
Λίγδην, Adv.	strictim,	to make a noise.
Λιγνύς, υος, ῆ,	fuligo,	summarily, superfi-
Λίθος, υ, ὀ, ῆ,	lapis,	foot. (cially.
Λικμός, ὤ, ὀ,	vannus,	a stone.
Λιλαίομαι, *	cupio,	a winnowing fan.
Λιμήν, ἐν, ὀ,	portus,	to desire, to be willing.
Λίμνη, ης, ῆ,	stagnum,	a harbour.
Λιμός, ὤ, ὀ,	fames,	a pool.
Λιπαρής, ὀ κ' ῆ, ἐς,	assiduus,	hunger.
Λίπος, ιος, τὸ,	pinguedo,	assiduous.
Λίπτω, ψω, φα,	cupio,	fatness, fat.
Λίσσομαι, *	imploro,	to wish.
Λισσός, ῆ, ὄν,	lævis,	to implore.
Λιτός, ῆ, ὄν,	vilis,	smooth.
Λίτρα, ας, ῆ,	libra,	cheap, mean, simple.
Λιχανός, ὤ, ὀ,	index digitus,	a pound.
Λοβός, ὤ, ὀ,	ima pars auris,	the fore finger.
Λοιγός, ὤ, ὀ,	perniciæ,	{ the bottom part of
Λοιδόρος, υ, ὀ,	convitator,	{ the ear.
Λοιμός, ὤ, ὀ,	pestis,	destruction, death.
Λοίσθι, α, ον,	ultimus,	a reviler:
Λοξός, ῆ, ὄν,	obliquus,	the plague.
Λούω, σω, κα,	lavo,	the last.
Λόφος, υ, ὀ,	cervix,	crooked.
Λόχος, υ, ὀ,	agmen,	to wash.
Λύγδος, υ, ῆ,	lygdus,	the neck, hair ; a hill.
Λύγη, ης, ῆ,	tenebræ,	a troop ; ambush.
Λύγος, υ, ῆ,	vimen,	a kind of white stone.
Λυγρός, ἄ, ὄν,	difficilis,	darkness.
Λύζω, ξω, χα,	singultio,	a twig.
Λύθρον, υ, τὸ,	cruor,	troublesome.
Λύκος, υ, ὀ,	lupus,	to sob and cry.
Λύμα, τ, τὸ,	sordes,	blood, corruption, dust.
Λύμη, ης, ῆ,	lues,	a wolf.
		dirt.
		plague, hurt, ruin.

Δύπη, ης, ἡ,	dolor,	grief.
Λύρα, ας, ἡ,	lyra,	a harp.
Λύσσα, ης, ἡ,	rabies,	rage.
Λύχνος, υ, ὁ,	lucerna,	a lamp.
Λύω, σω, κα,	solvo,	to loose.
Λῶ, *	volo,	to be willing.
Λάβη, ης, ἡ,	injuria,	injury.
Λωφάω, ἥσω, κα,	respico,	to breathe.

M.

Μάγανον, υ τὸ,	præstigiæ,	juggling, poison.
Μάγειρος, υ, ὁ,	coquus,	a cook.
Μάγος, υ, ὁ,	magus,	a sage.
Μάγνης, ἡ, ὁ,	magnes,	a load-stone.
Μαδός, ἡ, ὄν,	lævis,	smooth, without hair.
Μάζα, ης, ἡ,	libum,	a cake, pudding, or
Μαζός, υ, ὁ,	mamma,	the breast. (paste.
Μαῖα, ας, ἡ,	obstetrix,	a midwife.
Μαίνομαι, εμαι,	insanio,	to be mad.
Μάκαρ, ὁ καὶ ἡ, καὶ τὸ,	beatus,	happy.
Μαλάσσω, ξω, χα,	mollio,	to soften.
Μάλη, ης, ἡ,	axilla,	the arm pit.
Μάλην, ης, ἡ,	frigus,	{ cold, numbness thro'
		{ cold.
Μαλλός, υ, ὁ,	vellus,	fleece, wool, long hair.
Μαλός, ἡ, ὄν,	tener,	tender.
Μάμμα, ης, ἡ,	avia,	a grand-mother.
Μαινάκη, ης, ἡ,	corium,	leather.
Μάνδα, ας, ἡ,	caula,	the sheep-fold.
Μαυθάνω, *	disco,	to learn.
Μαρός, ἡ, ὄν,	rarus,	thin, wide.
Μάντις, εως, ὁ,	vates,	a prophet.
Μαρβαίνω, αῖω, γκα,	marcescere facio,	to disfigure, to fade.
Μάργος, η, ὄν,	insanus,	mad, foolish, sottish.
Μάρη, ης, ἡ,	manus,	the hand.
Μαρμαίρω, αῖω, κα,	rutilo,	to shine.
Μάρεναμαι, *	pugno,	to fight.
Μάρπτω, ψω, φα,	capio,	to take.
Μάρσυπος, υ, ὁ,	marsupium,	a purse.
Μάρτυρ, ος, ὁ καὶ ἡ,	testis,	a witness, a martyr.

Μασάομαι,

Μασάομαι, ἥσομαι,	manduco,	to eat, to swallow.
Μάσσω, ξω, χα,	pinso,	to bake, to dry, to
Ματεύω, σω, κα,	quæro,	to seek out. (squeeze.
Μάστιξ, γος, ἦ,	flagellum,	a whip, chastisement,
Μαστροπός, ὅ, ὁ κ' ἦ,	leno,	a pimp.
Μασχάλη, ης, ἦ,	axilla,	the armpit.
Μάτην, Adv.	frustra,	in vain.
Μάχλος, η, ον,	lascivus,	lustful.
Μάχομαι, *	pugno,	to fight.
Μάψ, Adv.	frustra,	to no purpose.
Μάω, *	cupio,	to desire.
Μεγαίρω, αρῶ, κα,	invideo,	to envy.
Μίγας, λη, γα,	magnus,	great.
Μέδω, *	impero,	to command, to take
Μέθυ, υος, τὸ,	vinum,	wine. (care of.
Μειδάω, ἥσω, κα,	subrideo,	to smile.
Μειλίσσω, ξω, χα,	demulceo,	to soften.
Μίραξ, κος, ὁ,	adolescens,	a young man.
Μίρω, ρῶ, κα,	divido,	to divide, acquire, de-
Μίρων, ὁ κ' ἦ, ον.	minor,	less. (prive.
Μίλας, αйна, αν,	niger,	black.
Μίλδω, *	liquefacio,	to melt, to make boil.
Μελεδαίνω, *	curo,	to take care, to desire.
Μίλει, ἥσει,	curæ est,	{ to take care, to
Μίλι, α, ον,	stultus,	{ have at heart.
Μίλι, τ, τὸ,	mel,	foolish, unhappy.
Μιλία, ας, ἦ,	fraxinus,	honey.
Μιλισσα, ης, ἦ,	apis,	an ash tree.
Μίλλω, *	cunctor,	a bee.
Μίλος, ι, τὸ,	membrum,	{ to delay ; to be a-
Μίλπω, ψω, φα,	canto,	{ bout to do.
Μίμφομαι, ψομαι,	conqueror,	a member, verse, me-
Μίν, εος, τὸ,	animus,	to sing. (lody.
Μίνω, νῶ, κα,	maneo,	{ to complain, to re-
Μίρδω, σω, κα,	privo,	{ primand.
		{ the mind, and its
		{ movements.
		{ to remain, to wait,
		{ to last.
		{ to deprive, to see,
		{ to hurt.

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Μερίμνα, ης, ἡ,	<i>cura,</i>	follicitude.
Μερμαίρω, *	<i>curo,</i>	{ to care, to think follicitously.
Μέσος, η, ον,	<i>medius,</i>	{ middle, neuter, in- different.
Μετός, ἡ, όν,	<i>plenus,</i>	full.
Μετέωρος, ό κ' ἡ, ον,	<i>sublimis,</i>	high.
Μέτρον, υ, το,	<i>mensura,</i>	measure.
Μηδῶ, εῶ, τὸ,	<i>consilium,</i>	counsel, care.
Μηκάομαι, σομαι,	<i>balo,</i>	to bleat.
Μήκος, εος, τὸ,	<i>longitudo,</i>	length.
Μήκων, ωνῶ, ό,	<i>papaver,</i>	poppy.
Μηλέα, ας, ἡ,	<i>malus,</i>	an apple tree.
Μήν, νός, ό,	<i>mensis,</i>	a month.
Μήνη, ης, ἡ,	<i>luna,</i>	the moon.
Μῆνις, εως, ἡ,	<i>ira,</i>	rancor, anger.
Μηνύω, σω, κα,	<i>indico,</i>	to point out.
Μηρός, ὤ, ό,	<i>femur,</i>	the thigh.
Μηρύω, σω, κα,	<i>glomerō,</i>	to wind round, to spin.
Μήτηρ, έρος, ἡ,	<i>mater,</i>	a mother.
Μήτις, ιδῶ, ἡ,	<i>consilium,</i>	counsel.
Μηχανή, ῆς, ἡ,	<i>machina,</i>	a machine, art.
Μιαίω, ανῶ, γχα,	<i>inquino,</i>	to corrupt.
Μίγνυμι, *	<i>misceo,</i>	to mix.
Μικρός, ά, όν,	<i>parvus,</i>	little.
Μίλτῶ, υ, ἡ,	<i>minium,</i>	vermilion, red-lead.
Μιμέομαι, ήσομαι,	<i>imitor,</i>	to mimic.
Μινυός, ό κ' ἡ, όν,	<i>parvus,</i>	little.
Μίσθῶ, εος, τὸ,	<i>merces,</i>	a reward.
Μίσῶ, εος, τὸ,	<i>odium,</i>	hatred.
Μισύλλω, λῶ, κα,	<i>minutatim seco,</i>	to cut into small pieces.
Μίτῶ, υ, ό,	<i>licium,</i>	{ the thread of the shuttle.
Μίτρα, ας, ἡ,	<i>mitra,</i>	a mitre, a girdle.
Μνάομαι, ήσομαι,	<i>recordor,</i>	to remember, to men-
Μόγος, υ, ό,	<i>labor,</i>	affliction. (tion.
Μόθαξ, κος, ό,	<i>verna,</i>	a bond slave.
Μόθῶ, υ, ό,	<i>labor,</i>	labor, war, tumult.
Μοιχός, ὤ, ό,	<i>adulter,</i>	an adulterer.
Μολγός, ὤ, ό,	<i>bulga,</i>	a budget.
Μελέω, ησω, κα,	<i>venio,</i>	to come, to go.

Μόλιδῶ,

Μόλιϑος, υ, ο,	plumbum,	lead.
Μολοβρός, υ, ο,	vorax,	a glutton.
Μόλος, υ, ο,	labor,	labor, battle, noise.
Μολύνω, νω, γκα,	polluo,	to pollute.
Μόνος, η, ον,	solus,	alone.
Μορμύρω, ρω, κα,	murmuro,	to murmur.
Μορμώ, υς, η,	larva,	a hobgoblin.
Μορύσσω, ξω, χα,	inquino,	to foul.
Μορφή, ης, η,	forma,	shape, figure, beauty.
Μόσσειν, νος, ο,	turris,	a tower.
Μόσχος, υ, ο,	vitulus,	a calf; a young branch.
Μοτός, υ, ο,	linteamentum,	lint for a wound.
Μῦσα, ης, η,	mus,	a muse.
Μόχθος, υ, ο,	labor,	labor, misery.
Μυδάζομαι, σομαι,	aversor,	to abhor.
Μυδάω, ήσω, κα,	putresco,	to grow mouldy.
Μῦδρος, υ, ο,	ferrum ignitum,	red hot iron.
Μυελός, υ, ο,	medulla,	marrow.
Μυείω, ήσω, κα,	initio,	{ to initiate, to ca- techise.
Μύζω, *	musso,	to mutter; to suck.
Μῦθος, υ, ο,	sermo,	a discourse, fable.
Μυῖα, ας, η,	musca,	a fly.
Μυκάω, ήσω, κα,	mugio,	to bellow.
Μύκης, ητος, & υ, ο,	fungus,	a mushroom.
Μυκτήρ, ηρος, ο,	naris,	the nostril.
Μύλη, ης, η,	mola,	a mill.
Μυλλός, υ, ο,	curvus,	crooked, squinting.
Μύνομαι, *	prætendo,	to excuse, to pretend.
Μύξα, ης, η,	mucus,	snout.
Μυρίος, α, ον,	infinitus,	innumerable.
Μύρμος, υ, ο,	formica,	an ant.
Μίρον, υ, τδ,	unguentum,	ointment, perfume.
Μύρτος, υ, η,	myrtus,	the myrtle tree.
Μύρω, ρω, κα,	fluo,	to flow, to spread.
Μῦς, υος, ο,	mus,	a mouse.
Μῦσος, εος, τδ,	scelus,	wickedness.
Μύσσω, ξω, χα,	mungo,	{ to snuff, to blow one's nose.
Μυχός, υ, ο,	penetrare,	{ a closet, a secret re- tirement.

Μύω,

Μύω, σω, κα,	claudo,	to shut ; to be silent.
Μῶκ⊙, υ, ὀ,	irrisor,	a scoffer.
Μῶλ⊙, υ, ὀ,	pugna,	fight, war, tumult.
Μῶλως, υ⊙, ὀ,	hebes,	dull, lazy, sottish.
Μῶλωψ, πος, ὀ,	wibex,	a wale.
Μῶμος, υ, ὀ,	labes,	spot, disgrace, blame.
Μωρός, ἀ, ὄη,	stultus,	foolish.

N.

Ναίω, *	incolo,	to inhabit, to flow.
Νάκας, εος, τὸ,	vellus,	a fleece.
Νάν⊙, υ, ὀ,	pumilio,	a dwarf.
Ναός, υ, ὀ,	templum,	a temple.
Νάπ⊙, ε⊙, τὸ,	saltus,	a grove.
Νάπυ, υος, τὸ,	sinapi,	mustard.
Νάξηξ, ηκ⊙, ὀ,	ferula,	a rod.
Νάξηκ, ης, ἡ,	torpedo,	cramp fish, numbness.
Νάσσω, σω, κα,	æquo,	to level, to smooth.
Ναῦς, αός, ἡ,	navis,	a ship.
Νεβρός, υ, ὀ,	hinnulus,	a fawn.
Νεῖκ⊙, ε⊙, τὸ,	jurgium,	strife.
Νεκρός, ἀ, ὄν,	mortuus,	dead.
Νεμεσάω, ἥσω, κα.	indignor,	to be angry.
Νέμω, μῶ, ηκα,	distribuo,	to distribute, to in-
Νέν⊙, υ, ὀ,	avunculus,	habit.
Νί⊙, α, ὄν,	novus,	an uncle.
Νεοσσός, υ, ὀ,	pullus,	new, young.
Νεῦρον, υ, τὸ,	nervus,	a chicken.
Νεύω, σω, κα,	nuo,	a nerve, strength.
Νέφ⊙, εος, τὸ,	nubes,	to nod, to promise,
Νεφρός, υ, ὀ,	ren,	a cloud. (to tend.
Νέω, εύσω, κα,	no,	the kidney.
Νηδύς, υός, ἡ,	ventor,	to swim; to spin; to go.
Νήπι⊙, υ, ὀ,	infans,	the belly.
Νῆσ⊙, υ, ἡ,	insula,	an infant ; a fool.
Νῆσσα, ης, ἡ,	anas,	an island.
Νῆσις, εως, ὀ κ' ἡ,	jejunus,	a duck, or drake.
Νήφω, ψω, φα,	vigilo,	fasting.
Νικάω, ἥσω, κα,	vinco,	to watch, to be sober.
		to overcome.

Νίπτω, ψω, φα,	lavo,	to wash.
Νίφω, ψω, φα,	ningo,	to snow, to wet.
Νόθος, υ, ο,	nothus,	a bastard.
Νόμος, υ, ο,	lex,	law, custom; song.
Νόος, υ, ο,	mens,	the mind, counsel.
Νόσος, υ, η,	morbus,	sickness, vice.
Νόσσει, ησω, κα,	redeo,	to return.
Νόσφι, Adv.	seorsim,	apart, separately.
Νοτίς, ιδος, η,	humor,	wetness.
Νότος, υ, ο,	notus,	the south wind.
Νύμφη, ης, η,	sponsa,	a spouse, nymph.
Νύξ, κτός, η,	nox,	the night.
Νυός, υ, η,	nurus,	a daughter-in-law.
Νύσσω, ξω, χα,	pungo,	to prick.
Νυσάζω, ξω, χα,	nuto,	to nod.
Νώγαλα, ων, τὰ,	edulia suavia,	luscious dishes.
Νωθός, ο κη η, ές,	segnis,	slow, stupid.
Νωλιμής, ο κη η, ές,	assiduus,	assiduous.
Νώτος, υ, ο,	dorsum,	the back.

Ξ.

Ξαίνω, ανω, ηκα,	carmino,	{ to comb wool; to beat, to tear.
Ξανθός, ή, ός,	flavus,	yellow.
Ξένος, υ, ο,	hospes,	a guest, a stranger.
Ξέω, έσω, κα,	rado,	to shave, to smooth,
Ξηρός, ά, όν,	aridus,	dry. (to polish.
Ξίφος, εος, τός,	ensis,	a sword.
Ξύλον, υ, τός,	lignum,	wood.
Ξυνός, ή, όν,	communis,	common.

Ο.

Όβελός, υ, ο,	verru,	a spit.
Όβολός, υ, ο,	obolus,	a small Athenian coin.
Όγκάομαι, σομαι,	rado,	to bray like an ass.
Όγκος, υ, ο,	tumor,	swelling; pride; weight
Όδος, υ, η,	via,	a way.
Όδούς, όντος, ο,	dens,	a tooth,
Όδύνη, ης, η,	dolor,	pain.

ὀδύρομαι, ἔμαι,	ploro,	to weep.
ὀΐω, υ, ὀ,	ramus,	a branch.
ὀΐω, *	oleo,	to smell.
ὦ, Interj.	bei!	alas!
ὦϊαξ, ακ, ὀ,	gubernaculum,	the helm.
ὦϊγω, ξω, χα,	aperio,	to open.
ὠιδέω, ήσω, κα,	tumeo,	to swell.
ὠϊζύς, υ, η,	ærumna,	misfortune.
ὠϊκ, υ, ὀ,	domus,	a house.
ὠϊκτ, υ, ὀ,	miser cordia,	compassion.
ὠϊμη, ης, η,	via,	a road.
ὠϊν, υ, ὀ,	vinum,	wine.
ὠϊν, α, ον,	solus,	alone.
ὠϊν, α, ον,	qualis,	such as, which sort.
ὠϊς, ι, η,	ovis,	a sheep.
ὠϊστ, υ, ὀ,	œstrus,	a dun fly, or gad bee.
ὠϊτ, υ, ὀ,	calamitas,	misery, death.
ὠϊχομαι, *	abeo,	to go, to go away.
ὠϊω, σω, κα,	puto,	to think, to suspect.
ὠϊωνός, ὤ, ὀ,	avis,	a bird; omen.
ὠκλάζω, σω, κα,	genuflecto,	to kneel down.
ὠκν, υ, ὀ,	pigritia,	slloth, fear.
ὠκρίβας, αντ, ὀ,	pulpitum,	a pulpit, a scaffold.
ὠλκ, υ, ὀ,	felicitas,	happiness.
ὠλίγ, η, ον,	exiguus,	little.
ὠλισθ, υ, ὀ,	lapsus,	a fall.
ὠλλυμι, *	perdo,	to kill, lust, destroy.
ὠλολύζω, ξω, χα,	ululo,	to howl, to cry.
ὠλόπιω, ψω, φ, α,	decortico,	to peel, to pluck.
ὠλ, η, ον,	totus,	whole, intire.
ὠλοφύρομαι, ἔμαι,	lamentor,	to lament.
ὠμαλός, ή, όν,	planus,	plain.
ὠμβρ, υ, ὀ,	imber,	rain.
ὠμηρ, υ, ὀ,	obses,	an hostage.
ὠμιλ, υ, ὀ,	cætus,	an assembly, multitude
ὠμίχλη, ης, η,	nebula,	a mist.
ὠμνυμι, *	juro,	to swear.
ὠμόργνυμι, *	abstergo,	to wipe, to imprint.
ὠμός, ή, όν,	similis,	like.
ὠμφαλός, ὤ, ὀ,	umbilicus,	the navel.
ὠμφαξ, ακ, η,	uva acerba,	verjuice.

Ὀμφή, ἥς, ἡ,	vox,	voice, divine oracle.
Ὀναρ, indecl.	somnium,	a dream.
Ὀνειδῶ, εἶς, τὸ,	probrum,	reproach.
Ὀνημι, *	juvo,	to help, to blame.
Ὀνθε, υ, ὁ,	stercus,	dung.
Ὀνομα, τὸς, τὸ,	nomen,	a name.
Ὀνθε, υ, ὁ, ἡ,	asinus,	an afs.
Ὀνυξ, υχας, ὁ,	unguis,	a nail.
Ὀξύς, εἷς, ὁ,	acutus,	sharp.
Ὀπάλλω, σω, κα,	sequor,	to follow, to accom-
Ὀπή, ἥς, ἡ,	foramen,	a hole. (pany.
Ὀπίς, ιδε, ἡ,	ultio,	revenge.
Ὀπίσω, Adv.	retro,	behind.
Ὀπλον, υ, τὸ,	arma,	arms.
Ὀπός, εἷς, ὁ,	succus,	juice, humor.
Ὀπτάω, ἥσω, κα,	torreo,	to broil, to roast.
Ὀπλομαι, ψομαι,	video,	to see.
Ὀπωρεα, ας, ἡ,	autumnus,	autumn.
Ὀράω, σω, κα,	cerno,	to see, to consider.
Ὀργανον, υ, τὸ,	organum,	an organ, instrument.
Ὀργάω, ἥσω, κα,	{ appeto im- }	to desire with impati-
Ὀργή, ἥς, ἡ,	{ patienter, }	ence.
Ὀργή, ἥς, ἡ,	ira,	anger.
Ὀρέγω, ξω, χα,	porrigo,	{ to stretch out, to }
Ὀρθός, ἡ, ὄν,	rectus,	{ present.
Ὀρθε, υ, ὁ,	diluculum,	strait.
Ὀρεκ, υ, ὁ,	juramentum,	day-break.
Ὀρμαθός, εἷς, ὁ,	ordo,	an oath.
Ὀρμή, ἥς, ἡ,	impetus,	order, chain.
Ὀρμη, υ, ὁ,	monile,	violence, passion.
Ὀρνις, ιθος, ὁ, ἡ,	avis,	a necklace.
Ὀρος, εος, τὸ,	mons,	a bird, chicken, fowl.
Ὀρος, υ, ὁ,	terminus,	a mountain.
Ὀρρός, εἷς, ὁ,	serum lactis,	a limit, end, rule.
Ὀρτυξ, υγος, ὁ,	coturnix,	whey.
Ὀρυγματός, εἷς, ὁ,	strepitus,	a quail.
Ὀρύσσω, ξω, χα,	fodio,	a noise.
Ὀρφανός, εἷς, ὁ,	orphanus,	to dig.
Ὀρφνη, ης, ἡ,	tenebrae,	an orphan.
Ὀρχέομαι, ἥσομαι,	salto,	darkness.
		to dance.

Ὅρχος, ο, ὅ,	<i>hortus,</i>	{ a garden, a row of trees.
Ὄρω, ρω, κα,	<i>excito,</i>	to stir up, to push.
Ὅσιος, α, ον,	<i>sanctus,</i>	holy.
Ὅσος, η, ον,	<i>quantus,</i>	as much.
Ὅσσα, ης, ἡ,	<i>vox,</i>	the voice.
Ὄστέον, ο, τὸ,	<i>os,</i>	a bone
Ὄστρεον, ο, τὸ,	<i>testa,</i>	an earthen vessel.
Ὄστρεον, ο, τὸ,	<i>ostreum,</i>	an oyster.
Ὄσφραϊνδμαι, ἀνῶμαι,	<i>olfacio,</i>	to smell.
Ὄσφύς, ύος, ἡ,	<i>ilia,</i>	the reins.
Ὄτοκος, ο, ὅ,	<i>streptus,</i>	a noise.
Ὄτρυνω, νῶ, κα,	<i>incito,</i>	to push, to encourage.
Ὀύας, ατος, τὸ,	<i>auris,</i>	the ear.
Ὀύδας, indecl.	<i>solum,</i>	the ground, the floor.
Ὀύθαρ-ατος, τὸ,	<i>uber,</i>	a breast
Ὀύλος, η, ον,	<i>integer,</i>	whole, curled, tender.
Ὀύρα, ᾱς, ἡ,	<i>cauda,</i>	a tail.
Ὀύρανός, ο, ὅ,	<i>cælum,</i>	heaven.
Ὀύρον, ο, τὸ,	<i>urina,</i>	urine.
Ὀύρος, ο, τὸ,	<i>ventus secundus,</i>	a fair wind, a keeper.
Ὀύτάω, ήσω, κα,	<i>vulnero,</i>	to wound.
Ὄφείλω, *	<i>debeo,</i>	to owe.
Ὄφθαλμω, λω, κα,	<i>augeo,</i>	to increase.
Ὄφεις, ιως, ὅ,	<i>serpens,</i>	a serpent.
Ὄφρύς, ύος, ἡ,	<i>supercilium,</i>	the eyebrow. (ment.
Ὄχετός, ο, ὅ,	<i>canalis,</i>	a channel.
Ὄχθέω, ήσω, κα,	<i>indignor,</i>	to be vexed.
Ὄχθη, ης, ἡ,	<i>ripa,</i>	a bank.
Ὄχλειώ, σω, κα,	<i>moveo,</i>	to move.
Ὄχλος, ο, ὅ,	<i>turba,</i>	a multitude; labor.
Ὄχος, ο, ὅ; εος, τὸ,	<i>currus,</i>	a chariot.
Ὄψ, οπός, ἡ,	<i>vox,</i>	the voice.
Ὄψέ, Adv.	<i>serò,</i>	late, unseasonably.
Ὄψον, ο, τὸ,	<i>obsonium,</i>	viçtuals; fish.

Π.

Παίζω, ξω, χα,	<i>ludo,</i>	to play, to mock.
Παῖς, δός, ὅ, ἡ,	<i>puer,</i>	a boy, girl, servant,
Παίω, σω, κα,	<i>percutio,</i>	to strike. (con.

Παλάθην,

Παλάθη, ης, ἡ,	massaficuum,	{ a frail for figs, or raisins.
Παλάμη, ης, ἡ,	palma,	the palm of the hand.
Παλειύω, σω, κα,	illicio,	to deceive, to intice.
Πάλη, ης, ἡ,	lucta,	wrestling, fighting.
Πάλλαξ, ακος, ὁ,	juvenis,	a young man.
Πάλλω, λῶ, κα,	vibro,	{ to dart, to throw, to shake.
Πάππας, υ, ὁ,	pappa,	papa, father.
Παπταίνω, ανῶ, κα,	circumspicio,	to look about.
Παρειά, ᾱς, ἡ,	gena,	the cheek.
Πάρθενος, υ, ἡ,	virgo,	a virgin.
Πᾶς, ᾱσα, ἄν,	omnis,	all, whole, every.
Πάσσαλος, υ, ὁ,	paxillus	a stake.
Πάσσω, σω, κα,	spargo,	to sprinkle.
Πάσχω, *	patior,	{ to suffer, to be af- fected.
Πατάσσω, ξω, χα,	percutio,	to strike with a noise.
Πατέω, ῥω, κα,	calco,	to tread upon.
Πατήρ, ἑρος, τρός, ὁ,	pater,	a father.
Παύω, σω, κα,	finio,	to end, to cease.
Πάχη, ης, ἡ,	pruina,	a hoar frost, or rime.
Παχύς, εῖα, ύ,	crassus,	thick, rich, foolish.
Πάω, *	gusto,	to taste, to feed, to
Πέδη, ης, ἡ,	pedica,	a fetter. (possess.)
Πέδιλον, υ, τό,	calceus,	a shoe, a sock.
Πέδον, υ, τό,	solum,	{ the ground, land, house.
Πέζα, ης, ἡ,	planta pedis,	the sole of the foot.
Πείθω, σω, κα,	persuadeo,	{ to persuade, to en- courage.
Πείκω, ξω, χα,	pecto,	to comb, to pluck.
Πείνα, ης, ἡ,	fames,	hunger.
Πείρα, ᾱς, ἡ,	conatus,	{ endeavour, design, trial.
Πείρω, εῶ, κα,	transadigo,	to pierce through.
Πέλαγος, εος, τό,	mare,	the sea.
Πελαργός, ὅ, ὁ,	ciconia,	a stork.
Πέλας, Adv.	prope,	near.
Πέλεκυς, εως, ἡ,	securis,	a hatchet or ax.
Πελεμίζω, ξω, χα,	agito,	to shake.

Πέλμα, ατος,	<i>planta pedis,</i>	{ the sole of the foot.
Πελός, ή, όν,	<i>niger,</i>	black, brown.
Πέλτη, ης, ή,	<i>pelta,</i>	a dart.
Πέλωρ, ωρος, τὸ,	<i>monstrum,</i>	a monster.
Πέμπω, ψω, φα,	<i>mitto,</i>	to send.
Πέμφιξ, ιγος, ή,	<i>flatus,</i>	a puff, a bubble.
Πενθερός, ὤ, ό,	<i>socer,</i>	a father-in-law.
Πένθος, εος, τὸ,	<i>luctus,</i>	grief.
Πένομαι, *	<i>laboro,</i>	to work, to do.
Πέντε, indecl.	<i>quinque,</i>	five.
Πέπερι, ιος, εως, τὸ,	<i>piper,</i>	pepper.
Πέπλος, υ, ό,	<i>peplus,</i>	a woman's robe.
Πέπτω, ψω, φα,	<i>coquo,</i>	to boil.
Πέρα, Adv.	<i>ultra,</i>	beyond.
Πέρας, τῶ, τὸ,	<i>finis,</i>	end, or limit.
Περάω, σω, κα,	<i>transeo,</i>	to pass through, to
Πέρθω, σω, κα,	<i>vasto,</i>	to destroy, (carry.
Περί, Præp.	<i>de,</i>	of, because of, about,
Περιτερά, ᾱς, ή,	<i>columba,</i>	a pigeon, (for.
Πέρκος, ό κ' ή, ον.	<i>niger,</i>	black.
Περόνη, ης, ή,	<i>fibula,</i>	a buckle.
Πέρπιρος, α, ον,	<i>levis,</i>	light, rash.
Πέρυσι, Adv.	<i>anno præterito,</i>	the last year.
Πεσσός, ὤ, ό,	<i>calculus,</i>	{ a man at the game of draughts.
Πετάω, σω, κα,	<i>pando,</i>	to open, to extend.
Πέτομαι, *	<i>volo,</i>	{ to fly, to rush upon, to run.
Πέτρος, υ, ό,	<i>saxum,</i>	a stone, a rock.
Πεύκη, ης, ή,	<i>picea,</i>	the pitch tree, pitch,
Πηγή, ης, ή,	<i>fons,</i>	a fountain. (rosin.
Πηγνύω, *	<i>compingo,</i>	to fasten together.
Πηδάω, ήσω, κα,	<i>salto,</i>	to leap, to spout.
Πῆδος, υ, ό,	<i>remus,</i>	a piece of wood, an oar.
Πῆμα, τος, τὸ,	<i>damnum,</i>	loss.
Πῆνος, υ, ό,	<i>tela,</i>	a web, cloth, thread.
Πήρα, ας, ή,	<i>pera,</i>	a pocket, wallet.
Πηρός, ά, όν,	<i>mutilus,</i>	maimed, blind.
Πῆχυς, εως, ό,	<i>cubitus,</i>	an elbow, a cubit.
Πίδαξ, ακος, ό,	<i>fons,</i>	a fountain.

Πίζω,

Πίζω, σω, κα,	<i>premo,</i>	to press, to squeeze.
Πίθηξ, ηκος, ο,	<i>simia,</i>	an ape.
Πίθος, υ, ο,	<i>dolium,</i>	an hog'shead.
Πικέριον, υ, τὸ,	<i>butyrum,</i>	butter.
Πικρός, ά, όν,	<i>amarus,</i>	bitter.
Πῖλος, υ, ο,	<i>pileus,</i>	a hat.
Πιμελή, ης, η,	<i>pinguedo,</i>	fatness.
Πίναξ, ακος, ο,	<i>tabula,</i>	a board, picture, dish.
Πίνος, υ, ο,	<i>sordes,</i>	dirt.
Πίνω, *	<i>bibo,</i>	to drink.
Πίπτω, *	<i>cado,</i>	to fall.
Πίσσα, ης, η,	<i>pix,</i>	pitch.
Πίτυλος, υ, ο,	<i>streptus,</i>	a noise of water.
Πίτυρον, υ, τὸ,	<i>furfur,</i>	bran.
Πίτυς, υος, η,	<i>pinus,</i>	a pine tree.
Πίων, ονος, ο κ' η,	<i>pinguis,</i>	fat.
Πλάγιος, α, ον,	<i>obliquus,</i>	oblique.
Πλάδον, υ, τὸ,	<i>humor superfluus,</i>	too much moisture.
Πλάζω, γξω, χα,	<i>errare facio,</i>	to cause to stray.
Πλάνη, ης, η,	<i>error,</i>	straying, error.
Πλάσσω, σω, κα,	<i>fungo,</i>	to form, to plaister.
Πλατύς, εῖα, ύ,	<i>latus,</i>	broad. (over.
Πλέθρον, υ, τὸ,	<i>jugerum,</i>	an acre.
Πλέκω, ξω, χα,	<i>necto,</i>	to tie, to fold, to join,
Πλέος, α, ον,	<i>plenus,</i>	full.
Πλευρά, άς, η,	<i>latus,</i>	the side.
Πλέω, εύσω, κα,	<i>navigo,</i>	to sail.
Πλήσσω, ξω, χα,	<i>ferio,</i>	to strike.
Πλίνθ, υ, ο,	<i>later,</i>	a tile, or brick.
Πλίσσω, *	<i>gradior,</i>	to walk.
Πλουῦτες, υ, ο,	<i>divitiæ,</i>	riches, the God of
Πλύνω, νω, κα,	<i>lauro,</i>	to wash. (riches.
Πνέω, ευσω, κα,	<i>spiro,</i>	to blow, to breathe.
Πνίγω, ξω, χα,	<i>suffoco,</i>	to choak.
Πόα, ας, η,	<i>herba,</i>	an herb.
Πόθος, υ, ο,	<i>desiderium,</i>	desire.
Ποιέω, ήσω, κα,	<i>facio,</i>	to do, to make.
Ποικίλ, η, ον,	<i>varius,</i>	various.
Ποιμήν, ένος, ο,	<i>pastor,</i>	a shepherd.
Ποινή, ης, η,	<i>pæna,</i>	punishment.
Πόλεμος, υ, ο,	<i>bellum,</i>	war.

Πολεῖω, ἡσω, κα,	verto,	to turn.
Πολίος, ἄ, ὄν,	canus,	grey haired.
Πόλις, εως, ἡ,	ci-vitas,	a city.
Πόλτος, υ, ὁ,	puls,	pottage, stewed meat.
Πολύς, ἡ, ὕ,	multus,	many.
Πόντος, υ, ὁ,	pontus,	the sea.
Πομπύζω, σω, κα,	sibilo,	to whistle.
Πόρπη, ης, ἡ,	fibula,	a buckle, a clasp.
Πόρτις, ι, ὁ, κ, ἡ,	vitulus,	a calf.
Πορφύρα, ας, ἡ,	purpura,	purple.
Ποσειδῶν, ὠν, ὁ,	Neptunus,	Neptune.
Ποταμός, ὤ, ὁ,	fluvius,	a river.
Πότερ, α, ὄν,	uter,	which of the two.
Πότης, υ, ὁ,	sors,	lot.
Πότης, α, ὄν,	venerandus,	venerable.
Πᾶς, οδός, ὁ,	pes,	foot.
Πραῖος ὁ, κ, ἡ, ὄν,	mansuetus,	mild.
Πραπίδες, ὠν, αἱ,	præcordia,	the stomach, the heart.
Πράσον, υ, τὸ,	porrum,	leeks.
Πράσσω, ξω, χα,	facio,	to do, to practise.
Πρίτω, ψω, φα,	decorus sum,	to be neat.
Πρέσβυς, υος, ὁ,	senex,	{ an old man, an am- bassador.
Πρήω, σω, κα,	accendo,	to set fire, to inflame.
Πρηνής, ὁ, κ, ἡ, ἔς,	pronus,	prone, precipitate.
Πρίαμαι, *	emo,	to buy.
Πρίν, υ, ἡ,	ilex,	the holm oak.
Πρίω, σω, κα,	ferro,	to saw.
Πρό, Præp.	ante,	before.
Πρόβαλον, υ, τὸ,	ovis,	a sheep.
Προῖξ, κός, ἡ,	donum,	a present, a marriage.
Πρυμνός, ἡ, ὄν,	extremus,	last. (portion.
Πρύτανης, εως, ὁ,	præfectus,	a governor.
Πρώ, Adv.	mane,	in the morning.
Πρώρα, ας, ἡ,	prora,	the prow of a ship.
Πταίρω, αῤῥω, κα,	sternuto,	to sneeze.
Πταίω, σω, κα,	impingo,	{ to hit against, to stumble.
Πτέρνα, ης, ἡ,	calx,	the heel, the bottom.
Πτερόν, υ, τὸ,	ala,	a wing; an oar.
Πτίσσω, σω, κα,	pinso,	to stamp, to peel.

Πτοέω, ησω, κα,	terreo,	to frighten.
Πτύσσω, ξω, χα,	plico,	to fold.
Πτύω, ύσω, κα,	spuo,	to spit.
Πύθω, σω, κα,	putrefacio,	to rot.
Πύκα, Adv.	dense,	thickly, closely, often.
Πύλη, ης, ή,	porta,	a gate.
Πυνθάνομαι, *	audio,	to hear, to ask, to know.
Πύξ, Adv.	pugno,	to fight with one's fist.
Πύρ, εός, τὸ,	ignis,	fire, fever.
Πύργος, υ, ὁ,	turris,	a tower.
Πυρήν, ηνός, ὁ	nucleus,	a kernel.
Πυρός, υ, ὁ,	triticum,	wheat.
Πάγων, ωνός, ὁ,	barba,	a beard.
Πωλείω, ήσω, κα,	vendo,	to sell.
Πῶλος, υ, ὁ κ' ή,	pullus,	a young colt.
Πῶμα, τός, τὸ,	operculum,	a lid.
Πῶρος, υ, ὁ, }	luctus,	grief, hardship.
Πωρός, }	cæcus,	blind.

P.

Ῥάειός, υ, ή,	virga,	a rod.
Ῥάδιος, α, ον,	facilis,	easy.
Ῥαίνω, ανῶ, κα,	aspergo,	{ to sprinkle with water.
Ῥαίω, σω, κα,	corrumpo,	to corrupt, to spoil.
Ῥάμνος, υ, ή,	spina alba,	the white thorn.
Ῥαπίς, ίδός, ή,	virga,	a rod.
Ῥάπτω, ψω, φα,	consuo,	to patch.
Ῥάσσω, ξω, χα,	allido,	to dash against, to
Ῥέγχω, ξω, χα,	sterto,	to snore. (break.
Ῥέζω, ξω, χα,	facio,	to do.
Ῥέμω, *	gyro,	{ to turn round a- bout, to stray.
Ῥέπω, ψω, φα,	vergo,	to bend, to desire.
Ῥέω, εύσω, κα,	fluo,	{ to flow, to speak, to spread.
Ῥήσσω, ξω, χα,	frango	to break, to cleave.
Ῥήγος, εός, τὸ,	frigus,	cold, hard frost.
Ῥίζα, ης, ή,	radix,	root.
Ῥικνός, ή, όν,	curvus,	crooked, wrinkled.

Ῥίν,

ῥίν, ἰνός, ἡ,	<i>nasus,</i>	a nose.
ῥίνη, ης, ἡ,	<i>lima,</i>	a file.
ῥινός, ὅ, ὁ καὶ ἡ,	<i>pellis,</i>	skin.
ῥίον, υ, τὸ,	<i>promontorium,</i>	a promontory.
ῥίπτω, ψω, φα,	<i>projicio,</i>	{ to throw down, to precipitate.
ῥοά, ᾄς, ἡ,	<i>malus punica,</i>	a pomgranate tree.
ῥόδον, υ, τὸ,	<i>rosa,</i>	a rose.
ῥόθον, υ, ὁ,	{ <i>strepitus</i> <i>undarum,</i>	{ the noise of the waves.
ῥοῖζον, υ, ὁ,	<i>stridor,</i>	noise.
ῥοφίω, ἥσω, κα,	<i>sorbeo,</i>	to swallow up.
ῥύγχος, εος, τὸ,	<i>rostrum</i>	{ a bill or beak, muz- zle, snout.
ῥυθμός, ὅ, ὁ,	<i>rythmus,</i>	rhyme, number.
ῥύπον, υ, ὁ,	<i>sordes,</i>	dirt, niggardliness.
ῥύω, *	<i>traho,</i>	to draw, to defend.
ῥωινύω,	<i>corroboro,</i>	to strengthen.

Σ.

σαίρω, αῤῥω, κα,	<i>verro,</i>	to sweep.
σάλον, υ, ὁ,	<i>salum,</i>	the sea.
σάλπιγξ, ιγλόν, ἡ,	<i>tuba,</i>	a trumpet.
σανίς, ἰδον, ἡ,	<i>asser,</i>	a board.
σάρεξ, κός, ἡ,	<i>caro,</i>	flesh, the body.
σάττω, ξω, χα,	<i>onero,</i>	to load.
σαφής, ὁ καὶ ἡ, ἑόν,	<i>manifestus,</i>	clear, manifest.
σβεννύω, *	<i>extinguo,</i>	to extinguish.
σέβω, *	<i>veneror,</i>	to venerate.
σειρά, ᾄς, ἡ,	<i>catena,</i>	a chain, a cord, a lock.
σείω, σω, κα,	<i>agito,</i>	to shake.
σίλας, αόν, τὸ,	<i>fulgor,</i>	shining, brightness.
σίλινον, υ, τὸ,	<i>apium,</i>	parsley.
σελίς, ἰδος, ἡ,	<i>pagina,</i>	a page.
σεμνός, ὅ, ὁ, ὄν,	<i>gravis,</i>	grave, holy.
σηκός, ἔα ὁ,	<i>stabulum,</i>	a sheepfold, a temple.
σημα, τος, τὸ,	<i>signum,</i>	a sign, standard, colors.
σήπω, ψω, φα.	<i>putrefacio,</i>	to rot.
σθένω, νω, κα,	<i>possum,</i>	to be able.
σιαγώ, ὄνος, ἡ,	<i>maxilla,</i>	a jaw-bone, the jaw.
σίαλον, υ, τὸ,	<i>saliva,</i>	spittle.

Σιγάω,

Σιγάω, ήσω, κα,	taceo,	to be silent.
Σιδηρος, υ, ό,	ferrum,	iron.
Σικυός, υ, ό,	cucumis,	a cucumber.
Σικχός, ή, όν,	injucundus,	troublesome.
Σιμός, υ, ό,	simus,	flat nosed.
Σίνω, νῶ, κα,	lædo,	to hurt.
Σιπαλός, ή, όν,	deformis,	ugly.
Σίτω, υ, ό,	frumentum,	corn, bread, provisions.
Σίφων, ων, ό,	tubus,	a tube or pipe.
Σιωπάω, ήσω, κα,	fileo,	to be silent.
Σκάζω, σω, κα,	claudico,	to be lame.
Σκαίρω, αρώ, κα,	salto,	to leap.
Σκάλλω, λῶ, κα,	fodio,	to dig, to cleave.
Σκάπλω, ψω, φα,	excavo,	to dig, to make hollow.
Σκάρειφω, υ, ό,	penicillus,	a pencil; stubble, or
Σκεδάω, σω, κα,	dissipo,	to scatter. (straw.
Σκέλλω, λῶ, κα,	exsicco,	to dry up; to thin.
Σκέλω, εω, τδ,	crus,	the leg; the foot.
Σκέπαρνον, υ, τδ,	ascia,	a hatchet.
Σκέπτομαι, ψομαι,	circumspicio,	to look about.
Σκέπω, ψω, φα,	tego,	to cover.
Σκεῦω, εω, τδ,	vas,	a vessel, arms, instru-
Σκήνη, ης, ή,	scena,	a scene, a tent. (ment.
Σκήπλω, ψω, φα,	innitor,	to lean upon.
Σκιά, ας, ή,	umbra,	a shade.
Σκίρω, υ, ό,	{ marmoris fragmentum,	{ a bit of marble.
Σκολιός, ά, όν,	tortuosus,	crooked.
Σκόλοψ, οπω, ό,	palus,	a stake.
Σκορπίζω, σω, κα,	dissipo,	to disperse.
Σκορπίω, υ, ό,	scorpius,	a scorpion.
Σκότω, υ, ό,	caligo,	darkness.
Σκύβαλον, υ, τδ,	stercus,	dung.
Σκυδμαίνω νῶ, κα,	irascor,	to be angry.
Σκῦλλω, λῶ, κα,	vexo,	to vex.
Σκύτω, εω, τδ,	cutis,	skin, leather.
Σκύφω, υ, ό,	scyphus,	a glass or cup.
Σκώληξ, ηκω, ό,	vermis,	a worm.
Σκάπτω, ψω, φα,	cavillor,	to cavil, to scoff, to
Σκώρ, ατός, τδ,	stercus,	dung. (rally.
Σμαραγέω, ήσω, κα.	resono,	to resound.

Σμᾶω, σω, κα,	<i>abstergo,</i>	to wipe.
Σμῆν [⊙] , ε [⊙] , τὸ,	<i>examen apium,</i>	a swarm of bees.
Σμιλ ^ι , ἥς, ἡ,	<i>scalprum,</i>	a lance.
Σμύχω, ξω, χα,	<i>consumo,</i>	to consume.
Σμώχω, ξω, χα,	<i>mando,</i>	{ to eat, to revile, to beat.
Σοδέω, ἦσω, κα,	<i>abigo,</i>	to drive away.
Σόος, η, ον,	<i>salvus,</i>	safe.
Σορός, ἔ, ὀ,	<i>loculus,</i>	a coffin, a bier.
Σοφός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>sapiens,</i>	wife.
Σπάθη, ης, ἡ,	<i>rudicula,</i>	a spattle or spatula.
Σπαίρω, ῥῶ, κα,	<i>palpito,</i>	{ to palpitate, to tremble.
Σπανός, ἡ, ὄν,	<i>rarus,</i>	rare, thin, valuable.
Σπαράσσω, ξω, χα,	<i>lacero,</i>	to tear.
Σπάργανον, υ, τὸ,	<i>fascia,</i>	{ child's swaddling - clothes.
Σπαργάω, σω, κα,	<i>tumeo,</i>	to swell.
Σπάω, σω, κα,	<i>traho,</i>	to draw.
Σπείρα, ας, ἡ,	<i>spira,</i>	{ a roundel or circle, a twisting.
Σπείρω, ἐρῶ, κα,	<i>sero,</i>	to sow, to scatter.
Σπέδω, *	<i>libo,</i>	{ to sacrifice, to make a treaty.
Σπέ [⊙] , ἐε [⊙] , τὸ,	<i>specus,</i>	a den.
Σπέρχω, ξω, χα,	<i>urgeo,</i>	to press, to be angry.
Σπεύδω, σω, κα,	<i>festino,</i>	to make hast.
Σπίζω, σω, κα,	<i>extendo,</i>	to stretch, to spread.
Σπίλ [⊙] , υ, ὀ,	<i>macula,</i>	a spot; a rock.
Σπινθήρ, ῆς [⊙] , ὀ,	<i>scintilla,</i>	a sparkle.
Σπλάγχνον, υ, τὸ,	<i>viscus,</i>	a bowel, compassion.
Σπλήν, ηνός, ὀ,	<i>splen,</i>	the milt, or spleen.
Σπόγγ [⊙] , υ, ὀ,	<i>spongia,</i>	a sponge.
Σποδός, ἔ, ὀ,	<i>cinis,</i>	ashes.
Στάζω, ξω, χα,	<i>stillo,</i>	to drop.
Σταμν [⊙] , υ, ὀ κ' ἡ,	<i>urna,</i>	an urn, a pitcher.
Σταυρός, ἔ, ὀ,	<i>crux,</i>	a cross, a gallows.
Σταφίς, ίδ [⊙] , ἡ,	<i>uva passa,</i>	raisins.
Στάχυς, υ [⊙] , ὀ,	<i>spica,</i>	an ear of corn.
Στέγω, ξω, χα,	<i>tego,</i>	to cover, to contain.
Στείβω, ψω, φα,	<i>calco,</i>	to tread upon.

Στείχω,

Στείχω, ξω, χα,	<i>incedo,</i>	to walk leisurely.
Στέλιχ ^Θ , ε ^Θ , τὸ,	<i>truncus,</i>	the trunk of a tree.
Στέλω, ελῶ, κα,	<i>mitto,</i>	{ to send, to fit out, to stop.
Στέμνω *	<i>calumnior,</i>	to slander.
Στενός, ή, όν,	<i>angustus,</i>	narrow.
Στέργω, ξω, χα,	<i>amo,</i>	to love.
Στερεός, ά, όν,	<i>solidus,</i>	solid.
Στερέω, σω, κα,	<i>privo,</i>	to deprive.
Στέρνον, υ, τὸ,	<i>pectus,</i>	{ the lower part of the breast.
Στέφω, ψω, φα,	<i>corono,</i>	{ to crown, to adorn, to gird.
Στήθ ^Θ , ε ^Θ , τὸ,	<i>pectus,</i>	{ the upper part of the breast.
Στήλη, ης, ή,	<i>columna,</i>	a pillar, or column.
Στηρίζω, ξω, χα,	<i>stabilio,</i>	to strengthen, to esta-
Στίζω, ξω, χα,	<i>pungo,</i>	to prick. (blish.
Στίλβω, ψω, φα,	<i>fulgeo,</i>	to shine.
Στλεγγίς, ιδ ^Θ , ή,	<i>strigil,</i>	a curry-comb.
Στοά, ας, ή,	<i>porticus,</i>	a porch.
Στόμα, ατ ^Θ , τὸ,	<i>os,</i>	the mouth.
Στόμαχος, υ, ό,	<i>stomachus,</i>	the stomach.
Στορέω, σω, κα,	<i>sterno,</i>	to strew, to make a
Στοχάζομαι, σομαι,	<i>collimo,</i>	to take aim. (bed.
Στραγγός, ή, όν,	<i>tortuosus,</i>	winding.
Στραγγέ, γγός, ή,	<i>gutta,</i>	a drop.
Στρατός, υ, ό,	<i>exercitus,</i>	an army, troop.
Στρέφω, ψω, φα,	<i>verto,</i>	to turn, to cheat.
Στρεή ^Θ , εος, τὸ,	<i>luxus,</i>	luxury.
Στρέγγυλ ^Θ , η, ον,	<i>retundus,</i>	round, full.
Στρουθός, υ, ό,	<i>passer,</i>	a sparrow, an ostrich.
Στυγέω, σω, κα,	<i>odio habeo,</i>	to hate.
Στύλ ^Θ , υ, ό,	<i>columna,</i>	a pillar ; a style.
Στύπη, ης, ή,	<i>stupa,</i>	Tow ; a root.
Στύραξ, ακ ^Θ ,	<i>cuspis hastæ,</i>	the point of a spear.
Στύφω, ψω, φα,	<i>adstringo,</i>	to bind.
Συκῆ, ης, ή,	<i>figus,</i>	{ a fig-tree ; a kind of pine.
Σύλη, ης, ή,	<i>præda,</i>	prey, spoil.
Σύρβη, ης, ή,	<i>tumultus,</i>	tumult, trouble.
Συρίσσω, ξω, χα,	<i>sibilo,</i>	to whistle.

Σύρω, ῥῶ, κα,	traho,	to draw, to clean.
Σύς, υός, ὁ κα ἡ,	sus,	a sow.
Σφαδάζω, σω, κα,	pedes agito,	{ to beat the ground with one's feet.
Σφάζω, ξω, χα,	maeto,	to kill, to sacrifice.
Σφαῖρα, ας, ἡ,	sphaera,	a sphere, a ball.
Σφάλλω, λῶ, κα,	supplanto,	{ to supplant, to throw down.
Σφάραγμα, ε, ὁ,	guttur,	the throat.
Σφενδόνη, ης, ἡ,	funda,	a sling.
Σφήν, ηνός, ὁ,	cuneus,	a wedge.
Σφήξ, ηκός, ὁ,	vespa,	a wasp.
Σφίγγω, ξω, χα,	stringo,	to tie fast.
Σφοδρός, ά, ὄν,	vehemens,	vehement.
Σφραγίς, ἰδο, ἡ,	sigillum,	a seal.
Σφριγάζω, ἥσω, κα,	turgeo,	{ to swell, to be full, in good plight.
Σφύζω, ξω, χα,	salio,	{ to leap, to jump, to beat, to rise.
Σφύρα, ας, ἡ,	malleus,	a hammer.
Σχαλίς, ἰδο, ἡ,	varus,	{ a hunter's fork to bear up nets.
Σχάω, σω, κα,	scarifico,	to scarify, to loosen.
Σχεδόν, Adv.	prope,	near.
Σχέτι, α, ὄν,	miser,	wretched.
Σχίζω, σω, κα,	findo,	to cleave.
Σχοῖν, ε, ἡ,	juncus,	{ a rush, measure, length.
Σχολή, ῆς, ἡ,	otium,	leisure, rest, slowness,
Σωλήν, ῆν, ὁ,	canalis,	a canal, a pipe.
Σῶμα, ατο, το,	corpus,	the body.
Σωρός, ῶ, ὁ,	aceruus,	a heap.

T.

Τάλαντον, ε, το,	statera,	scales, talent.
Ταλάω, σω, κα,	tolero,	to suffer.
Ταμίας, ε, ὁ,	promus,	a butler, a steward.
Ταπεινός, ή, ὄν,	humilis,	humble, despiseable.
Τάπης, ητος, ὁ,	tapes,	tapestry, bed, table.
Ταράσσω, ξω, χα,	turbo,	to disturb.

Τάρεθ, εθ, τδ,	timor,	fear.
Τάριχ, υ, δ,	salsamentum,	{ pickle, salt flesh, or flesh.
Τάρεφ, εθ, τδ,	densitas,	thickness.
Τάσσω, ξω, χα,	ordino,	to order, to govern.
Ταῦρε, υ, δ,	taurus,	a bull.
Ταχύς, εῖα, υ,	celer,	quick, swift.
Τέγγω, ξω, χα,	tingo,	{ to dip, to water, to wet.
Τείνω, ενῶ, κα,	extendo,	{ to stretch, to endea- vour, to sing.
Τείρω, ἐξῶ, κα,	tero,	{ to beat, to wear, to vex.
Τειχ, εος, τδ,	murus,	a wall, a rampart.
Τέκμαρ, ατος, δ,	finis,	{ the end, a sign or token.
Τέλλω *	facio,	{ to do, to become, to rise.
Τέλ, ιθ, τδ,	fnis,	{ the end, tribute, magistrate.
Τέμνω, εμῶ, κα,	seco,	{ to cut, to cleave, to break.
Τένδω, *	comedo,	{ to eat, to gnaw, to be a glutton.
Τέρας, ατος, τδ,	signum,	a sign, a fable.
Τερεῶ, ἦσω, κα,	terebro,	to bore through.
Τέρμα, ατος, τδ,	terminus,	term.
Τέρπω, ψω, φα,	delecto,	to delight.
Τέρσω, *	arefacio,	to parch.
Τέσσαρες, οἱ κ' αἱ, ρα,	quatuor,	four.
Τέτλιξ, ιγθ, δ,	cicada,	a grasshopper.
Τεύχω, ξω, χα,	fabricor,	to work in wood, to ashes. (build.
Τέφρα, ας, ἦ,	cinis,	addresses, cunning.
Τέχνη, ης, ἦ,	ars,	to melt, to dry.
Τίλω, ξω, χα,	liquefacio,	afar off.
Τῆλε, Adv.	procul,	{ to keep, to guard, to imprison.
Τηρέω, ἦσω, κα,	seruo,	to deprive, to grope.
Τητάω, ἦσω, κα,	privo,	tame.
Τιθασός, δ κ' ἦ, ὄν,	cicur,	

τίθημι, *	pono,	{ to put, to do, to suppose.
τίκτω, *	pario,	{ to bring forth a child.
τίλλω, λῶ, κα,	vello,	{ to pluck, to bite, to break, to divide.
τινάσσω, ξω, χα,	quatio,	{ to shake, to dart, to break.
τίτανθ, υ, η,	calx,	lime, plaister.
τιτθός, θ, ο,	mamma,	the breast.
τιτράω, *	terebro,	to pierce, to perforate.
τιτρώσκω, *	vulnero,	to wound, to pierce.
τίω, σω, κα,	honoro,	to punish, to pay.
τοῖχος, υ, ο,	murus,	a wall.
τόλμα, ης, η,	audacia,	boldness.
τόξον, υ, τδ,	arcus,	a bow.
τόπος, υ, ο,	locus,	a place.
τράγθ, υ, ο,	hircus,	a he goat, a stink.
τράπεζα, ης, η,	mensa,	a table.
τραυλός, ή, όν,	balbus,	a stammerer.
τραχὺθ, υ, ο,	collum,	the neck.
τραχύς, εια, υ,	asper,	rough.
τρεῖς, οί κ' αἱ, ία,	tres,	three.
τρέπω, ψω, φα,	verto,	{ to turn, to shake, to overfet.
τρέφω, θρέψω, φα,	nutrio,	to nourish.
τρέχω, *	curro,	to run.
τρέω, σω, κα,	tremo,	to tremble.
τέρω, ψω, φα,	tero,	{ to wear, to beat, to vex.
τέζω, σω, κα,	strido,	{ to make a noise, to gnash one's teeth.
τεύγη, ης, η,	tritium,	{ wheat, wine, all fruits of the earth.
τεύπα, ης, η,	foramen,	a hole.
τεύω, σω, κα,	tero,	{ to break, to wear, to push.
τρώγω, ξω, χα,	comedo,	to eat, to gnaw.
τυγχάνω,	sum,	{ to be, to obtain, to happen.

Τύλθ, α, ὀ,	<i>callus,</i>	{ a hard skin, a peg or pin.
Τύμθ, α, ὀ,	<i>bustum,</i>	a tomb.
Τύπθ, ψ, φα,	<i>verbero,</i>	to beat.
Τύραννος, α, ὀ,	<i>tyrannus,</i>	a tyrant, a king.
Τυρός, α, ὀ,	<i>caseus,</i>	cheese.
Τυφλός, ή, ον,	<i>cæcus,</i>	blind ; deaf.
Τύφω, θύψω, φα,	<i>fumum excito,</i>	{ to cause, a smoke, to set fire.
Τωθάζω, σω, κα,	<i>irrideo,</i>	to taunt, to scorn.

Υ.

Υαλθ, α, ή,	<i>vitrum,</i>	glass.
Υβρις, ιως, ή,	<i>injuria,</i>	injury, dishonour.
Υγιής, ὀ κ ή, ίς,	<i>sanus,</i>	sound.
Υγρός, α, ὀν,	<i>humidus,</i>	wet, slippery, green.
Υδω, σω, κα,	<i>cano,</i>	{ to sing, to say, to celebrate.
Υδωρ, ατος, τὸ,	<i>aqua,</i>	water.
Υθλθ, α, ὀ,	<i>nugæ,</i>	trifles, prattling.
Υιός, α, ὀ,	<i>filius,</i>	a son, race, off-spring.
Υλάω, σω, κα,	<i>latro,</i>	to bark, to cry out.
Υλη, ης, ή,	<i>sylva,</i>	wood, matter, forest.
Υμήν, ένθ, ὀ,	<i>membrana,</i>	a membrane.
Υνθ, α, ὀ,	<i>equuleus,</i>	{ a colt, tit, or little nag.
Υπαρ, τὸ, indecl.	<i>visio vera,</i>	a clear vision:
Υπέρ, Præp.	<i>super,</i>	upon, above.
Υπνθ, α, ὀ,	<i>somnus,</i>	sleep.
Υπτιθ, ία, ον,	<i>supinus,</i>	{ lying on one's back, supine.
Υστερος, α, ον,	<i>posterior,</i>	coming after, poste-
Υφάω, σω, κα,	<i>texo,</i>	to weave. (rior.
Υψθ, εθ, τὸ,	<i>altitudo,</i>	height ; top.
Υω, σω, κα,	<i>pluo,</i>	to rain.

Φ.

Φαγω, *	edo,	to eat.
Φαίνω, νῶ,	luceo,	{ to shine, to shew, to manifest.
Φαίος, αἶ, όν,	fuscus,	{ brown, dark, or grey colour'd.
Φάκελλος, υ, ό,	fasciculus,	a bundle, a faggot.
Φακός, ὤ, ό,	lenticula,	lentil, a kind of vessel.
Φάλαγξ, αγλ, η,	phalanx,	a phalanx.
Φαλακρός, αἶ, όν,	calvus,	bald.
Φαλός, η, όν,	splendidus,	clear, white.
Φαράγξ, γλ, η,	præcipitium,	a precipice, a valley.
Φαρκίς, ιδ, η,	ruga,	a wrinkle.
Φάσμακον, υ, τὸ,	venenum,	{ poison; physic, me- dicine.
Φάς, ε, τὸ,	palla,	{ a kind of gown, or robe, or veil.
Φάεργξ, υγλ, υ, η,	guttur,	{ the throat; the rough artery.
Φάτνη, ης, η,	præsepe,	a manger.
Φαῦλ, η, ον,	pravus,	{ wicked, cheap, tri- fling.
Φάω, *	luceo,	{ to shine; to say; to kill.
Φέγομαι, *	fugio,	{ to run away, to fear.
Φέγλ, ε, τὸ,	splendor,	brightness, light.
Φείδομαι, είσομαι,	parco,	{ to spare, to abstain, to pardon.
Φελλός, ὤ, ό,	suber,	cork, bark.
Φέναξ, ακ, ό,	impostor,	a cheat.
Φένω *	occido,	to kill, to plunder.
Φέρω, ψω, φα,	pasco,	{ to feed, to pasture, to maintain.
Φερνή, ης, η,	dos,	a wife's portion.
Φέρω, *	fero,	{ to carry, to obtain, to pay.

Φεύγω,

Φεύγω, ξω, χα,	fugio,	{ to shun, to disap- pear.
Φέψαλθ, υ, ό,	scintilla,	a spark.
Φηγός, ε, ή,	fagus,	a beech-tree.
Φήλθ, υ, ό,	impostor,	a cheat.
Φθάνω, *	prævenio,	{ to prevent, to ob- tain, to arrive.
Φθέγγομαι, ξομαι,	loquor,	to speak, to sound.
Φθίω, ήσω, κα,	corrumpo,	{ to corrupt, to dry up, to eat.
Φθόνθ, υ, ό,	invidia,	envy.
Φιάλη, ης, ή,	phiala,	a glass, a vial.
Φίλις, ίδθ, ή,	canna,	a reed, a flute.
Φίλθ, υ, ό,	amicus,	a friend.
Φιλύρα, ας, ή,	tilia,	a linden tree.
Φιμός, ε, ό,	camus,	{ a bridle, a halter, a muzzle.
Φλάζω, σω, κα,	clamito,	{ to chatter, to be angry.
Φλάω, σω, κα,	frango,	{ to break, to smash in pieces.
Φλέγω, ξω, χα,	uro,	to burn.
Φλέψ, εβός, ή,	vena,	a vein.
Φλέω, *	nugor,	to trifle.
Φλιδάω, σω, κα,	putresco,	{ to rot, to break, to crack.
Φλοιός, ε, ό,	cortex,	bark.
Φλοῖσθθ, υ, ό,	murmur,	{ the murmuring or noise of water.
Φοῖθθ, υ, ό,	clarus,	clear, bright, Phœbus.
Φοῖνιξ, ικθ, ό,	palma,	the palm tree.
Φοιτάω, ήσω, κα,	vado,	{ to go and come, to see one's master.
Φολίς, ίδθ, ή,	squama,	{ skin, scale, diversifi- ty of cloth.
Φόλλις, ιως, ό,	follis,	{ a bellows, a bag, purse, halfpenny.
Φόρμιγξ, ιγθθ,	cithara,	a harp.
Φορμός, ε, ό,	sporta,	a hand-basket.

Φόβος, υ, ο,	onus,	{ burthen, charge, trouble.
Φορῶ, *	pinso,	{ to bake, to knead, to mix.
Φράζω, σω, κα,	dico,	to say, to clear up.
Φράσσω, ξω, κα,	sepio,	to hedge, to fortify.
Φρατρία, ας, η,	curia,	{ a court, assembly, tribe.
Φρέαρ, ατ, τὸ,	puteus,	a well, a ditch.
Φρήν, ενός, η,	mens,	the mind.
Φρίζ, ικός, η,	maris fremitus,	{ the roaring of the sea.
Φροντίς, ιδ, η,	cura,	care.
Φρυάττω, ξω, χα,	fremo,	{ to chafe, to be in- solent.
Φρύγω, ξω, χα,	torreo,	to roast, to fry.
Φύκος, ι, τὸ,	fucus,	paint for the face.
Φυλάσσω, ξω, χα,	custodio,	to keep, to run away.
Φυλή, ης, η,	tribus,	a tribe, a race.
Φύλλον, υ, τὸ,	folium,	a leaf.
Φύξω, ξω, κα,	misceo,	{ to mix, to knead, to water.
Φυσάω, ήσω, κα,	inflo,	{ to puff up, to fill with wind.
Φύω, σω, κα,	gigno,	{ to beget, to pro- duce, to be born.
Φωλεός, υ, ο,	lustrum,	a den.
Φωνή, ης, η,	vox,	{ the voice, tongue, report.
Φῶρ, ερός, ο,	fur,	{ a thief, a spy, a large fly.

X.

Χάζω, σω, κα,	recedo,	{ to retire, to de- prive, to contain.
Χαίνω, νω, κα,	bisco,	{ to gape, to open a little, to long for.
Χαίρω, ξω, κα,	gaudeo,	to rejoice.

Χαίτη, ης, ἡ,	juba,	a horse's main.
Χάλαζα, ας, ἡ,	grando,	hail.
Χαλάω, σω, κα,	laxo,	{ to loosen, to soften, to give way.
Χαλέπιω, ψω, φα,	lædo,	to hurt, to break.
Χαλινός, ὅ, ὁ,	frænum,	a bridle.
Χάλιξ, ικ, ὁ,	flex,	a flint.
Χαλκός, ὅ, ὁ,	æs,	brass.
Χαμαί, Adv.	humī,	on the ground.
Χαράσσω, ξω, χα,	imprimo,	{ to imprint, to stamp, to carve.
Χάρις, ιτ, ἡ,	gratia,	{ grace, love, agree- ableness.
Χατέω, ἦσω, κα,	egœo,	to want, to desire.
Χαῦν, η, ον,	laxus,	loose, spongy, proud.
Χεῖλος, εος, τὸ,	labrum,	the lip.
Χεῖμα, ατος, τὸ,	hyems,	winter, a tempest.
Χεῖρ, ειρός, ἡ,	manus,	the hand.
Χελιδών, ον, ἡ,	hirundo,	a swallow.
Χέλυς, νος, ἡ,	testudo,	a tortoise, a harp.
Χέρος, ὁ κ' ἡ, ον,	desertus,	desert.
Χέω, σω, κα,	fundo,	to pour out, to hold.
Χηλή, ἥς, ἡ,	{ forfex can- crorum,	{ a crab's claws, a hoof, a tooth.
Χήν, νός, ὁ κ' ἡ,	anser,	a goose.
Χῆρ, α, ον,	viduus,	deprived, widower.
Χθές, Adv.	heri,	yesterday.
Χθών, ονός, ἡ,	terra,	the earth.
Χίλιοι, αι, α,	mille,	a thousand.
Χιλός, ὅ, ὁ,	pabulum,	forage, nourishment.
Χιτών, ὦν, ὁ,	tunica,	a tunic, a waistcoat.
Χιών, ὄν, ἡ,	nix,	snow.
Χλαῖνα, ης, ἡ,	læna,	{ a cloak, an outward garment.
Χλεύη, ης, ἡ,	risus,	laughter.
Χλιαίνω, ανῶ, κα,	tepefacio,	to warm.
Χλίω, σω, κα,	deliciis frango,	to debauch.
Χλόα, ας, ἡ,	gramen,	grass.
Χναύω, σω, κα,	carpo,	{ to pluck, to feed greedily.

Χοῖρος, ο, ὁ καὶ ἡ,	porcus,	a hog.
Χολή, ἡς, ἡ,	bilis,	bile, coler.
Χόνδρος, ο, ὁ,	granum,	grain; cartilage
Χορδή, ἡς, ἡ,	chorda,	{ a cord, string, intestine.
Χορός, οῦ, ὁ,	chorus,	{ a ball, assembly, chorus.
Χόρτον, ο, ὁ,	fœnum,	hay, grass.
Χεῖρω, ἤσω, κα,	commodo,	{ to lend, to foretel, to ruin, to color.
Χρεία, ας, ἡ,	usus,	use, need.
Χρεμετίζω, σω, κα,	hinnio,	to neigh, to cry out.
Χρέμπτομαι, φομαί,	scree,	to spit out, to cough.
Χρέος, έος, τὸ,	debitum,	debt; death.
Χεῖμα, ατ, τὸ,	res,	{ thing, goods, oracles, business.
Χεῖμπω, ψω, φα,	admoveo,	{ to bring or move near, to arrive.
Χρίω, σω, κα,	ungo,	to anoint, to rule.
Χρόα, ας, ἡ,	color,	color, surface.
Χρόνος, ο, ὁ,	tempus,	time.
Χρυσός, οῦ, ὁ,	aurum,	gold.
Χυλός, οῦ, ὁ,	succus,	juice, chyle, tumor,
Χύτρος, ο, ὁ,	olla,	a pot, a kettle.
Χωλός, ἡ, ὁν,	claudus,	lame, limping.
Χωρέω, ἤσω, κα,	proficiscor,	{ to go, to give way, to contain.
Χωρίς, Adv.	seorsim,	apart, without.
Χῶρος, ο, ὁ,	locus,	place, country, field.

Ψ.

Ψαθυρός, ᾶ, ὄν,	friabilis,	{ that may be crumbled.
Ψακός, ᾶδος, ἡ,	ros,	the dew.
Ψάλιον, ο, τὸ	frænum	a bridle, a bracelet.
Ψαλίσ, ῶδος, ἡ,	forfex,	{ a pair of scissars, or shears.
Ψάλλω, αλλῶ, κα,	tango,	{ to touch, to play on the harp.

Ψάμμος,

Ψάμμος, ς, ἡ,	arena,	sand.
Ψάω, ησω, κα,	tergo,	{ to wipe, to rub, to scrape, to crum- ble.
Ψέγω, ξω, κα,	increpo,	{ to blame, to reprimand.
Ψελλός, ἡ, ὄν,	balbus,	stammering.
Ψεύδω, σω, κα,	fallo,	to deceive, to catch.
Ψέφος, εος, τὸ,	tenebræ,	{ darkness, foggy weather.
Ψήν, νος, ὅ,	vermiculus,	{ a kind of worm in wild figs.
Ψηνός, ἡ, ὄν,	calvus,	bald.
Ψῆφος, ς, ἡ,	lapillus,	a small stone.
Ψιά, ᾶς, ἡ,	lætitia,	joy, play.
Ψίαθος, ς, ὅ κ' ἡ,	teges,	a mat.
Ψιθυρός, ς, ὅ κ' ἡ,	susurrus,	a whisper.
Ψιλός, ἡ, ὄν,	tenuis,	thin, naked, smooth.
Ψίμμυθος, ς, ὅ,	cerussa,	white lead, paint.
Ψίξ, χός, ἡ,	mica,	a crumb.
Ψιτλάκη, ης, ἡ,	psitacus,	a parrot.
Ψόλος, ς, ὅ,	fumus,	smoke.
Ψόφος, ς, ὅ,	streptus,	a noise.
Ψύλλος, ς, ὅ,	pulex,	a flea.
Ψυχή, ῆς, ἡ,	anima,	the soul, life, man.
Ψύχω, ξω, χα,	refrigero,	{ to cool, to dry, to fan.
Ψάα, ας, ἡ,	fætor,	{ a stink, a strong smell.
Ψαμός, ῶ, ὅ,	frustum,	{ a mouthful, a piece or bit.
Ψώρα, ας, ἡ,	scabies,	the itch.
Ψώχω, ξω, χα,	comminuo,	{ to crumble, to break to pieces.

Ω.

᾽Ωθέω, ἥσω, κα,	trudo,	to push.
᾽Ωχύς, εῖα, ὅ,	celer,	swift.
᾽Ωλένη, ης, ἡ,	cubitus,	the elbow, the arm.

᾽Ωμός,

ῥῆμός, ή, όν,	<i>crudus,</i>	{ raw, cruel, hard- hearted.
ῥῆμος, υ, ό,	<i>humerus,</i>	the shoulder.
ῥηνόμαι, ήσομαι,	<i>emo,</i>	to buy, to market.
ῥον, υ, τό,	{ <i>superior</i> <i>pars</i> <i>domús,</i>	{ the upper part of the house.
ῥόν, υ, τό,	<i>ovum,</i>	an egg.
ῥεα, ας, ή,	<i>tempus,</i>	{ time, a certain time of the year, an hour.
ῥεα, ας, ή,	<i>cura,</i>	care.
ῥρύω, σω, κα,	<i>ululo,</i>	to howl.
ῥφελέω, ήσω, κα,	<i>juvo,</i>	to help.
ῥχερς, ά, έν,	<i>pallidus,</i>	pale.

F I N I S.



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